name. Pop. 978. It contains many fine villas, and on an adjacent height is the Chateau-de-la-Grange, a handsome edifice, with an extensive park and gardens. There was formerly an abbey here, founded in 1122 by the Countess d'Etampes, sister of Louis-le-Gros.

YERESKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 38 m. NW of Poltava, district and 16 m. SE of Mirgorod, on the l. bank of the Psioul.

YERETZ. See ERETZ.

YERIKLINSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the district and 45 m. ESE of Simbirsk, on the r. bank of the Tcheremshan.

YERING, a parish of Australia Felix, in the co. of Bourke, bounded on the N by the Yarra-Yarra river.

YERISCHMARKT. See GYERES.

YERJVILKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 120 m. WNW of Vilna, district and 17 m. SW of Rossiena.

YERKEL, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Esthonia, district and 11½ m. SSE of Revel. It is 4 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, and discharges itself into the gulf of Revel.

YERKIM, or YERKIEN. See YARKAND.

YERMA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sultan-Emir, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Sakaria, and 100 m. E of Kutaya. It has several mineral springs, and contains some remarkable ruins. Yerma, a Roman colonist, was noted for his sanctity; and it is said the emperor Justinian made a pilgrimage to the place in fulfilment of a vow.

YERNAGUDERN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, district and 63 m. NNE of Masulipatam, in N lat. 17°, and E long. 81° 33′.

YERO, JERO, or OLIEVIER, a port of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, on the SE side of the island of Mitylene. The entrance formed by Capes Agea-Maria and Patras is very narrow, but the interior is spacious, presenting an extent of about 6 m. in depth from N to S, and 4 m. in breadth from E to W.

YERRACURRON, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and district of Malabar, 42 m. NNE of Calicut.

YERRAMUMBA, a town of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool Plains, on the Birebula river.

YERRAPILLY, a village of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic. It has a copper-mine.

YERRARAS, a range of mountains of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan, a ramification of the Peel range. See GOULBURN.

YERRIMONG, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, an affluent of Shoalhaven river.

YERRUMAUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and district of Malabar, 68 m. SE by E of Calicut, in N lat. 10° 40′, and E long. 76° 38′.

YERVILLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and arrond. of Yvetot. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,530; in 1846, 13,244. The village is 8 m. ENE of Yvetot, and 20 m. NNW of Rouen. Pop. 1,495. It has manufactories of calico, cloth, linen, and hats, and several brick and lime kilns.

YESAN. See YESSAN.

YESD. See YEZD.

YESSAN, or YESAN, a mountain of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Oumi, to the E of Lake Brivano-Oumi. It is held in sacred veneration by the inhabitants.

YES-SIN, or YESHIL, a lake of the S part of Chinese Turkestan, to the N of Kiria. It receives the Kiria and several other rivers.

YESTE, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete. The partido comprises 16 pueblos. The town is 51 m. SW of Chinchilla, partly at the foot, and partly on the slope of a mountain, and in a fertile locality. Pop. 17,824. The district contains the remains of several fortresses, and towards its centre is a castle called Casa Palacio. It has manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade in honey. About 6 m. S of this town are mineral baths.

YESTER, anciently ST. BOTHAN'S, or ST. BATHAN'S, and popularly GIFFORD, a parish in the south of Haddingtonshire, having a superficial extent of nearly 14 sq. m. The village of Gifford stands in the middle of the N division of the strath. The other villages are Long-Yester and Long-Newton, at the foot of the Lammermoors. Pop. in 1831, 1,019; in 1851, 1,202. The family of Yester and Locherwart obtained the titles of Lord Yester in 1488, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and Marquis of Tweeddale and Earl of Gifford in 1694.

YETES, an Indian tribe, who inhabit the banks of the Amazon, in Ecuador.

YETHOLM, a parish on the NE border of Roxburghshire, having a superficial extent of nearly 6,000 acres. About 100 acres are covered with wood; about 200 are a wild moor, called Yetholm-common, on the boundary with England, and rather doubtfully belonging to Scotland; and the rest of the area is distributed into tillage and pasturage-grounds, in the mutual proportions of 13 to 15. Kirk-Yetholm and Town-Yetholm are the only villages. Pop. in 1831, 1,289; in 1851, 1,352.

YETHOLME, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Roxburgh, bounded on the S by Fish river.

YETKERN, a river of Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, which flows NW, and after a course of about 75 m. falls into the Atlantic, to the SW of Sali.

YETMINSTER, or YATEMINSTER, a parish in the co. of Dorset, 6 m. SW of Sherborne, containing the chapelries of Leigh and Chetnole. Area 4,321 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,199; in 1851, 1,353.

YETSEGHEN, a central region of the island of Nifon, in Japan, comprising the provs. of Iga, Ise, Ovari, Mino, Yetsisen, Yetstsion, Kanga, Noto, and Sado (island).

YETSEN, a central region of the island of Nifon, in Japan, comprising the provinces of Oumi or Umi, Vakasa, Tango, Tamba, Yamatfouro, Sitzo, Farima, Kavatsi, Yamatto, Xima, Kinokoumi, Joumi, and Avadsi (island).

YETSINGO. See YETSONGO.

YETSISEN, a province of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and region of Yetseghen, to the N of the prov. of Oumi, and NE of that of Vakasa, and bounded on the NW by the sea of Japan. It is covered in the S by lofty mountains, while on the N it is level and fertile, producing corn, rice, potherbs, and silk, and affording pasturage to large herds of cattle. It contains the town of Yetz.

YETSONGO, or YETSINGO, a province of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and region of Guanto, bounded on the N by the sea of Japan, on the NE by the prov. of Dewa, on the E by that of Monts, on the S by the provinces of Kaodsouki and Sinano, and on the SW by that of Yetstsion. Its S part is mountainous, but the coasts are fertile, producing cotton, and silk, and, in small quantities, corn. Near the village of Kourougaou-Moura naphtha is found in great abundance, and is used by the inhabitants in their lamps.

YETSTSION, a province of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and region of Yetseghen, to the N of the prov. of Fida, and SE of that of Noto, and bathed on the N

by the sea of Japan. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by fertile and well-cultivated valleys, which produce in great abundance rice, grain, and other cereals. The forests afford excellent timber. The manufacture of pottery forms an important branch of local industry. Oyama is the chief town.

YETZ, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetsisen, 105 m. NNE of Meaco, and 21 m. W of Lake Biwano-Oumi.

YEU (Ile d'). See Dieu.

YEUROUKS, a people of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Salonica. They are descendants of the Turkomans, and are Mussulmans. They inhabit small villages in the mountains, and employ themselves in agriculture and rearing sheep and goats.

YEVPATORIIA. See Eupatoria.

YEVSIEIVSKAI, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the N part of the gov. and of the district of Yeniseisk, in N lat. 68° 30′, and E long. 98° 20′. It is about 30 m. in length from N to S, and nearly equal in breadth.

YEVSIONGA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 186 m. S of Voronej, district and 21 m. E of Staro-Bielsk.

YEVST, a river of Russia in Europe, which issues from the NE extremity of Lake Louban; runs first N to the confluence of the Pedetz; turns N; and after watering the S part of Livonia, enters the gov. of Vitebsk, and joins the Dwina on the r. bank, about 60 m. below Dunaburg. It has a total course of about 75 m.

YEVTOUCHKEVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 135 m. SE of Minsk, district and 41 m. WNW of Retchitza, near the l. bank of the Spa.

YEW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 90 m. SSE of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 27° 8′, and E long. 113° 3′.

YEW-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Yen-ping-fu, in N lat. 26° 15′, and E long. 118° 10′.

YEW-YEN-CHU, one of the eight cities of the Chinese prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-hing.

YEW-YEN-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, and div. of Fung-teen-fu.

YEW-YUH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Suh-ping-fu, in N lat. 40° 12′, and E long. 111° 13′.

YEZD, a district and town of Persia, in Khorassan. The district which occupies the S part of Khorassan is in its greater extent sandy and sterile. The cultivated portions produce corn, wine, sugar, figs, melons, cotton, silk, and madder. Camels are here reared in large numbers. Y. is now the only part of Persia in which Guebres are still to be met with. The town is 250 m. ESE of Ispahan, and nearly the same distance NE of Shiraz, in a wide sandy plain. Pop. 30,000. It is about 1½ m. in extent from ESE. to WNW, and about a third less in breadth, and is surrounded by gardens, the walls of which form its only enclosure. The gates, about 20 in number, open into as many streets. The citadel is enclosed by a deep ditch. The town contains 21 mosques, four colleges, and numerous caravanserais, and possesses manufactories of varieties of silk, cotton and woollen fabrics, brocades in silk, silver, &c., and shawls. It has also several sugar refineries, and manufactories of arms.

YEZD-ABAD, or Haz-abad, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, in the district and 24 m. NW of Yezd. Pop. 3,000. It contains two mosques.

YEZDIDI, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, in the district of Tubbes. It has a fortress. The surrounding country abounds in dates and oranges.

YEZDKHAST, a town of Persia, on the NE confines of the prov. of Fars, 90 m. SSE of Ispahan, and 120 m. NNW of Shiraz, near the l. bank of the Khonah, which is soon after lost in the sand. It stands on a rock, and is enclosed by a brick wall. From the exterior it has a striking aspect, but within it is rendered revolting by the accumulated impurities with which it abounds. In the environs is a caravanserai. Y. is noted for the excellence of its bread. Cotton and rice are extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

YEZIDIS, or Yezids, a singular race of people in Russian Armenia, and scattered over the adjacent Turkish and Persian dominions. They speak a Kurdish dialect. Their principal stronghold is the Jebel-Sinjar, a solitary mountain, rising in the centre of the Mesopotamian desert, to the N of Mosul. Mr. Layard states that the Y. recognise one Supreme Being; but that, as far as he could learn, they do not offer up any direct prayer or sacrifice to him. "The name of the Evil spirit is never mentioned; and any allusion to it by others so vexes and irritates them, that it is said they have put to death persons who have wantonly outraged their feelings by its use. So far is their dread of offending the Evil principle carried, that they carefully avoid every expression which may resemble in sound the name of Satan, or the Arabic word for 'accursed.' Thus, in speaking of a river, they will not say *shat*, because it is too nearly connected with the first syllable in *sheitan*, the devil; but substitute *nahr*. Nor, for the same reason, will they utter the word *keitan*, thread or fringe. *Naal*, a horse-shoe, and *naal-band*, a farrier, are forbidden words, because they approach to *laan*, a curse, and *maloun*, accursed. When they speak of the devil, they do so with reverence, as *Melek Taous*, King Peacock, or *Melek-el-Kout*, the mighty angel." Baron Haxthausen regards them as a religious sect, not a distinct race, and probably of Kurdish descent. He imagines that they were originally a Gnostic sect, early expelled from the Christian church. They do not exhibit any trace of polytheism, and their religion is evidently not of Parsi origin, for with them Satan is not a personification of the Evil principle. They believe Satan to be the chief of the angelic host, now suffering punishment for his rebellion against the Divine will; but still all-powerful, and to be restored hereafter to his high estate in the celestial hierarchy. He must be conciliated and reverenced, they say; for as he now has the means of doing evil to mankind, so will he hereafter have the power of rewarding them. Next to Satan, but inferior to him in might and wisdom, are seven archangels, who exercise a great influence over the world. They are Gabrail, Michail, Raphail, Azrail, Dedrail, Azrapheel, and Shemkeel. Christ, according to them, was also a great angel, who had taken the form of man. He did not die on the cross, but ascended to heaven. They hold the Old Testament in great reverence, and believe in the cosmogony of Genesis, the deluge, and other events recorded in the Bible. They do not reject the New Testament nor the Koran; but consider them less entitled to their veneration. Still they always select passages from the latter for their tombs and holy places. Mahommed they look upon as a prophet, as they do Abraham and the patriarchs. They expect the second coming of Christ, as well as the re-appearance of Imam Mehdi, giving credence to the Mussulman fables relating to him. An inextinguishable national, as well as a religious enmity, exists between the Y. and the Persians.

YEZIORI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. E of Grodno, near the E bank of a lake formed by the Pira.

YEZOROS, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. NNE of Vilna, district and 24 m. NW of Vidzi.

YFENSBERG, or Yfilsberg, a hill of Switzerland, in the SW part of the cant. of Zurich, and bail. of Cappel.

YFFINIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Brieux. Pop. in 1846, 2,213.

YGOS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and cant. of Arjuzan, 14 m. WNW of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,009.

YGUIRA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 30 m. SW of Neiva.

YGUISAN, a small island of the Philippine archipelago, near the N coast of the island of Panay, in N lat. 11° 35′, and E long. 122° 32′.

Y-HO, a river of China, which has its source in the central part of the prov. of Shan-tung, runs S into that of Keang-su, and after a course of about 210 m. joins the Hwang-ho, on the l. bank. It forms Lake Lo-ma-i.u.

YIELDEN, a parish in Bedford, 3½ m. ESE of Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,912 acres. Pop. 328.

YIGDIG, or OZERNAIA [*i. e.* River of the lake], a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamchatka, near the S extremity of the peninsula of that name. It issues from the W side of Lake Kurilsko, runs W, and, after a course of about 30 m., throws itself into the sea of Okhotsk. On its banks is a village of the same name.

YIH, or YI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Nan-gan-fu.—Also a town of the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Yen-chu-fu, in N lat. 34° 53′, and E long. 117° 51′.

YIH-CHANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih. The div. comprises seven districts. The town is 195 m. W of Wu-chang-fu, on the l. bank of the Yang-tze-keang.

YIH-CHEUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Yuen-chu-fu.

YIH-CHING, or E-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Yang-chu-fu, in N lat. 32° 18′, and E long. 119° 9′, on the l. bank of the Yang-tze-keang, and 30 m. NE of Nan-king-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of Fang-yang-fu, on the r. bank of the Han-keang, 150 m. NW of Wu-chang-fu, in N lat. 31° 40′, and E long. 112° 8′.

YIH-CHING, or E-CHANG, a district and town of China, in the gov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Lin-chu, 180 m. S of Chan-sha-fu.

YIH-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Ping-yang-fu, in N lat. 35° 37′, and E long. 111° 47′.

YIH-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises two districts. The town is 66 m. SW of Pe-king.

YIH-CHU, or E-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung, or Shing-king, and div. of Kin-chu-fu, in N lat. 41° 30′, and E long. 112° 20′, on the Ta-lin-ho, 126 m. WSW of Fungteen-fu.—Also one of the eight cities of the same prov.

YIH-CHUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Yen-gan-fu, in N lat. 36° 8′, and E long. 110°.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Yuen-chu-fu.

YIH-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung. The div. comprises six districts. The town is on the r. bank of the Y-ho, 150 m. SE of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 35° 8′, and E long. 118° 33′. It has a few shops and gardens; but the houses are generally poor, and the general aspect of the place that of neglect. The surrounding district is fertile and well-cultivated.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Paou-ting-fu, in N lat. 39° 24′, and E long. 115° 35′.

YIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Lae-chu-fu, 141 m. SSE of Tze-nan-fu.

YIH-HEEN, or E-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, and div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 5′, and E long. 117° 58′.

YIH-HING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Chang-chu-fu, in N lat. 31° 28′, and E long. 119° 49′.

YIH-HO-HEEN, or E-HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, and div. of Chin-se-fu.

YIH-HWANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Fu-chu-fu.

YIH-KEUN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se and div. of Luh-chu, in N lat. 35° 28′, and E long. 109° 2′.

YIH-LEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 30 m. SE of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 24° 58′, and E long. 103° 14′.

YIH-LING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of King-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 49′, and E long. 111° 10′ 20″.

YIH-LUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Shun-hing-fu, in N lat. 31′ 28′, and E long. 106° 25′.

YIH-MIM, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 24° 45′, and E long. 102° 19′.

YIH-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 25° 22′, and E long. 110′.

YIH-NING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Nan-chang-fu.

YIH-PIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Leu-chu-fu.

YIH-PING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Kai-fung-fu, in N lat. 34° 55′, and E long. 115° 7′ 30″.

YIH-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-se, and div. of King-yuen-fu.

YIH-SHI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Pu-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 11′, and E long. 110° 43′.

YIH-SHWUY-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of E-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 46′, and E long. 119°.

YIH-SO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Keuh-tsing-fu, in N lat. 25° 20′, and E long. 104° 26′.

YIH-TU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of King-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 28′, and E long. 111° 19′.

YIH-WU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Kin-wha-fu.

YIH-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Kew-keang-fu.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 28° 35′, and E long. 112° 8′.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Kwang-sin-fu, in N lat. 28° 25′, and E long. 117° 33′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 34° 31′, and E long. 112° 10′, 114 m. WSW of Kae-fung-fu. Copper is found in the adjacent mountains.—Also a district and town of the same prov. in the div. of Pi-chu, in N lat. 34° 12′, and E long. 112° 30′.

YIN, IN-SHAN, KHINGHAN, or SIOLKI mountains, a general name for several mountain chains in Asia, viz.: 1st, The portion of the Yablonnoi or Stannovoi range, which runs along the frontier of the Russian prov. of Yakutsk and Chinese prov. of He-lung keang. 2d, A branch of the above-named chain which runs from N to S through the N part of the Chinese prov. of He-lung-keang. 3d, The mountains which form a continuation of the Gan mountains, and encircle the sources of the Amur in the Khalkas country; and lastly, the chain which traverses Shara-Mongolia and the SW part of the prov. of He-lung-keang. These mountains are but imperfectly known.

YING-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Kwei-tih-fu.

YING-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of Tih-gan-fu, in N lat. 31° 5′, and E long. 113° 27′.

YING-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Tae-ting-heen, in N lat. 39° 39′, and E long. 113° 13′.

YING-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy. The div. comprises 5 dis-

tricts. The town is in N lat. 32° 58′, and E long. 115° 57′.

YINGGHEO, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the r. bank of the Irawady, 42 m. SSW of Pagham-mew.

YING-KEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Sze-nan-fu.

YING-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 31° 8′, and E long. 106° 35′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of Tih-gan-fu, in N lat. 31° 40′, and E long. 113° 41′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of the Corea, 66 m. S of Kang.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Kwang-sin-fu, in N lat. 28° 15′, and E long. 117° 50′.

YING-SHANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, and div. of Ying-chu-fu, in N lat. 32° 40′, and E long. 116° 13′.

YING-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, and div. of Luh-gan-chu, in N lat. 30° 45′, and E long. 115° 45′.

YING-TIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and div. of Shaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 24° 11′ 3″, and E long. 112° 55′.

YIOMATOUNG, Pokhing-loung, or Anu-pec-tu-mu, a range of mountains which separates the Burman empire from Aralan.

YJUY, or Hyjuhy, a river of the republic of Monte-Video, which has its sources in the Sierra Xavier, runs W, and joins the Uruguay, on the l. bank, in S lat. 27° 50′. It has a total course of 150 m. Its principal head-streams are distinguished as Yjuy Grande and Yjuy Poco.

Y-KI-MA, an island of the Madjicoseamah group, to the SW of the Lu-chu islands.

Y-KY, or Ike, an island of the Chinese empire, in the group and to the E of Great Lu-chu island. It is 15 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth.

YLO, or Ilo, a port of Bolivia, in S lat. 17° 37′, W long. 71° 23′. It is a small place of 300 inhabitants; but has a good roadsted.

YLO-COS, a tribe of aborigines of the island of Luzon, Philippine archipelago. It gives its name to one of the 15 prov. into which the island is divided, and the pop. of which is estimated at 862,000, of whom 362,000 are Indians.

YLOILO, a town and port of the Philippines, on the E coast of the island of Panay.

YLOPANGO, a lake in the state and 6 m. SE of San Salvador. It is 9 m. long, and 3 m. broad; and occupies apparently an extinct crater.

YLST, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Sneek. Pop. 1,200.

YNGAXEN, a lake of Sweden, in the prefecture of Nykoeping. It is 24 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and discharges itself into the Baltic.

YNGEN, a lake of Sweden, in the prefecture of Karlstadt, which discharges itself into Lake Wener.

YNGOHAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Khing-chang, 66 m. S of Kang.

YNGONA, a state of Nigritia, to the NW of Dogombah, on which it depends. It contains a town of the same name.

YNGUARAN, a mining village of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, 63 m. SW of Valladolid.

YNYS-CYNHAIARN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7 m. E of Tremadoc. Area 6,546 acres. Pop. 2,347.

YNYS-ENLLI. See Bardsey-Isle.

YO, or Jo, a town of Burmah, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mranma, 132 m. SW of Ava, and 120 m. NE of Aracan.—Also a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, noted for its precious stones.

YO-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is on the NE bank of Lake Tung-ting, at the point of egress of its outlet into the Yang-tsze-keang, and 90 m. N of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 36° 15′, and E long. 112° 6′.

YODO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon and prov. of Oumi, 6 m. SW of Meaco, on the l. bank of the Yedogava, which is here crossed by a bridge of 40 arches, and 400 ft. in length. This town has two suburbs, and a castle. The houses are generally well-constructed, and the inhabitants are noted for their industry.

YOEC, a village of Beluchistan, 250 m. SW of Norshky, near the S confines of the desert of Afghanistan, in N lat. 28° 20′, and E long. 61° 56′. The surrounding district is hilly, and generally fertile and well cultivated.

YOF, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Kayor, on the N coast of the peninsula of Cape Verde, and 105 m. SSW of St. Louis.

YOHIBIDE, a mountain near the S confines of Bolivia, in S lat. 20° 30′, and E long. 62° 40′.

YOHN, or John-Naubischen, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, and circle of Heidefrug. Pop. 206.

YOHNSBACH, or Johnsbach, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Böhmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Böhmisch-Ramnitz. Pop. 380.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Frauenstein. Pop. 280.

YOHNSDORF, or Johnsdorf, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Landskron. Pop. 690.

YOHNSDORF, or Johnsdorf (Ober), a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz. Pop. 1,260.—Also a village of the regency of Böhmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Terschen. Pop. 1,100. It has several yarn-mills.—Also a village of the same regency, in the bail. of Karbitz.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Trübau. Pop. 309.—Also a village of the same circle, and bail. of Sternberg. Pop. 1,430. It has several iron-works.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Leignitz, and circle of Landschut. Pop. 460.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Lowenberg. Pop. 345.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Sprottau. Pop. 352.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Schonau. It has two mills.

YOHNSDORF (Schon), a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Munsterberg. Pop. 350.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Brieg. Pop. 220. It has a castle.

YOHNSDORF, or Johnsdorf (Alt and Neu), two villages of Saxony, in the circle of Bautzen, and bail. of Löbau. United pop., 1,673.

YOINGT, or Oingt, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, and cant. of Bois d'Yoingt, and 8 m. WSW of Villefranche. Pop. 500. It has the remains of an old church, the chapel of which is used as the parish church.

YOKA, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Presburg. Pop. 1,970.

YOKAITZ, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Isé, 15 m. WSW of Nagoja, on Obari bay. Pop. 3,600.

YOKEFLEET. See Yorkfleet.

YOKKAS, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Kymmenegard, and district of Sawolax Nedredels, and 84 m. NE of Heinola.

YO-KEON, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Chu-sin, 51 m. SSW of Hia-min.

YOKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Tasima, 6½ m. NW of Meaco.

YOKOHANA, a town of Japan, on the coast of the bay of Yeddo, in the island of Nifon, about 10 m. below the city of Yeddo. The recent American expedition met with the commissioners of the emperor at this place in March 1854. They estimated the pop. at about 10,000.

YOKOMI, a small town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Monsasi, 27 m. N of Yedo.

YOLA, a town of Central Africa, the capital of Adamowa, 230 m. S by W of Kuka, in a swampy plain near the Benue.

YOLAY, or YOLET, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 5 m. E of Aurilla.

YOLBACHI, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and to the N of Salonica.

YOLO, a county of California, occupying the tract between the Sacramento river and Putah creek and the coast range, and extending N to 39° 20′ N lat. It is drained by Cache and other creeks of Clear lake, and several other affluents of the Sacramento and Putah, and contains several lakes. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1852, 1,307. Its capital is Freemont.

YOLOFS, WOLOFS, or JOLOFS, a people of Senegambia, who inhabit the vicinity of the French colony of Senegambia. Their state called Bourb-be-Ghiolof was formerly the most extensive in that region of Africa, and their chief still retains pre-eminence among the neighbouring coloured sovereigns. The Yolofs, in common with the Foulahs, inhabited, previous to the irruption of the Saracens, the fertile plains of Numidia and Mauritania, and when driven thence retired to the region they now occupy, which, although possessing little fertility, yield abundant returns to the exertions of industry. The forests abound with gum trees, but their produce is left chiefly to the Moors. Millet, cotton, and indigo abound in the fields. The Y. are large in stature, well-made, active, and hospitable, and their language is sonorous and easily understood. They manufacture cotton fabrics and articles in ivory. The gov., like that of the surrounding states, is feudal, but the king, owing chiefly to the number of his slaves, possesses despotic authority. Fetish paganism is more generally professed by the people than Mahommedanism.

YOLOMBO, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquia, 108 m. NNW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota. Pop. 1,000.

YOMBERE, or JAMBER, an island in the S part of the Bissagos group, near the coast of Senegambia, 12 m. SE of the island of Kanybac, in N lat. 11° 6′, and W long. 15° 35′. It is 9 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth. A little to the W are the small islands of Honey and Jument.

YONE-SAWA, or MI-TSE, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Dewa, 150 m. NNE of Yedo.

YONGE, a township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district, bounded on the S by the St. Lawrence, and containing several lakes, of which the principal is Gananque, in the W. Pop. in 1842, 4,036.

YONGUESVILLE, a village and station of Fairfield district, in the state of South Carolina, U. S., on Charlotte and South Carolina railroad 32 m. N by W of Columbia. Population about 100.

YONKERS, a township and village of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 132 m. S of Albany, drained by Bronx river on the E, and bordered on the W by Saw-Mill or Nepperham river, an affluent of the Hudson, and intersected by the Hudson river railway. The village is noted for its salubrity, and is rapidly rising in importance. Pop. of township in 1840, 2,968; in 1850, 4,160.

YONNE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Nievre, in the Belleperche marshes, at the foot of Mount Beuvron, in the arrond. and to the SE of Chateau-Chinon, and bearing the name of Belleperche to the Etang d'Yonne, 12 m. below its source. After traversing the departments of the Nievre and Yonne, and a small part of that of the Seine and Marne, and running in a NNW direction past Corbigny, Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny, Villeneuve-le-Roi, Sens, and Pont-sur-Yonne, it throws itself into the Seine, on the l. bank, at Montereau-Fault-Yonne, after a total course of about 192 m., of which 80 m. are navigable. Its principal articles of transit are timber, charcoal, wine, grain, &c., for the Paris market.—Its chief affluents are the Moine, Fachin, Proye, Tourou, Houssiere, Menage, Bruit, Anguison, Aussois, Beuvron, Abdrie, Aire, Armançon, Vrin and Vannes. The canal de Nivernais forms a communication with the Loire, and that of Burgundy with the Saône.

YONNE, a department situated between 47° 22′ and 48° 25′ N lat., and between 2° 52′ and 4° 20′ E long., and bounded on the NW by the departments of the Seine-et-Marne; on the NE by that of the Aube; on the SE by the dep. of Côte d'Or; on the S by that of the Nievre; and on the W by the dep. of the Loiret. It is 105 m. in length from NW to SE, and 60 m. in extreme breadth from NE to SW, comprising a total area of 2,700 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 320,596; in 1821, 332,905; in 1831, 352,487; in 1841, 362,961; in 1846, 374,856. The surface of this dep. is diversified with hills, valleys and plains, but contains no lofty summits. The principal heights are those which on the SW separate the basin of the Loire from that of the Seine, and form a continuation of the mountains of Morvan. With the exception of the Vrille, a small affluent of the Loire, all the waters of this dep. belong to the basin of the Seine. The principal river is the Yonne, which traverses the dep. from S to N, and receives on the r. the Cure, Armançon, and Vannes, and on the l. the Vrin, Loing, and its affluent the Ouanne. In the E part is Burgundy canal, which connects the Yonne and Saone. The soil is in some parts strong, but possesses great fertility, producing in great abundance, grain, wine, fruit, cider, hemp, and forage. The principal wines—which bear the general name of Lower Burgundy—are noted as the finest in the empire. Of the total number of arable hectares estimated at 709,268 in 1839, 88,223 were in wheat, 29,963 in maslin, 39,920 in rye, 38,476 in barley, 78,650 in oats, 531 in sarrasin, 6,822 in potatoes, 4,903 in legumes, 37,600 in the vine, 3,527 in gardens, 204 in beetroot, 2,468 in hemp, 29,154 in natural meadow, 42,699 in artificial meadow, 6,678 in orchards, and 162,299 in wood. Of these at the same period the estimated produce was 979,973 hectol. of wheat, 299,256 of maslin, 298,657 of rye, 355,319 of barley, 792,807 of oats, 4,882 of sarrasin, 584,576 of potatoes, 37,157 of legumes, 856,223 of wine, 32,234 of cider, 99,504 q. l m. of beetroot, 17,354 of hemp, 825,813 of grain, 688,370 q. m. of hay, 1,015,497 of forage, and 721,942 of timber. Of domestic animals the number was 28,163 horses, 3,787 mules, 11,876 asses, 139,218 head of cattle, 350,144 sheep, 35,489 pigs, and 3,172 goats. The principal mineral production is iron, the quality of which is esteemed equal to that of Berri. It yields also red and yellow ochre, granite, paving stone, marble, mill and lithographic stone, gun-flint, limestone, and pottery clay. The manufacturing industry of the dep. consists chiefly in iron, cloth, and some common woollen fabrics, blankets, cotton coverlets, casks, tiles, bottles, earthenware, and beetroot sugar. The principal exports are wine, grain, wood, charcoal, and staves. Fairs to the number of 406 are held in 89 com., lasting 421 days. In 1842 there were in the dep. 15 educational establishments, of which 6 were colleges at Auxerre, Avallon, Joigny, Noyers, Sens, and Tonnerre, 15 hospitals, and 71 other charitable institutions. The judicial divisions consist of 5 arrond., 35 cant., and 482 com. The

capital is Auxerre. This dep. was formed in 1790, from the NW part of the prov. of Burgundy, the SW of that of Champagne, and a small portion of the Ile-de-France. This district of France was the territory of the ancient *Senones*, a Gallic people who spread themselves even to the heart of Italy, and who were powerful at the period of the Roman invasion of Gaul. Sens is one of the most ancient, and was for some time one of the most important towns in France.

YONY, a town of Sherborough island, on the Sierra Leone coast, in Upper Guinea. The convention by which the king of Sherborough and his tributaries ceded their territories to the English, was ratified here on the 5th Oct. 1825.

YOOANBA, a river of New South Wales, an affluent of the Manning.

YOODOMA. See Joudomo.

YOOT-SIMA, a small island of Japan, in the sea of that name, to the NW of Cape Noto, on a peninsula of that name, in the island of Nifon, in N lat. 37° 51′, and E long. 137° 34′. It is flat and woody, and generally well peopled.

YOPARE', a town of the N coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 0° 53′ 26″, and E long. 134° 6′ 18″.

YORI, or Yora, a river of Russia in Asia, in Georgia, which has its source in the Caucasus, in the N part of the Kakhethi; runs first S, then SSE; and after a course of 210 m. joins the Abazani, on the r. bank, on the confines of Shirvan, and 18 m. NNE of Ganja. It flows through a mountainous country, in the upper part of its course, but afterwards traverses the steppe of Oupadar, and other sandy plains.

YORIBA. See Yarriba.

YORIMAN, a numerous Indian tribe of Brazil, who inhabit the district to the N of the Hyapura.

YORK, a city, and ainsty or county in itself, and the capital of Yorkshire, is situated near the centre of the shire, at the point where the three ridings meet; at the confluence of the tidal rivers Ouse and Foss, in N lat. 53° 48′, and W long. 4° 19′; at a mean alt. above the sea of 44 ft. Area of the city 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 28,842; in 1851, 36,303. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1841, 30,152; in 1851, 40,359. Area of the ainsty of the city, 49,720 acres. The ainsty was annexed to the West riding in 1837, as a wapentake, called Ainsty wapentake: but electors in the ainsty vote for members in the North riding. The whole of it lies on the W side of the city, and extends to a distance, in one direction, of 10 miles. The city and ainsty together form the co. of the city. York is 198 m. by coach-road, and 218½ by railroad, NNW of London; and 201 m. SSE of Edinburgh. From Leeds it is 22 m. by coach-road, and 30 m. by railroad; from Hull, 40 m. by coach-road, and 51 m. by railroad. The city is situated in the centre of one of the richest and most extensive valleys in England, having generally an alluvial clay subsoil. It is surrounded by walls, which still remain of the original height, and were renovated in 1831. The older and principal part of the city rises from the E side of the Ouse, with a gentle acclivity, reaching the summit level about 300 yds. from the river. Over the Ouse there is a handsome three-arched stone-bridge. The Foss—which is retained at a level 7 feet higher than that of the Ouse, by lock-gates—is crossed by four bridges. The streets are mostly broad and open, contain many elegant buildings, and are well-paved and lighted with gas. The castle stands in the angle between the Ouse and the Foss. The castle walls are 1,103 yds. in circumference. The county-hall and new county-prison buildings occupy a portion of the area which amounts to 4 acres. The prison is arranged on the radiated system. Extensive cavalry barracks were erected to the S of the city in 1796, at an expense of nearly £30,000. The guildhall comprises a very noble Gothic hall 96 ft. in length. A magnificent concert hall was built in 1825. The mayor's residence, in Blake-street, is a stately edifice. The city jail occupies a retired spot close to the city walls. There are public walks extending above 1 m. along the E bank of the Ouse; and the old city ramparts have been made into a dry flagged walk.—York minster, the most stately Gothic edifice in England, stands on the N side of the city, and, except on its northern side, is closely hemmed-in by other buildings. It was probably completed about the year 1410 or 1412, on the site of a still more ancient edifice. It is cruciform; and, in the order of its antiquity, consists of a south transept built in 1227, north transept built in 1260, nave finished in 1330, central tower begun in 1370, and choir extending from the west end to the east. Viewed in this order, it is perhaps the most perfect example extant of the history and progress of the Gothic style, during the lapse of nearly two centuries, which its construction occupied. The whole length of the edifice from E to W is 524½ ft.: breadth of E end 105; of W 109. Length of cross aisles from N to S 222 ft.: height of grand lantern tower 235: height of two western towers 196; height of nave or body of church 99: height of eastern window 75; breadth, 32 ft. The W front is adorned with two beautiful towers, between which, over the entrance, is a window of fine painted glass. The lantern steeple is ornamented with great taste, and has 8 windows, 45 ft. in height. The choir is divided from the rest of the church by a curious stone screen, over which is a noble and newly built organ; the front is adorned with statues of the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry VI. There are 32 stalls for the prebendaries, all of marble; behind which, on each side of the choir, are ranges of carved wood work adorned with pinnacles. The ascent to the altar is by a flight of 16 steps, and the whole of the body of the church is paved in mosaic. Many of the ancient nobility, as well as archbishops, lie buried here, and some of the monuments are magnificent. The chapter-house is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. It is an octagon 63 ft. in diameter, and 67 ft. high; the roof, supported without pillars, is a cone of curious carved work covered with lead. Around the interior of the octagon are 44 beautiful marble stalls; and in each of the eight sides is a window except in one, through which is the entrance from the transept. On 2d February, 1829, a lunatic set fire to the choir of this venerable church, the stalls of which, with the organ, and part of the roof, were completely destroyed. A restoration was effected in 1833, under the direction of Mr. Smirke, at an expense of £65,000, which was defrayed by voluntary subscription. In May 1840, the SW tower was accidentally fired, and the roof of the nave became involved in the disaster. The expense of the restoration thus again rendered necessary, was estimated at about £20,000, and the repairs have now been completed and defrayed by voluntary subscription. In the southern tower a huge bell—the largest in England—has been put up. It weighs nearly 13 tons, and with the stock 16 tons; and is 9 feet 6 inches in height. The clapper, which is of wrought iron, weighs 4 cwt. It is rung with two wheels, each 14 ft. in diameter. It is heavier by 7 tons than 'Tom of Lincoln,' and by 5 tons than 'Old Tom of Oxford.'—The churches and dissenting chapels are much too numerous for minute description here. They are chiefly in the later style of

English architecture, with an occasional intermixture of the Norman and early English. The city returns two members to parliament. The franchise was conferred so early as 23° Edward I. Previous to the Reform act, the right of election was in the freemen. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 2,864, of whom 2,084 were freemen.

Diocese and see.] Until recently the diocese of York comprehended the archdeaconries of Cleveland, East riding, West riding, and Nottingham; but the ecclesiastical commissioners have transferred the archd. of Nottingham to the dio. of Lincoln; and part of the archd. of Cleveland, to the new dio. of Ripon, and part to the dio. of Durham: see these articles. The diocese, therefore, now consists of the archd. of Cleveland and the East and West ridings: see article YORKSHIRE. The number of benefices in the dio. returned in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 891, besides 12 not returned. The average gross income of the returned benefices was £250. The average gross yearly income of the archiepiscopal see, in 1831, was £13,798: nett yearly income, £12,629. By order in council, of date 21st June, 1837, the income of the future archbishops of York is limited to £10,000 per annum. The chapter of York, besides the archbishop, consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, subdean, 4 archdeacons, 28 prebends, a subchanter, 5 vicars, &c.

Commerce, &c.] York was anciently a port, and as such furnished, in 1298, one vessel to the fleet of Edward I. The tide, however, does not now rise so far as the city, being interrupted by Naburn lock about 5 m. distant. Its trade was anciently very considerable. In 1354, it obtained the staple for wool; and the woollen manufacture flourished here so late as the reign of Henry VIII., and indeed until the commencement of the 18th century, when this branch of trade removed to the West riding. The manufactures are now of small extent. Glass, carpets, white and red lead, linens, and ironmongery, are manufactured to a moderate extent. The trade is small, and consists chiefly in the importation of coal. Vessels of 90 tons can sail up to the Ouse bridge; and steamers ply to and from Hull in all states of the tide.

History.] In the time of Roman dominion, Y. was an important station; and in the year 70 was made the capital of the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*. In 212, Severus died here. Under the heptarchy, Y. became the capital of Northumbria, and afterwards of Deira. Before the reign of the Conqueror it was called a second Rome, from the extent of ground which it occupied, and the magnificence of its buildings. The citizens joined the Scots and Danes against the Conqueror, who in consequence razed the city to the ground. In 1137 it had partially risen from its ashes, but was then destroyed by a fire, which burnt down the cathedral, the abbey of St. Mary, and forty parish churches, besides many streets and public buildings. The first meeting known by the name of a parliament was held here in 1160, by Henry II. In the beginning of the reign of Richard I. an extensive massacre of Jews took place here, in which it is supposed that not less than 2,000 Jews perished. In 1251, Alexander, king of Scotland, was married here to the daughter of Henry III. In 1349 the plague ravaged York, and again in 1390, in 1506, and in 1550. In 1604 the plague raged to such an alarming extent at York, that the citizens left the city and encamped on Hob moor and on the Horsefair. During the parliamentary war the city was held by the royalists till July 1644, when it fell into the hands of Fairfax. At the period preceding the Revolution, this city was noted for its opposition to the king; and in the very year of the Revolution, James II. took away its charter, and declared the office of mayor to be vacant. York has given title to many noblemen, especially to sons of sovereigns. The last who held the title of duke was Prince Frederick, second son of George III., by whose death, in 1827, the title became extinct.

YORK, a county and town of Western Australia. The co. is bounded on the N by the co. of Victoria; on the E by that of Howick; on the S by the co. of Grantham; and on the W by that of Perth. It is intersected from SSE to NNW by the Avon, which flows thence into the SW corner of the co. of Victoria, and there making an abrupt turn, re-enters and traverses the NW corner of the co. of York, under the name of Swan river. Its principal affluents are the Mackie and Mortlock on the r., and the Dale on the l., and towards the SW are the head-streams of the Helena, also affluents of the Swan. The chief summits are Leake, Ommaney, Moloine, Madie, Bakewell, and Matilda. On the W are extensive sandy downs, covered in some parts with cabbage trees, and in others with grass or scrub, while the W presents a more hilly aspect, and a predominance of red loam. Limestone is found in the SE towards Comely Peak. The chief towns are York, Beverley, and Northam. The town of Y. is on both sides of the Avon, which is here a mere chain of ponds, near the centre of the co., and about 60 m. E of Perth. It is surrounded by detached granitic hills, and beyond are immense tracts of slightly undulating surface, and densely covered with wood.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Cook, 72 m. WNW of Sydney. It forms the NW extremity of a range of mountains named King's table land, and has an alt. of 3,292 ft. above sea-level.—Also a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Monmouth, bordered on the W by the Jordan.—Also a town in the co. of Devon, on the Tamar.—Also an island of the South Pacific, in the archipelago of New Britain. Port Hunter on the NE coast, is in S lat. 4° 7′, and E long. 6° 15′. This island is called by the natives Amacata.

YORK, a village of Upper Guinea, on the W coast of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, on a small river, and 9 m. N of Cape Shilling. It is well and regularly built, and contains some handsome houses. The environs are well-cultivated, and produce iguames, maize, and cacao. The inhabitants are chiefly sawyers, and carry on an active trade in timber.

YORK, a county of Upper Canada, in the Home district, bounded on the E by Lake Ontario, and watered by the Humber and Don rivers. It is tolerably fertile towards the rear, but near the lake is poor and sandy. Area 808 sq. m. Pop. in 1852, 79,719.—Also a village in the township of Hueca, on the Grand river, 5 m. from Caledonia. Pop. 150.—Also a county in the SW of New Brunswick, bordering on Maine, and intersected by the St. John's river.

YORK, a county in the SW part of the state of Maine, U. S., comprising an area of 822 sq. m., drained by Saco and Monsam rivers and their branches, affluents of Piscataqua river by which it is bordered on the SW, and intersected by the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and the York and Cumberland railroads. It has a finely diversified surface, with numerous lakes, and is in some parts very fertile. On the Atlantic are several good harbours. Pop. in 1840, 54,034; in 1850, 60,101. Its capital is Alfred.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Pennsylvania, comprising an area of 864 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Susquehanna, and drained by its tributaries, Cadoras, Conewago and Yellow Breeches creeks. It has a hilly surface, and is generally fertile. It is intersected by the York and Cumberland, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, the Hanover branch, and the York and Gettysburgh, and the Susquehanna and Tide Water Gettysburgh canal. Pop. in 1840, 47,010; in 1850, 57,450. Its capital is York.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Virginia, in the centre of the peninsula between James and York rivers. It has a diversified surface, and possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 4,720; in 1850, 4,460. Its capital is Yorktown.—Also a district of

the N part of the state of South Carolina, comprising an area of 731 sq. m., drained by King's, Bullock's, Turkey, and Buffalo creeks, affluents of Broad and Catawba rivers, and intersected by the Charlotte and South Carolina, the King's mountains, &c., railroads. It presents a generally level surface, and possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 18,383; in 1850, 19,433. Its capital is Yorkville.—Also a township and port of the co. of the same name, in the state of Maine, 94 m. SSW of Augusta. The surface is diversified, and the soil variable in quality. Pop. in 1840, 3,111; in 1850, 2,980. The village is in N lat. 43° 10′, and W long. 70° 40′. It has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of large size, and was formerly capital of the co.—Also a township of Livingstone co., in the state of New York, 220 m. W of Albany, bordered on the E by the Genesee river, and the Genesee Valley canal, and drained by branches of the river. Pop. in 1840, 3,049; in 1850, 2,785.—Also a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 21 m. SSE of Harrisburg, in N lat. 39° 58′, and W long. 76° 40′, intersected by the York and Cumberland, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the York and Wrightsville railroads. Pop. in 1840, 4,779; in 1850, about 6,000.—Also a township of York co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 1,294.—Also a township of Athens co., in the state of Ohio, drained by Hockhocking river and its tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 1,601.—Also a township of Belmont co., in the same state, bounded on the E by Ohio river, and drained by Captina creek. Pop. 1,294.—Also a township of Darke co., in the same state. Pop. 369.—Also a township of Medina co., in the same state. Pop. 781.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the same state. Pop. 1,032.—Also a township of Sandusky co., in the same state. Pop. 1,301.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the same state. Pop. 865.—Also a township of Van Wert co., in the same state. Pop. 181.—Also a township of Union co., in the same state, drained by Rush and Bogues creeks, affluents of Sciota river, and 42 m. NW by N of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 493; in 1850, 831.—Also a township of Washtenano co., in the state of Michigan, 61 m. SE of Lansing, drained by affluents of Raisin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,146; in 1850, 1,360.—Also a township of Switzerland co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. in 1840, 1,331.—Also a township of Steuben co., in the same state. Pop. 191.—Also a township of Noble co., in the same state. Pop. 289.—Also a village of Gibson co., in the same state, 120 m. SW by S of Indianapolis, near the Evansville and Illinois railroad.—Also a village of Crawford co., in the state of Illinois, on the W side of Wabash river, and 115 m. ESE of Springfield river. Pop. in 1840, 350; in 1850, 500.—Also a river in the state of Maine, in the S part of the township of York, which flows E and falls into the Atlantic by a wide embouchure, forming a capacious harbour.—Also a river of the state of Virginia, formed by the confluence of Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers, which unite in the SE extremity of King William co., and which, after a course of about 30 m., enters Chesapeake bay, by a mouth 3 m. in width. It forms the best harbour in Virginia.

YORK (Cape), a headland forming the NE point of Australia, advancing into Torres straits between the ocean and the gulf of Carpentaria, and opposite New Guinea, from which it is distant about 80 m., in S lat. 10° 41′, E long. 142° 34′. To the NE, about 7 m. from the continent, is a group of islands 3 in number, of the same name. The principal island is about 3 m. long, and has a conspicuous flat-topped hill. It is surrounded by coral reefs.

YORK (Gulf of), a sound or gulf of North-west Australia, to the S of Montague sound, and N of the embouchure of Prince Regent's river, in S lat. 14° 50′, and E long. 125° 5′. Its entrance, formed by Capes Pond and Hardy, is about 18 m. in width. It receives the waters of two rivers, viz., Roe river at the head, and Harper river on the N, and forms a spacious harbour, distinguished as Prince Frederick's harbour. It is bounded on all sides by precipitous rocks from 100 to 300 ft. in height, and contains numerous islands.

YORK (New), a village in the township of Murton, parish of Tynemouth, Northumberland. Pop. 253.

YORKE, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool Plains, an affluent of the Turrabeile.

YORKE PENINSULA, an extensive promontory of South Australia, extending between the Gulf of St. Vincent on the E, and Spencer's Gulf on the W, and separated on the S from Kangaroo island by Investigator's strait, and terminating in the SW in Cape Spencer or Berthier. Its shores are generally low and sandy, and, with the exception of the cape already named, and Corny Point and Cape Pierce, forming Hardwick bay on the W, present no important point of outline.

YORKFLEET, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6¼ m. SE by E of Howden, at the entrance of the Ouse into the Humber. Area 1,597 acres. Pop. in 1851, 206.

YORK HAVEN, a village of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the SW bank of the Susquehanna, at the junction of the Conewago, and intersected by the York and Cumberland railroad.

YORK MINSTER, a summit on the S side of Waterman' island, Terra-del-Fuego, near the entrance to Christmas sound, in S lat. 55° 24′ 30″, and E long. 70° 1′ 50″.

YORK POINT, a headland of Patagonia, in Magalhaens strait, near a roadstead of the same name, in S lat. 53° 32′ 35″. The roadstead is between Port Gallant and Jerome channel, and off Bachelor's river.

YORKSHIRE, a northern maritime county, by far the largest in England, extending, in its extreme points, between 53° 18′ and 54° 40′ N lat., and between 2° 40′ W and 0° 10′ E long. It is bounded on the N by Westmoreland and Durham, divided from the latter by the river Tees; on the E by the German ocean; on the S by the Humber, dividing it from Lincolnshire, and by the shires of Nottingham, Derby, and Chester; and on the W by Lancashire. The form of the whole county is that of an irregular quadrangle, the longest diagonal extending from NW to SE, about 130 m., and the shortest from SW to NE about 90 m. Square area 3,635,820 acres. From its great extent, this co., exclusive of the city and ainsty of the city of York, has been distributed into three grand districts, called *ridings*, a name derived from a Saxon term signifying *thirds*. The north riding is divided into 11 wapentakes besides Whitby Strand liberty; the east into 7; and the west into 9. There are 613 parishes in the county, 1 archiepiscopal city, 17 parliamentary boroughs, and 59 market-towns. Inhabited houses in 1831, 261,281; in 1841, 307,372; in 1851, 360,188. The pop. of the co., with that of the city in 1801, was 858,892; in 1831, 1,371,359; in 1841, 1,591,584; in 1851, 1,797,995. Mr. Phillips, in an able chapter on the races of men in Yorkshire, says: "If, without regard to any real or supposed evidence of their national origin, we attempt to class the actual pop. of Yorkshire into natural groups, we shall find, independent of Irish emigrants, three main types, frequently distinct, but as often confused by inter-

change of elementary features. First, Tall, large-boned, muscular persons; visage long, angular; complexion fair, or florid; eyes blue, or grey; hair, light brown, or reddish. Such persons in all parts of the country form a considerable part of the population. In the North riding, from the eastern coast to the western mountains, they are plentiful. Blue-eyed families prevail very much about Lincoln. Second, Person robust; visage oval, full and rounded; nose often slightly aquiline; complexion somewhat embrowned, florid; eyes brown, or grey; hair brown, or reddish. In the West riding, especially in the elevated districts, very powerful men have these characters. Third, Persons of lower stature and smaller proportions; visage short, rounded; complexion unbrowned; eyes very dark, elongated; hair very dark. Such hair and eyes are commonly called black. Individuals having these characters occur in the lower grounds of Yorkshire, as in the valley of the Aire below Leeds, in the vale of the Derwent, and the level regions S of York. They are still more frequent in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and may be said to abound amid the true Anglians of Norfolk and Suffolk. The physical characters here traced cannot be, as Dr. Pritchard conjectures in a parallel case in Germany, the effect of some centuries of residence in towns, for they are spread like an epidemic among the rural and secluded population as much as among the dwellers in towns. Unless we suppose such varieties of appearance to spring up among the blue-eyed races, we must regard them as a legacy from the Roman colonists and the older Britons, amongst whom, as already stated, the Iberian element was conjecturally admitted. Adopting this latter view, there is no difficulty in regard to the other groups. They are of North German or Scandinavian origin, and the men of Yorkshire inherit the physical organization, and retain many of the peculiarities of language of their adventurous sires. In the words employed, in the vowel sounds, the elisions, and the construction of sentences, the Yorkshire dialects offer interesting analogies to the old English of Shakspeare and Chaucer, the Anglo-Saxon of the Chronicles, and the Norse, as it is preserved to us by the Icelanders."

Climate.] The climate of the North riding is various. In the vale of York the air is mild and temperate, except near the moors. The Howardian hills are cold. Ryedale and the marshes on the skirt of the Derwent enjoy a mild but damp air. The great alt. of the eastern moorlands renders their climate extremely cold. The vale of Cleveland has a climate somewhat severe; but the dryness of the soil, and the frequent use of lime, concur to accelerate the harvest. The climate of the western moorlands is colder and more moist than that of the eastern. Some variations also exist in the East riding, it being colder on the eastern than on the western side of the wolds. The levels in the western part of this riding enjoy a mild climate. In the eastern parts of the West riding, towards the banks of the Ouse, the climate, as well as the face of the country, resembles that of the East riding on the opposite side of the river; and damps and fogs are somewhat prevalent. In the middle district the air is sharper, clearer, and more healthful. In the western the climate is cold, tempestuous, and rainy.

Surface.] The geographical features of this co. are strongly marked, and render the whole province one of the most interesting in the kingdom. The North riding is distinguished by a coast strikingly bold and rocky, and presenting cliffs which occasionally rise to an alt. of 500, and even 800 ft. There is an average loss of land, by encroachments of the sea on this coast, of about 2½ yds., or 33 acres annually. A little further inland, successive ranges of hills, rising one above the other, form the elevated tracts of the moorlands, presenting a dreary and desolate aspect of hopeless sterility. Further westward appear the extensive vales of Cleveland and York, and beyond them the western mountains and moorlands. The East riding is the least interesting in the county, and, with the exception of the wolds, displays no prominent variations in the appearance of the country. The West riding is irregular in its surface—so far westward as Sheffield, Bradford, and Oatley, it rises into hills and is beautifully variegated—farther westward still it becomes mountainous and rugged, occasionally intersected with beautiful valleys, and displaying, in Ingleborough, Whernside, Pennigent and Bowfell some of the loftiest passes in England.

Soils and produce.] In the North riding, the soil along the coast is brownish clay and loam: the hills abound with alum-shale. The district of Cleveland has a fertile clay and fine red sandy soil. The vale of York, both in soil and fertility, is very variable. Swaledale, on each side of the river Swale, is extremely fertile. The surface of some of the higher hills in the eastern moorlands is entirely covered with large masses of freestone and extensive morasses, and peat bogs highly dangerous to pass. In the West riding the soils vary from a deep strong clay or loam to the worst peat earth. In the East riding there is a light loam with a mixture of gravel in the sheep districts of the Wolds. The flat country extending between the wolds, the Ouse, and the Humber to Hull, towards the Spurn-head, along the side of the Humber, presents a soil of a strong nature. Throughout the greater part of the North riding, agriculture has, within the last few years, advanced as rapidly as in most parts of the kingdom, considering the circumstances of climate and soil. In the vale of York it is computed that one-third of the ground is in tillage, and two-thirds in grass. The enclosed lands, in many of the dales, are chiefly appropriated to meadow. The lower and better parts of the moors are mostly stinted pastures, on which the cattle are kept in summer. Barley is not much cultivated in the North riding, nor rye, except on poor and sandy soils. Meslin, or a mixture of wheat and rye, is very common, and of this the household bread is made. Ryedale is as remarkable for the culture of oats as Cleveland is for that of wheat. The extent of the woodlands is comparatively small. There is a considerable quantity of timber in the hedge-rows. The oak timber, though not large, is of an excellent quality, being produced slowly on sound, and often rocky ground. The breed of cattle is chiefly the short-horned. The northern part of the vale of York, and of Cleveland, are known by the name of Tees-water breed. This district is supposed to produce the largest cattle in England, and the breed has of late years been greatly improved. The Tees-water sheep are large, coarse boned, and slow feeders; and the wool is harsh and dry. But the stock has been greatly improved by a mixture of the Disley and Northumberland breeds. The native moorland sheep are small. Their wool is worked up into knitted hosiery, for which the dales are celebrated. On the western moors, however, the sheep are chiefly of the small Scotch breed. Yorkshire has long been famed for its horses, and the North riding is particularly distinguished for its breed. The Cleveland horses being cleanly made, strong, and active, are extremely well-adapted to the coach and to the plough; those of the northern part of the vale of York are, by the general introduction of the racing blood, rendered the most valuable breed for the saddle. The southern part of the vale, the Howardine hills, Ryedale, and the marshes, also produce a great number of horses both for the saddle and the coach. The dales of the eastern moorlands rear many horses, which, being of a smaller breed, are too low for the coach, but are a useful and hardy race. Horses also constitute a

considerable part of the stock in the higher parts of the western moorlands. They are generally bred between the Scottish Galloways and the country breed, and are a hardy and very strong race, in proportion to their size: these are chiefly sold into the manufacturing parts of the W riding and Lancashire for the ordinary purposes. In the East riding greater improvements have been made in agriculture than in any other portion of the county. In the low grounds adjoining to the river Hull, such improvements have been made by drainage as less than a century ago would have been deemed impossible. On the wolds very great improvements have taken place. The valleys and declivities of the hills now wave with plentiful crops of wheat, and neither servants nor labourers will eat barley bread. The rabbit-warrens are rapidly disappearing, and the breed of sheep has been improved, especially by crosses from the Leicestershire. Enclosures have indeed become almost general. The whole of the level, extending from the foot of the wolds to the western limits of the riding, as well as the rest of the East riding, is now a corn country. Although there are no extensive woods between the wolds and the Ouse, there are perhaps a superabundance of plantations and trees in the hedge-rows of old enclosures. In the West riding almost all the arable land is enclosed with hedges or stone walls; the former in the eastern, the latter in the western parts. A greater part of this riding is exclusively kept in grass. The extensive commons of Hatfield, Stainforth, Thorne, &c., extending to about 12,000 acres, have been enclosed and rendered arable. In the arable lands of the West riding, a greater quantity of wheat is raised than of any other grain. The quantity of oak and ashwood is very considerable, and both meet with a ready market at the shipping and manufacturing towns. A large portion is also used at the mines and collieries. Draining is assiduously attended to in the West riding. In regard to cattle, less attention has been paid to the breeds in this district, than in either of the other two ridings. The horned cattle may be classed under three distinct heads: First, the short-horned or Holderness breed, which prevails in the eastern parts of the riding: second, The long-horned, or Craven breed, which are both bred and fed in the western parts; and, third, A cross-breed between the two above-mentioned. Immense numbers of Scotch cattle, also, are fed in this district, and sold to the butchers. The sheep have been so often crossed, as to confound all distinction. But a mixture of the Leicestershire breed has much improved them of late years.

Minerals, &c.] In the North riding the minerals consist chiefly of the alum mines, on the coast of Whitby, and the lead mines in Swaledale and the neighbouring valleys. Excellent freestone or grit is found in many parts of this riding. A long but narrow ridge, producing lime of a quality peculiarly excellent for agricultural purposes, extends along the edge of the eastern moorlands. Marble of various kinds is found in many parts of the western moorlands, but is converted to no other purposes than those of making lime or repairing roads. Coal is found, but the quantity is small and the quality bad. In the East riding, chalk is the principal fossil substance. The mineral productions of the West riding are of peculiar value, as they create and supply the manufactures of the district. They consist of coal, iron, and stone; and lead is extracted in great abundance from the mines of Grassington and Pately-bridge. The West riding, indeed, yields in geological interest to no equal space in the kingdom. In this portion of the island four clearly marked divisions present themselves. The levels on the east rest on the stratum of red sand and clay, with gypsum or alabaster in varying quantity. The magnesian limestone range is one great plain rising from beneath the levels, and terminating toward the west in a regular well-defined edge, forming the partial summit of drainage. In the south is the great Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal field, which rivals, or even surpasses in importance, that of Northumberland. The mining district is, in some parts of the north, exceedingly variable in features, occupying either high or low ground, producing or not producing metallic ores.

Rivers.] See articles TEES and SWALE. The Swale waters the romantic tract called Swaledale; and passing by Richmond and Catterick, enters the Vale of York, and flows in that level country till it receives the Wiske, a small river rising near Osmotherley. It then continues its course till at Myton it joins the URE: which see. The united river then continues its course to about 6 m. below Boroughbridge, where it takes the name of the OUSE: which also see. The Nidd rises in Netherdale, and passes by Knaresborough, to Nun-Monkton, where it joins the Ouse. The Foss rises near Craike-Castle, and joins the Ouse at York. The Wharf rises at the foot of Craven hills, waters the beautiful district of Wharfdale, passing Tadcaster, and joins the Ouse at Nun-Appleton. The Derwent rises in the eastern moorlands, in the North riding, within about 4 m. of the sea; runs at first in a line almost parallel to the coast, by Ayton, to the foot of the Wolds, and afterwards in a westerly direction, till it receives the Rye from Helmsley; then south-westwardly by Malton, and thence by Gate-Helmsley, Stamford-bridge, &c. to the Ouse, near Barmby, from which it is navigable for vessels of 25 tons burthen to Malton. From its junction with the small river Hartford near its source, the Derwent forms the boundary between the North and East ridings, till it approaches near Stamford-bridge, where it enters the East Riding. The AIRE and CALDER are described in separate articles: which see. The Don rises in the western moors beyond Pennistone, flows south-east by Sheffield, north-east by Rotherham, Doncaster, &c., and north by Rawcliffe bridge to Goole, where it falls into the Ouse. In its course it is joined by the Hodbeck, the Wente, and other tributaries, and by several canals to be afterwards noticed. The Ouse is thus the great drain of all Yorkshire. See article HULL.

Canals.] The canals of Yorkshire are chiefly in the West riding.—1. The Barnsley canal; from the Calder, near Wakefield, to the Dearn and Dove canal near Barnsley, a distance of 15 m. —2. The Bradford canal; from Bradford to the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Windhill, 3 m.—3. The Dearn and Dove canal; from the river Don near Mexborough to the Barnsley canal, 9 m. —4 The Huddersfield canal; from Huddersfield to the Manchester and Oldham canal in Lancashire, 19½ m., passing through a tunnel 3½ m. in length.—5. The Leeds and Liverpool canal; beginning at Leeds, and leaving the co. near Colne, in Lancashire.—6. The Calder and Hebble canal, on the line of the river Calder from Wakefield to Halifax.—7. The Ramsden canal; from the Calder and Hebble navigation to the Huddersfield canal, 4 m. —8. The Rochdale canal; entering from Rochdale in Lancashire, and joining the Calder and Hebble navigation near Halifax.—9. The Stainforth and Keadley canal; partly in this co. and partly in the Isle of Axholme, county of Lincoln, branching from the navigation of the Don at Fishlake near Stainforth, and terminating in the Trent at Keadley, 15 m.

Railways.] The North Midland, the York and North Midland, and the Great North of England railways, forming part of the main line from the Midland and more southern parts of England, intersect this co. The North Midland railway enters from Derbyshire by crossing the small river Rother, and runs northwards by Masborough near Rotherham, Kilnhurst, Swinton, Darfield, Cudworth near Barnsley, Oakenham near Wakefield, Altofts near Normanton, Woodlesford, and Leeds. The York and North Midland joins the north Midland line at the Altoft station near Normanton, and runs NE 23½ m., by Castleford, Burton-Salmon, Milford, Sherburne, Ulleskelfe, and Bolton-Percy, to York. The

Great North of England line joins the York and North Midland at York, and runs NNW by Shepton, Tollerton, Alne, Ruskelt, Sessay, Thirsk, Otterington, Northallerton, Danby, Wiske, East Cowton, and Croft. At Croft it enters the co. of DURHAM: which see. See also CROFT, DARLINGTON, and NORTHUMBERLAND. The Manchester and Leeds line of railway enters this co. at Todmorden, and terminates in the North Midland at Normanton: see article LANCASHIRE. This important line completes the railway communication across the island by its connections with the Leeds and Selby, and the Selby and Hull lines. The Leeds and Selby railway runs from Leeds by Garforth, Mucklefield, Milford, and Hamble, to Selby, crossing the York and North Midland line at Milford, where the general western terminus of the line may be said to be now placed. The Selby and Hull line runs from Selby by Cliff, Howden, Eastrington, Saddlethorpe, Brough, Ferriby, and Hessle, to Hull; a distance of 30¾ m. The Manchester and Sheffield railway enters this co. through a tunnel near Tintwhistle, and runs by Penistone, &c. to Sheffield, as described under article LANCASHIRE: which see. The Sheffield and Rotherham line runs from Sheffield by Holmes and Brightside to Rotherham, a distance of 5½ m., exclusive of a branch of 1½ m. to Greasborough. Leeds and Bradford are connected by railway. A continuation of the Stockton and Darlington to Middleburgh, traverses a portion of the northern boundary of the North riding of this county. See also articles DURHAM and MIDDLEBURGH. The Pickering and Whitby railway runs from Pickering NNE in rather a circuitous course by Newton-dale, &c., to Whitby, a distance of 24 m.

Commercial History.] Respecting the origin and the earlier history of the woollen manufactures of Yorkshire, we must here refer to article HALIFAX. The beginning of the 17th cent. was an important epoch in the history of the woollen manufacture, as till then the English were unable to dye and dress their own cloths, which were, therefore, usually sent to Holland to be dyed and dressed, and returned to England for sale. The introduction of the inventions of Arkwright and Watt towards the end of the 18th cent. and the beginning of the present, formed a still more important epoch, as these inventions were soon applied to the woollen and worsted manufacture, and produced an entire revolution in some of its seats in this county. The woollen trade is carried on chiefly in and around LEEDS and HUDDERSFIELD: which see; the worsted stuff at BRADFORD and HALIFAX; and blankets and carpets at DEWSBURY and HECKMONDWIKE: which also see. In 1838 the number of woollen-mills in this county was 606, employing 18,735 males, and 8,813 females; in 1850 they were 880 in number. The worsted-mills in 1838 were 348, employing 6,992 males, and 19,611 females; in 1850 they were 418. There are also an immense number of hand-loom weavers in this trade, as well as in the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures. The number of flax-mills in the co. in 1838 was 91, employing 3,230 males, and 6,414 females; in 1850 the flax-mills were only 60 in number. In 1838 the number of cotton-mills was 169, employing 5,662 males, and 6,774 females; in 1850, the number of cotton-mills was 227, with 1,943,807 spindles, and 8,102 power looms. The next great manufacture in this county is that of cutlery: see SHEFFIELD.

Franchise and Government.] Previous to the passing of the Reform act, two members were returned to parliament for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Aldborough, Beverley, Boroughbridge, Heydon, Kingston-upon-Hull, Knaresborough, New Malton, Northallerton, Pontefract, Richmond, Ripon, Scarborough, Thirsk, and York. Under the Reform act two members are returned for each of the ridings. The boroughs of Aldborough, Boroughbridge, and Heydon, were disfranchised; those of Northallerton and Thirsk were deprived of one member each; Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, and Sheffield, were granted two members each, and Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Whitby, one each. The co. is included in the northern circuit. The assizes are held at York, where there is a county jail. This co. is in the province of York; and until recently was partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of York. The former part consisted of the deaneries of Richmond, Catterick, and Boroughbridge, with part of Kirkby-Lonsdale, all in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; and the latter of the deaneries of Cleveland, Ridall, Bulmer, Ripon, and Ripon with Massam, all in the archdeaconry of Cleveland; the deaneries of Dickering, Buckrose, Herthill and Hull, and Holderness, all in the archd. of the East riding; and the deaneries of Craven, York Ainsty, York city, Pontefract, and Doncaster, all in the archd. of York, or West riding. By orders in council, however, of recent date, those parts of the co. previously in the dio. of Chester, together with the deaneries of Ripon, Ripon with Massam, Craven, and parts of York Ainsty, and of Pontefract, have been transferred from their respective dioceses in order to form the new diocese of RIPON: see that article.

YORKSHIRE, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 250 m. W of Albany, drained by Cattaraugus creek and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,292; in 1850, 2,010.

YORK SULPHUR-SPRINGS, a village of Adams co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 20 m. SSW of Harrisburg.

YORKTOWN, a village of Delaware co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 48 m. NE of Indianapolis, on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad, and near the W fork of White river. Pop. in 1850, about 300.—Also a township of West Chester co., in the state of New York, 94 m. S of Albany, drained by Croton river and its branches, from which, by means of a dam 250 ft. long and 40 ft. in breadth, is formed Croton Pond, which supplies New York with water. Pop. in 1840, 2,819; in 1850, 2,273.—Also a village and port of York co., in the state of Virginia, on the S side of York river, 11 m. from its mouth and 70 m. ESE of Richmond, in S lat. 37° 13′, and W long. 76° 34′. Pop. in 1840, about 300. It is noted as the place of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis' troops to General Washington, on October 19th, 1781.

YORKVILLE, a village of Upper Canada, 2 m. N of Toronto. Pop. 1,750.—Also the cap. of York district in S Carolina, U. S., 86 m. N of Columbia.

YORKVILLE, a village of New York co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Harlem railway, 5 m. NNE of the City Hall, New York.—Also a village of York district, in the state of South Carolina, on a branch of Broad river, and 63 m. N by W of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 400; in 1850, 850.—Also a township of Racine co., in the state of Wisconsin, 78 m. ESE of Madison, drained by Des Plaines river. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 998.—Also a village of Gibson co., in the state of Tennessee, 143 m. W of Nashville, on a branch of Obion river. Pop. in 1840, about 100.

YORUBA. See YARRIBA.

YOSEPHEN, or JOSEPHEN (SAINT), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, and bail. of Gossau, on the Sitter. Pop. 1,269.

YOSEPHIDORF, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Bohmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Rumburg. Pop. 269.

YOSEPHIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Bromberg. Pop. 212.

YOSEPHOVA, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Torontal, on the Theiss. Pop. 1,430.

YOSEPHSDORF, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Czaslau. Pop. 340.—Also a village in the regency of Bohmisch-Leipa and bail. of Haida. Pop. 270.—Also a village of Hungary to the NW of Peterwardein, on the Theiss. Pop. 3,050

YOSEPHSLAG, a village of Austria, on the Enns, and bail. of Gmund. Pop. 228.

YOSEPHSRUHE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Bromberg, and circle of Chodziesen. Pop. 245.

YOSEPHSTADT, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Pop. 980. See also JOSEPHSTADT.

YOSEPHSTHAL, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Bohmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Yablonz. Pop. 460. It has a glass-work and several mills.—Also a village of the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Ober-Plau. Pop. 150. It has a glass-work.—Also a village of the Military confines of Croatia, to the S of Ogulin. Pop. 1,150.

YOSIDA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Mikava, 162 m. WSW of Yedo. Pop. 1,350. It has two suburbs, a castle, and extensive iron-works.

YOSSA, or JOSSA, a village of Hesse, in the prov. and circle of Fulda. Pop. 500.

YOSS-EN-YOSSA, a village of Hesse, in the prov. of Hanau, and circle of Schluchtern. Pop. 420.

YOSSERNDORF, or JOSSERNDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Ebern. Pop. 260.

YOSSHOFEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, and presidial of Neuburg. Pop. 212.

YOSTHAL, or JOSTHAL, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, and bail. of Neustadt. Pop. 560.

YOSVAFEÖ, or JOSVAFEO, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Torna. Pop. 900.

YOSYVARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Souronga, 72 m. SW of Yedo, at the mouth of a river. In has an active transit trade in iron-wood. In the vicinity is a harbour formerly a station for the imperial vessels.

YOSZ, or Josz, a market-town of Hungary, in the gsp. of Abauj, near Raschau.

YOUDGIA-KIRTA. See JOGJACARTA.

YOUDIA and YONDRA. See SIAM.

YOUDRA-SKAN. See CAMBOGE.

YOUGHAL, a rivulet in the p. of Youghalarra, co. Tipperary, which rises among the Arra mountains, and flows 5 m. NE to a point near the head of the SW side of Youghal bay.

YOUGHAL, or ST. MARY'S OF YOUGHAL, a parish and borough of co. Cork. Area of p. 4,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,327; in 1851, 11,311. The surface extends along the Blackwater and its estuarial expansion, to the middle of the W side of Youghal bay. The inner portion of Youghal bay constitutes the harbour, and comprises the small estuary of the Blackwater. At the entrance of the harbour may be seen the remains of the foundation of a mill standing on a rock, which shows that the ocean has greatly exceeded its limits on this shore.—The burgh of Youghal stands on the estuary of the Blackwater, 8½ m. E by N of Castle-Martyr, 12½ S by E of Lismore, and 23½ NE of Cork. It extends between the W margin of the estuary of the Blackwater, and the E base of a long and steep hill. The principal street is about ¾ m. in length. Vestiges of the old town walls enclose the central district of the town, and an adjacent portion of the hill slopes. The suburbs are large, and extend in every direction up the hill, behind the old town wall, and contain many very miserable cabins. A considerable improvement upon the town has recently been effected, in the re-edification of several old and tottering buildings, the erection of a good inn, the building of one or two good public edifices, the introduction of gas, and the regular cleansing and paving of the streets. The church, situated in the NW part of the town, and usually called the collegiate church, displays an incongruous mixture of parts and tastes, but was in its original condition one of the finest specimens in all Ireland of the pointed architecture now technically known as the decorated English style. The pop. of the burgh in 1841 was 7,372. It sends one member to parliament. Its only manufactures are bricks, cordage, and malt liquors.

YOUGHAL BAY, a bay on the E side of Lough Derg, co. Tipperary, projecting from the main body of the lough at a point E by N of the opposite projection of Scarriff bay. It commences with a breadth of rather more than 1 m., and gradually contracts to a breadth of ⅛ m., and penetrates the land to the extent of 2 m.

YOUGHIOGHENY, a river which has its source in Preston co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., passes through Alleghany co., in the state of Maryland, and enters that of Pennsylvania, between Somerset and Fayette cos. flows N and NW, and enters the Alleghany river 18 m. SE of Pittsburg. It is navigable to Ohio-pyle falls, 30 m. above its embouchure, where it has a perpendicular fall of 20 ft.

YOUGOURTAI. See ERGETU.

YOUITOS, an Indian tribe of Ecuador, who inhabit the territory lying between the Tigre, Napo, and Amazon.

YOUKAHIRS. See JOUKAHIRS.

YOUKOUSKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 27 m. N of Chavli, and 34 m. SW of Mitau.

YOUL. See AION.

YOULGRAVE, an extensive parish in the co. of Derby, 3 m. SW by W of Bakewell, containing the chapelries of Birchover, Stanton, and Winster, the township of Youlgrave, and the hamlet of Gratton, all in the hund. of High Peak; and the chapelry of Elton, and township of Middleton with Smerril, in the hund. of Wirksworth. Pop. in 1851, 3,764.

YOULTHORPE, a towpship in the p. of Bishop's Wilton, Yorkshire, 5 m. NW by N of Pocklington. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1851, 105.

YOUNG, an island off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 12°.

YOUNGAI, a town of the Tennasserim provinces, in the district of Tavoy, 114 m. SSE of Amherst, in N lat. 14° 30′, and E long. 98° 18′.

YOUNG-SESTERS, NEETU, or NEW SESS, a town of Upper Guinea, in Liberia, about 5 m. NW of Trade Town and 80 m. SE of Monrovia, near the mouth of a river of the same name.

YOUNGSTOWN, a village and port of Niagara co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of Niagara river, near its entrance into Lake Ontario, and 276 m. W by N of Albany. It is connected by a ferry with Newark in Canada. Pop. in 1840, 400; in 1850, 550.—Also a township of Mahoning co., in the state of Ohio, 138 m. NE by E of Columbus, drained by Mahoning river and its branches, and near the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. Pop. in 1840, 654; in 1850, 3,002.—Also a town of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, between the head branches of Loyalhanna, and 127 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 415; in 1850, about 600.

YOUNGSVILLE, a village of Warren co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on Broken Straw creek, and 167 m. NW by W of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 200; in 1850, about 400.—Also a village of Tullapoosa co., in the state of Alabama, 139 m. ESE of Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1840, about 75.

YOUNG WILLIAM'S GROUP, a group of islands in the Pacific, about 60 m. in circumf., and consisting of a number of islands connected by coral reefs. The two southernmost are each about 8 m. in length, and a ½ m. in breadth. The NW point of the group is in N lat. 5° 27′, E long. 153° 24′; the SW, in N lat. 5° 8′, E long. 153° 38′. These islands

are covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, and are thickly peopled by a light-complexioned able-bodied race.

YOUNG-WOMANSTOWN, a village of Clinton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the N side of the W branch of the Susquehanna, and 85 m. NW by N of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, about 40.

YOU-NO-DAKE, or KOKENSAM, a mountain of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Bingo. It has several hot springs.

YOUN-ZERAY, a town of Burmah, in the prov. of Pegu, on the Irawady, 18 m. S by W of Prom, in N lat. 18° 31′, and E long. 95°.

YOURI. See YAOURI.

YOURIBA. See YARRIBA.

YOURINGI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Sangami, 54 m. WNW of Yedo.

YOUROUNG-KASHI OF KHOTEN, a river of Chinese Turkestan, in the district of Khoten, which has its source in the Karangoui mountains; runs N; divides into 2 branches, one of which passes Khoten on the l., and the other near Youroung-Kash on the r.; reuniting, they pursue their course to the Yarkand, which they join on the r., and after a total course of 300 m. These rivers abound with jasper.—The town of Y. is about 5 m. ESE of Khoten, in N lat. 36° 52′, and E long. 80° 50′.

YOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 3 m. S of Montaigu. Pop. 500. It has a copper-mine.

YOWEN, a mountain of Australia Felix, in the district of Western Port, near the Avoca river.

YOXFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 23½ m. NE of Ipswich. Area 2,724 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,272.

YOXHALL, a parish in Stafford, 7½ m. NNE of Lichfield. Area 4,813 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,496.

YPANE-GNASSU, or YPANE-GNASSU, a river of Paraguay, which has its source in the W side of the cordillera of Anambahy; runs first SSW, then W; and after a course of about 120 m., joins the Paraguay on the l. bank, a little below Villa-Real-de-la-Concepcion.—At some distance from the N bank is a village named Ypane.

YPANE-MINI, a river of Paraguay, which runs SW, and joins the Paraguay on the l. bank, 50 m. below the confluence of the Ypane-Gnassu.

YPEREN. See YPRES.

YPERLEE, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, which has its source in the S part of the dep. of Ypres; flows N past the town of that name, when it becomes navigable near Dixmunde and Nieuport; and 3 m. below the latter throws itself into the North sea. It has a total course of 39 m., and is defended at the mouth by a double floodgate. Its chief affluent is the Yser.

YPITA, a town of Paraguay, near the l. bank of the Parana, and 60 m. NNE of Assomcion.

YPORT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Fecamp, and com. of Criquebeuf-en-Caux. Pop. 1,000.

YPRES, a department, arrondissement, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders. Pop. of dep. 15,455.—The town is situated in a fertile plain, on the Yperlee, 30 m. S of Bruges, and 18 m. NNW of Lille, in N lat. 50° 51′ 10″, and E long. 2° 52′ 49″. Pop. 13,281. It is well-built, and contains a splendid town-hall, five churches, a bank, a royal college, an hospital, a public library, and an academy of painting. The principal buildings are the cloth and town-hall, both within one large Gothic edifice, founded in 1342, and surmounted by a fine tower, the ancient church of St. Martin, formerly the cathedral, and the castellany, which has a richly ornamented façade. In the 14th century, Y. was noted for its cloth. Lace now forms its staple manufacture; but it has also several spinning-mills, bleacheries, oil-works, dye-works, tanneries, a salt-refinery, soap-works, and manufactories of a variety of linen and woollen fabrics, tape, &c. This town, formerly one of considerable importance, was, previous to the year 800, a mere fortress, which was destroyed by the Normans, but rebuilt in 960 by Baudonin III., count of Flanders. A town gradually rose around it, which was aggrandised by Count Thierry d'Alsace. In 1128 it was taken by Louis VI., king of France; in 1213 by Philip Augustus; in 1297 by Philip-le-Bel; and, in 1383, sustained an unsuccessful siege by the Gauls. In 1388, it was enlarged and walled round by Phillipe-le-Hardi, duke of Burgundy. Y. was taken in 1577, and again in 1648, by the Duke-de-Conde; by the archduke Leopold the following year; by Turenne in 1658; and, in 1678, by Louis XIV. By the treaty of Nimeguen, it was ceded to the French, and became one of the strongest places in Flanders. Under the French empire, it was the capital of an arrond. of the dep. of the Lys.

YPSILANTI, a township and village of Washtenan co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 60 m. SE of Lansing, and intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Pop. of township, in 1840, 2,419; in 1850, 3,052; and of village about 2,000. The village is pleasantly situated on the Huron river.

YQUILAO, a small island of Chili, to the S of that of Chiloe. It affords good pasturage.

YRABO. See ERABU.

YRANCY. See IRANCY.

YRIEIX (SAINT), or SAINT YRIEIX-DE-LA-PERCHE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne. The arrond. comprises an area of 90,809 hect., and contains 4 cant. Pop. in 1831, 41,788; in 1836, 42,260; in 1841, 41,298; in 1846, 44,732. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1846, 13,364.—The town is on the Lone, near the source of that river, 24 m. S of Limoges, and near the confines of the departments of the Dordogne and Correze. Pop. in 1789, 6,110; in 1821, 6,413; in 1831, 6,542; in 1841, 7,110; in 1846, 7,715. It contains five churches, one of which is a fine Gothic structure, and an almshouse. It possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, porcelain and earthenware, colour-mills, tanneries, and several forges and iron-works, and carries on an active trade in kaolin, petunze, and porcelain, the produce of adjacent quarries, leather, hides, hemp, tobacco, cattle, and pigs. This town, which is ill-built, owes its origin to a monastery founded in the locality in the 15th century, by a seigneur of the name of Yrieix, who became its first abbot. During the wars of the league, it sustained a long siege. It is sometimes called Saint Yrieix-la-Montague.

YRIEIX-LA-MONTAGUE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, and cant. of Felletin, 11 m. SW of Aubusson. Pop. 1,322.

YRIEIX-LE-DEGALET (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, and cant. of Egletons, 18 m. NE of Tulle. Pop. 1,001.

YRIEIX-LES-BOIS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, and cant. of Ahun, 4 m. SE of Gueret. Pop. 1,109.

YRONDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Vic-le-Comte, 17 m. SSE of Clermont-Ferrant. Pop. 1,301.

YROUN, a town of Nigritia, in the SE part of Bornu, on the Yambalaroum. It is governed by a kaïd.

YRUELA (LA). See IRUELA.

YSABAL, a town of Nicaragua, on a gentle ele-

vation on the banks of the Golfo-Dolce. It is 90 m. NE of Guatimala. Pop. 1,500.

YSABEL (SANTA). See ISABELLA (SAINT).

YSCEIFIOG, a parish in Flintshire, 3 m. SW of Holywell. Area 5,905 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,397.

YSCLYDACH, a hamlet in the p. of Llywel, co. of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 362; in 1851, 327.

YSER, a river which has its source in France, in the dep. of the Nord, to the E of St. Omer, flows NE into Belgium, traverses the W part of the prov. of West Flanders, and after a course of about 39 m. joins the Yperlee, on the l. bank, at the foot of Knocke. Its principal affluents are the Peene in France, and in Belgium the Vleter. It is also joined by the Loo and Boesinghe, the Nieuport and the Furnes canals.

YSGWYDDWYN, a hamlet in the p. of Gelligaer, co. of Glamorgan. Pop. in 1851, 112.

YSPYTTY-EVAN, a parish partly in Denbighshire, and partly in Carnarvonshire, 10 m. S by E of Llanrwst. Area 4,768 acres. Pop. in 1851, 892.

YSPYTTY-RHIW-YSTWYTH, a parish in Cardiganshire, 13 m. SE of Aberystwith. Area 5,544 acres. Pop. in 1831, 472; in 1851, 718.

YSSANDON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, and cant. of Ayen, 12 m. WNW of Brèves. Pop. 1,254.

YSSEL (ALTE), or OUDE YSSEL, a river which has its source in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, near Borken; runs WNW; enters, near Anholt, the Dutch prov. of Gelderland; passes near Doetinchem; and after a course in a generally WNW direction of about 45 m., joins the Neue-Yssel at Doesburg, whence the united streams take the name of Ober-Yssel.

YSSEL (NEDER), or HOLLANDISCH-YSSEL, a river of Holland, a branch of the Lech, from which it separates in the S part of the prov. of Utrecht, to the W of Vianen. It passes Ysselstein and Montfoort, enters the S part of the prov. of Holland, bathes Oude water and Gonda, and joins the Maas on the r. at Stormpold, and opposite the island of Ysselmonde, 3 m. below Rotterdam. It has a total course of about 30 m., and is connected by canals with the old Rhine.

YSSEL (NEUE), a branch of the Rhine, which occupies the bed of a canal constructed by Drusus, in the Dutch prov. of Gueldres. It separates from the river a little above Arnsheim, flows NE, and joins the Alte-Yssel at Doesburg, whence the united streams take the name of Yssel or Ober-Yssel. It has a course of about 18 m.

YSSEL (OBER), or YSSEL, a river of Holland, formed by the junction of the Alte and Neue Yssel, which unite in the prov. of Gelderland at Doesburg; flowing NNE, it passes Zutphen, forms for some distance the line of separation between the provinces of Gelderland and Ober-Yssel; passes Deventer; enters the last-named prov., and to the W of Zwolle, and a little below Kampen, throws itself into the Zuyder-zee, opposite the island of Schokland, and after a course in a generally N direction of about 60 m.

YSSELMONDE, an island of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, arrond. of Dordrecht, and cant. of Ridderkerk, formed by the two arms of the Maas, which receives opposite this island on the N the Leck and Neder-Yssel, and is 3 m. ESE of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,500. It is 16 m. in length from E to W, and 5 m. in extreme breadth. It contains a village of the same name.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of Holland, in the prov. and arrond. and 7 m. SW of Utrecht, on the l. bank of the Neder-Yssel. Pop. 3,000.

YSSENGEAUX, or ISSENGEAUX, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne. The arrond. comprises an area of 119,337 hect., and contains 6 cant. Pop. in 1831, 81,664; in 1836, 81,785; in 1841, 82,571; in 1846, 87,079. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 18,015; in 1846, 20,374.—The town is 15 m. NE of Puy, on an affluent of the Lignon. Pop. in 1789, 6,240; in 1821, 7,160; in 1831, 7,166; in 1841, 7,408; in 1846, 7,707. It has manufactories of silk, ribbon, lace, cheese, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in timber, cattle, and grain.

YSSER. See ISSER.

YSSOIRE. See ISSOIRE.

YSTAD, a town of Sweden, in the län and 39 m. ESE of Malmoe on the Baltic, in N lat. 55° 25′ 31″, and E long. 13° 48′ 15″. Pop. 4,108. It is fortified, and has a new port, the old harbour being small and possessing little shelter. It contains two churches. It has manufactories of cloth, and other woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade in corn, cattle, alum, potash, iron-ware, &c. Y. has regular steam communication with Stralsund.

YSTLAN, a village of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, in a widely extending valley, enclosed by low woody hills, and covered in many parts with the efflorescence of the muriate of soda, which forms an important object of local trade. In the valley are several hot springs.

YSTRAD, a hamlet in the p. of Llandingad, Carmarthenshire. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1851, 175.

YSTRAD-DYFODWG, a parish in Glamorganshire, 9 m. NW of Llantrisaint. Area 24,515 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,047; in 1851, 1,998.

YSTRAD-FELLTE, a parish in Breconshire, 15 m. SE of Brecon. Area 19,025 acres. Pop. 711.

YSTRAD-GYNLAIS, a parish in Breconshire, 10 m. N of Neath. Area 21,954 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,758.

YSTRAD-OWAIN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3 m. NE of Cowbridge. Area 1,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1851, 221.

YTAIRE (SAINT), or ITHAIRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. SW of Gengoux-le-Royal. Pop. 1,032.

YTAPNA, a town of Paraguay, on the r. bank of the Parapa, 195 m. SSE of Villa-Rica-de-la-Assomcion. This was formerly the only point at which the Brazilians could maintain commercial relations with Paraguay. The environs are noted for their yerva-mete, or tea of Paraguay.

YTATI, a town of La Plata, in the prov. and 36 m. E of Corrientes, to the NW of the lagune of Ybera, and near the l. bank of the Parana.

YTERSEN. See UTERSEN.

YTHAN, or ITHAN, a river of Aberdeenshire, which rises from two springs, called the wells of Ythan, in the uplands of Forgue, about 1 m. W of the boundary of that parish with Auchterless; and flows to the sea a little below the village of Newburgh, in a NE, and then SE direction, a distance of about 31 m. It is navigable for river-craft to Ellon, and for vessels of 150 tons to the distance of about 1 m. from the sea.

YTRAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 4 m. W of Aurillac, on the l. bank of the Dantre. Pop. 1,742.

YTTERNAES, a good port of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, on the coast of the island of Aland, in the archipelago of that name off Iomala.

YTTEROEN, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, and bail. of North Drontheim. Pop. 2,000.

YTTRE-DOLMEDAL, a parish of Norway, in

the diocese of Bergen, and bail. of North Bergenshuus. Pop. 2,300.

YTTRE-SULEN, an island of the North sea, off the W coast of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, and bail. of North Bergenshuus, in N lat. 61°, and E long. 4° 43′.

YTUCALES, a tribe of Indians of Ecuador, who inhabit the district extending between the Amazon on the S, and the Chambira on the N, and Pistaca on the W.

YUAB, or JUAB, a county of the state of Utah, U. S., which lies between Toule and Millard counties, and between San Peto co. and the California line. It contains several lakes, of which Nicollet is the largest, and is drained by the Carson and the Nicollet rivers. Its chief town is Nephi.

YUANES, a tribe of Indians of La Plata, who inhabit the E part of the prov. of Tucuman, and S part of that of Chaco.

YUBA, a river of the state of California, formed by the confluence of three streams, in the co. of the same name, and flowing SSW, falls into Feather river. The gold diggings on Y. river are among the most profitable in the state.—Also a county of the same state, drained by Bear and Yuba, and Middle Yuba rivers, Dry, Indiana, Deer, Canon, and Slate creeks, Clark's run, &c., and intersected by the Benecia and Marysville railroad. Its highest summit, Oregon-hill, has an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1852, 22,005, of whom 17,299 were whites. The chief towns and settlements are Marysville, the capital, Ousley's Bar, Kennebec, Long's Bar, and Park's Bar.

YUCA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 21 m. N of Bogota.

YUCARES, a tribe of Indians of Bolivia, who inhabit the dep. of Cochabamba.

YUCATAN, or MERIDA, a peninsular region of America, situated between the gulf of Mexico and the bay of Honduras, and between 17° and 22° N lat., and 87° and 94° W long.; having the territory of British Honduras on its SE coast; and the Mexican prov. or state of Tabasco on the W. The gulf of Mexico stretches along its W side, the gulf of Honduras on the E. Its length from N to S is about 250 m.; and its average breadth 200 m. Area 79,500 square miles. The pop. is stated at 668,623 in 1854. The central part of the peninsula is occupied by a ridge of high ground, which becomes gradually lower as it advances to the N; at the northern extremity its elevation is about 3,000 ft., but near Cape Catoche it sinks to a few hundreds. The ridge in the W is skirted by an extensive plain, which towards the N is about 100 m. wide, and becomes narrower towards the S. Its surface, however, is so sandy and arid, that from the bay of Campeaché to Cape Catoche there is not a single spring of fresh water along the coast. To the S of Cape Catoche, on the eastern side of the peninsula, and also on the west coast, to the S of Rio Francisco, near Campeaché, as far as the mouth of the river Usamasinta, the country is undulating and even hilly. The soil, except on the very shores, is less sandy, and the country is chiefly covered with lofty forest trees. The climate is hot and unhealthy along the coasts, but in the interior the atmosphere is said to be salubrious and the heat more tempered. Mr. Ward says, "Yucatan is one of the poorest states in the Mexican federation. On parts of it maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper and the sugar cane are produced; with dyewoods, hides, soap, &c.; but the scarcity of water in the central parts of the peninsula, where not a stream of any kind is known to exist, and the uncertainty of the rainy season, render the crops very variable; and years frequently occur in which the poorer classes are driven to seek a subsistence by collecting roots in the woods, when a great mortality ensues in consequence of their exposure to a very deleterious climate. Y. has no mines. An active intercourse was formerly carried on with Havana, which Y. supplied with Campeaché wood, salt, hides, deer skins, salted meat and the *jenequen*, a plant from which a sort of coarse thread was made and wrought up into sacking, cordage and hammocks. This trade was cut short by the war; and as few foreigners have been induced to settle in Y., the inhabitants have derived but little advantage from the late change of institutions." Mr. W. P. Robertson agrees with Mr. Wood in describing Y. as a poor country. "To Europe," he says, "it only sends dye woods, (Palo de Campéché;) but it supplies Mexico, New Orleans, Belize, and the Havana with a great variety of minor articles, as salt, hemp, hides, bags, cordage, cocoanuts, fruits, and other things; while, for the consumption of the country, the Yucatecos seem to have all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life. The fisheries are very extensive, and the poorer classes, Creole and Indian, on the coast, chiefly subsist by barter or consumption of the produce of the sea, the fish being at once good and abundant. They have all the tropical fruits, and many peculiar to the Spanish American colonies, as the *chirimoya*, *palta*, and others; while they also produce Indian corn, rice, coffee, sugar, rum, tobacco, &c. Horses, horned cattle, and sheep they possess in moderate abundance; they reckon up 1,388 *haciendas*, something between a farm and an estate, now the one, now the other; and 2,040 *ranchos* and *sitios*, which may be likened to the huts and hovels of the Irish peasantry, without the starvation, or to the holdings of the Highland cotters in Scotland."—It is administratively divided into 5 districts: viz. 1st, Merida, with a pop. of 118,839; 2d, Yzmal with 72,096; 3d, Valladolid, 97,468; 4th, Tekaz, 134,000; 5th, Campeachy, 82,232. The cities called after the above districts have respectively, 1st, the capital Merida, 24,090 inhabitants; 2d, Yzmal, 5,335; 3d, Valladolid, 11,457; 4th, Tekaz, 4,000; 5th, Campeachy, 15,357. There are of secondary towns and villages 253, with populations ranging from 7,551 down to 924. The townspeople of Campeachy claim a much higher pop. than here stated, some calling it 30,000. Bacalar is a town on a small lake near the Rio-Hondo, N of Balize. Considerable quantities of logwood, mahogany, dye-woods, with some valuable drugs and medicinals, form its exports, which are carried down the river to the bay of Honduras, and principally shipped to England and the United States. Vittoria lies on the coast near the SW extremity of the peninsula. Valladolid is an inland town on the N, and has a communication by river to the Caribbean sea.—Yucatan presents many evidences of having been the abode in former times of a race of highly civilized people, but whence they came and whither they have gone will ever remain unknown. Their having existed is proved by numerous ruins of towns and villages, which exhibit much architectural beauty. The Indians of the present day are incapable of such works, nor indeed was their existence known to them previous to the researches of the European and American archæologists, whose works have created such a lively interest. In the eastern part of the state, and particularly to the S of Merida, there are the remains of several ancient stone structures; one of which, called by the natives Uxmal, is still in good preservation; it is about 600 ft. square. The rooms, corridors and pillars are adorned with figures, in half relief, of serpents, lizards, &c., in stucco. There are also figures of men in the attitudes of dancers, and resembling in every respect

those which are found in the ruins of Palenque, which proves that the same race has swayed the destinies of all the lower province of Mexico as well as Yucatan. See articles UXMAL and PALENQUE.

History.] The east coast of Yucatan was first seen in 1506, by Juan Diaz-de-Solis and Vicente Munoz-Penzon, who had accompanied Columbus in his last voyage; but the country, properly speaking, was discovered by Francisco Hernandez de Cordova, who landed in 1517, from the Havana, at Cape Catoche, the extreme NE point of the country. He went on to Campeachy, and thence to Champoton, opposed throughout by the Indians, who at last succeeded in beating him and his small force off, as they also did, next year, the expedition of Don Juan-de-Grajalon. This captain had sailed along the coast of Y. till he reached the Mexican prov. of Tabasco. Here the report of the riches of Mexico first met the greedy ears of the Spaniards; and the eventual result was the conquest of Mexico by Hernan Cortes. One of his chief captains, Don Francisco-de-Montejo, in 1526, undertook the conquest of Y.; and he obtained, moreover, from Charles V., a commission, or royal grant, appointing him *adelantado*, or governor, in perpetuity, for himself and his descendants, with various other privileges and immunities accorded to him and his followers. After going through incredible hardships, which were met with unflinching fortitude, and overcome by the prowess which was in these conquests everywhere displayed, the Montejos, first the father, and then the gallant son, succeeded in conquering the indigenous possessors of Y., so that, in 1542, it was raised to a captain-generalship of Spain, independent of Mexico, as well as of Guatimala. On the consummation of the independence of Mexico, Y. became an integral portion of that nation. From the dissolution of the empire, founded by Don Augustin Iturbide, until the formation of the pact which bound together the United Mexican states, in October 1824, Y maintained an independent position, administering her own government, in the meantime, on republican principles. The compact of the confederation having been accepted by her, she became incorporated in the Mexican republic, and so remained until the consolidation of the states by Santa Anna in 1835, when a *quasi* separation took place, Y. standing aloof from all connection with the central power. In 1840 an actual secession was consummated, and Y. was proclaimed an independent republic, and the people soon after formed for themselves a constitution or fundamental law. Mexico in vain endeavoured to persuade or coerce Y. into submission; but finally the new republic wrested from that government a peace on its own terms. This peace was based on the convention of 14th December, 1843, which secured to Y. many advantages she had not before enjoyed, and relieved her from many oppressions from which she had, since her first incorporation, severely suffered. By the conditions of this peace, she became again incorporated with Mexico, and so remained until 1st January 1846, when she again solemnly renounced the connection and declared anew her independence. The chief cause which led to these results was the violation by Santa Anna of the convention of December 1843, causing, by a decree of 21st February 1844, the ports of the republic to be closed against the productions of Y., and subjecting that state to many harassing vexations. Another cause was the refusal of the chamber of deputies to recognise the convention as of any effect. These proceedings, and a renewal of the hardships which she had before endured, roused Y. to throw off the yoke of the supreme government, and to convoke a congress for the purpose of organizing an independent state. Towards the close of 1846, a frightful social war broke out with the Indian part of the pop. who had supported the Yucatecos in their struggle with Mexico, but were left unrewarded by the whites. Emboldened by political dissensions between the people of Merida and those of Campeachy, the Indians fell upon the provinces of Tekaz and Valladolid, took the towns, and, with fire and sword, devastated the country. A war was now begun, not only of extermination, but of pitiless cruelty, of savage and ferocious revenge. Men, women, and children were massacred with every variety of ingenious torture. Villages, towns, and cities were burnt or demolished; and the whole north-eastern division of the republic presented one vast scene of devastation or ruin. The troops of the government became panic-stricken, and everywhere dispersed. Terror extended itself on all sides: the people, abandoning their homes and their strongholds, sought for safety in a flight to the sea-coast. Valladolid and Tekaz were abandoned, and gradually the whole interior seemed to be returning to its original owners. While the Indians were thus gradually overpowering the white or Creole population of Y., the people sought for aid from their surrounding neighbours. But both the United States and Mexico were too busy with their own war to embarrass themselves with the troubles of Y. Mexico having at length made peace with the United States, admitted the offer of the commissioners sent to propose the incorporation of Y. with the Mexican nation. Arms and war-munitions, as well as money, were sent, and the whole white population rose up and armed. They attacked the Indians, routed them in successive engagements, dislodged them from their principal points of advance, and drove them towards their fastnesses in the east, bordering on the British settlement of Belize. But the war is by no means ended as yet. An obstinate struggle, on the part of the aborigines, still goes forward; and, with public opinion still divided, Y. is once more an integral part of the Mexican federation.

YU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 30 m. NW of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 2′ 30″, and E long. 116° 51′.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Kwei-tih-fu, near the l. bank of the Hwang-ho, in N lat. 34° 38′ 35″, and E long. 116° 9′.

YU-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Kae-fung-fu, in N lat. 34° 15′, and E long. 113° 35′.—Also a district and town of the same prov., in the district of Nan-gan-fu, in N lat. 33° 23′, and E long. 113° 1′.

YU-CHU, or WEI-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Senen-hwa-fu, in N lat. 39° 50′ 54″, and E long. 114° 36′.

YUDI, or ITIDY, a river of Paraguay, which descends from the mountain-chain by which the prov. is intersected, runs E, and joins the Parana, about 20 m. below Salto-de-Iguazu, on the confines of Brazil.

YUEN-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Ta-ming-fu.

YUEN-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 114 m. WSW of Nan-chang-fu, on the Yu-ho, an affluent of the Kan-keang, in N lat. 27° 51′ 32″, and E long. 114° 22′ 26″. Vitriol and alum are found in large quantities in the environs.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is on the Yung-keang, 240 m. WSW of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 27° 24′ 30″, and E long. 109° 25′ 10″.

YUEN-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of King-mun-chu, in N lat. 31° 10′, and E long. 111° 30′.

YUEN-HO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Su-chu-fu.

YUEN-KEANG, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Chang-tih-fu, near the S bank of lake Tung-ting, 54 m. NW of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 28° 45′ 30″, and E long. 112° 13′ 30″.

YUEN-LING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Shin-chu-fu.

YUEN-MING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ning-yuen-fu.—Also an imperial palace in the prov. of Chih-le, 36 m. N of Pe-king, in a magnificent park.

YUEN-MOW-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Wu-ting-chu, 66 m. NW of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 25° 38′, and E long. 102° 3′.

YUEN-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Kwang-sin-fu.

YUEN-WU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Hwae-king-fu, in N lat. 35° 6′, and E long. 113° 56′.

YUE-TSUY-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ning-yuen-fu.

YU-FUNG-SHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, in N lat. 26° 56′, and E long. 109° 32′. It is covered with perpetual snow.

YU-GHIA-LAIDZA-DZOUNG, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, to the E of Lake Yar-brok-gon-mthso, and 90 m. SSW of Lassa.

YU-HANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 17′, and E long. 119° 52′.

YU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Se-gan-fu.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Ping-ting-chu, in N lat. 38° 7′, and E long. 113° 22′.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Chih-le,

78 m. E of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 56′, and E long. 117° 45′ 40″.

YUH-HWAN-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Wan-chu-fu.

YUH-LIN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The division comprises four districts. The town is 198 m. SSW of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 22° 41′, and E long. 109° 45′.

YUH-NUN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Yan-se-chu.

YUH-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Sze-chu-fu.

YUH-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Kwang-sin-fu, 168 m. E of Nan-chang-fu, on the confines of the prov. of Che-keang, in N lat. 28° 45′, and E long. 118° 28′. It is situated on a small stream which is here crossed by a substantial stone bridge, and is enclosed by walls of red sandstone. The houses are tolerably well built. It contains several triumphal arches and a pagoda.

YUH-SHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 30° 35′, and E long. 106° 26′.

YUH-TSEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 14′ 27″, and E long. 119° 22′ 57″.

YUIQUIS, a tribe of Indians of Bolivia, who inhabit the dep. of Moxos, between the San-Miguel and the Mamore.

YU-KAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Faou-chu-fu, 51 m. E of Nan-chang-fu, in N lat. 28° 41′, and E long. 116° 40′.

YU-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Pu-chu-fu.

YU-KING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Ping-yin-chu, 93 m. NE of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. 27° 6′, and E long. 107° 34′.

YUKON, or KWICHPACK, a river of North America, which rises to the W of the Rocky mountains, not far from the head-branches of the Pelly; flows first N; and then, after receiving a large tributary named the Porcupine, turns W, and falls into Behring's sea, in N lat. 66°, W long. 147° 30′, after a course of above 1,000 m.

YULA, a river of Hindostan, in Kunawur, in the district of Bussahir, which has its source in the Damuk-chu mountains, on the S confines of Ladak, flows S, and joins the Sutlej on the S side, in N lat. 31° 31′, and after a course of about 15 m.

YULANG, a mountain-stream of Hindostan, in Kunawur, in the district of Bussahir, an affluent of the Li, or Spiti, which it joins on the r. bank, in N lat. 31° 55′.

YU-LAY, or EIL-RAY, a town of China, in Great Lu-chu island, in the prov. of Tung-shan.

YULDAZ (GREAT), a lofty summit of the Thian-chan, or Teen-shan chain, on the SE confines of the prov. of Ili, between Sungaria, and Eastern Turkestan. It is upwards of 30 m. in circumference. It affords excellent pasturage, and has many fine springs of water.

YULDAZ (LITTLE), a summit of the Chinese empire, in the Teen-shan chain, on the SE confines of Sungaria and NNE of Great Yuldaz. Between these two summits, near the source of the Kaidon, is a village of the same name.

YU-LIN-FU, a division and fortified town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is situated near the great wall, 324 m. N of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 38° 18′ 8″, and E long. 109° 22′ 30″.

YU-LING, a chain of mountains in China, which runs from NW to SE, through the S part of the prov. of Yun-nan, and the W part of those of Kwan-se and Kwang-tung, and terminates on the shore of the China sea.

YU-LIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Yu-lin-fu.

YUMA. See LONG ISLAND.

YUMADOUNG MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in India beyond the Ganges, forming a continuation of the great mountain-chain extending from the S part of Assam, parallel to the Irawady, running NNE, from Cape Negrais in the SW of the prov. of Pegu, in N lat. 16° 22′ 20″, and forming a natural barrier between Arracan and Ava. Its summits, which bear different names, vary from 200 to 8,000 ft. in alt. above sea-level. These mountains give rise to several rivers, the principal of which is the Arracan.

YUMBA, a bay of the SE coast of the island of Hayti, between the island of Saona and cape Espada. See also LONG ISLAND.

YUMEN-HEEN, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 60 m. W of Kia-gu, situated in the NW angle of China.

YUMETOS. See JUMENTOS (LOS).

YUNA, a river of Hayti, in the E part of the island, which has its source in the Sierra-Cibao, runs first NE, then E, and after a course of about 75 m. throws itself by several embouchures into the bay of Samana. It traverses, in the lower part, the plains of La Vega. Its principal affluent is the Comon, which it receives on the l.

YU-NA-CHING, or YO-NA-TSIO, a town of the Chinese empire, in Great Lu-chu island, in the prov. of Tung-shan, 11 m. NNE of Zieuly.

YUN-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-ting, and div. of Tsaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 45′, and E long. 116° 14′.

YUNCILLOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Toledo, and partido of Illescas. Pop. 600.

YUNCLER, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. from Toledo, and partido of Illescas. Pop. 800.

YUNCOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo, and partido of Illescas. Pop. 400.

YUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Kea-tsing-fu, in N lat. 29° 30′, and E long. 104° 30′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Paou-ting-fu.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Wu-chu-fu, in N lat. 22° 53′, and E long. 110° 3′.—Also a district and town of the same prov., in the div. of Lew-chu-fu, in lat. 24° 59′, and E long. 108° 58′.

YUNGAS, or YUNCAS, a tribe of Indians of Bolivia, who inhabit the district of La Paz.

YUNG-CHANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises four districts. The town is in a mountainous locality, 225 m. WSW of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 25° 4′ 40″, and E long. 99° 25′ 55″. It is very populous, and carries on an active trade. The surrounding territory affords in considerable quantities gold, marble, amber, honey, wax, flax, and silk. This town is supposed to be the Unshiam of Marco Paulo.

YUNG-CHANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Leang-chu-fu, in N lat. 38° 20′, and E long. 102° 10′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. 29° 34′, and E long. 105° 38′.

YUNG-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Paou-ting-fu, in N lat. 39° 4′, and E long. 115° 58′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Kwei-tih-fu, in N lat. 34° 5′, and E long. 116° 27′.

YUNG-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tsaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 45′, and E long. 116° 15′.

YUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Shun-ning-fu, in N lat. 24° 25′, and E long. 100° 20′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 66 m. NW of Sin-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 48′, and E long. 108° 3′.—Also two islands of the roadstead of Macao, in N lat. 22° 11′, and E long. 113° 40′.

YUNG-CHUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. 29° 30′, and E long. 106°.

YUNG-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises eight districts. The town is 180 m. SSW of Chan-sha-fu, on the r. bank of the Tu-keang, near the confluence of the Seang-keang, in N lat. 26° 8′ 24″, and E long. 111° 34′ 50″.

YUNG-CHUN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-ping, and div. of Chaou-king-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Nan-ning-fu, in N lat. 22° 41′, and E long. 108° 33′.

YUNG-CHUN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen. The div. comprises two districts. The town is 57 m. SW of Fuh-chu-fu, in N lat. 25°, and E long. 118° 28′.

YUNG-FUH, a district and town of China, in the prov. Fo-keen, div. and 36 m. SW of Fuh-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 46′ 48″, and E long. 118° 1′ 50″.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 24° 58′, and E long. 109° 51′.

YUNG-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Kein-gan-fu, in N lat. 27° 25′, and E long. 115° 20′.—Also a district and town of the same prov., in the div. of Kwang-sin-fu, in N lat. 28° 31′, and E long. 118° 20′.

YUNG-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, in N lat. 23° 42′, and E long. 115° 8′.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Yen-ping-fu, in N lat. 25° 54′, and E long. 117° 33′.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Ping-yue-chu.

YUNG-GAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Ping-lo-fu, in N lat. 24° 1′ 12″, and E long. 110° 18′ 10″.

YUNG-HING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Lin-chu-fu, 165 m. S of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 26° 4′ 48″, and E long. 112° 44′ 51″.

YUNG-HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Pu-chu-fu, on the l. bank of the Hwan-ho, 225 m. SW of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 35° 23′, and E long. 110° 25′.

YUNG-KANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Kin-wha-fu, in N lat. 28° 58′, and E long. 120° 11′ 45″.

YUNG-KANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Tae-ping-fu, in N lat. 22° 56′, and E long. 107° 36′.

YUNG-KEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Wan-chu-fu.

YUNG-KHE-SHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and dep. of Keo-tsing, in N lat. 25° 24′, and E long. 103° 9′. It is covered with perpetual snow.

YUNG-KING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ya-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 52′, and E long. 102° 55′.

YUNG-KO-TSIN [*i. e.* Parroquet's Beak], the S point of the island of Hainan, in the Chinese prov. of Yuang-tung, at the extremity of the E cape of the bay of Yu-lin-keang, in N lat. 18° 9′ 35″, and E long. 109° 34′ 15″.

YUNG-LEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Sin-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 6′, and E long. 104° 20′.

YUNG-MING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Yung-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 20′, and E long. 111° 15′.—Also a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Keih-yan-fu, in N lat. 26° 45′, and E long. 114° 2′.

YUNG-NEEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Kwang-ping-fu.

YUNG-NING, a district and town of the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 34° 22′, and E long. 111° 43′.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Yen-ping-chu.—Also a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Kam, near the confines of the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan, 231 m. NW of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 27° 43′ 28″, and E long. 100° 46′ 10″. To the E of this town is a fine lake containing four islands.

YUNG-NING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Fun-chu-fu, in N lat. 33° 33′ 36″, and E long. 111° 4′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 25° 7′ 12″, and E long. 109° 36′ 10″.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Gan-shun-fu, in N lat. 27° 52′ 48″, and E long. 105° 23′ 20″.

YUNG-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Sen-yung-ting.

YUNG-NING-KEEN, a town of China, in the prov. of Shing-king, on the E side of the gulf of Leao-tung, 165 m. SSW of Fung-thian.

YUNG-PI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, in a mountainous locality, on the Koen-tin-ho, 165 m. NW of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 26° 42′, and E long. 100° 58′ 10″.

YUNG-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Yun-chang-fu.—Also a district and town of the same prov., in the div. of Yung-chang-fu, in N lat. 25° 30′, and E long. 99° 48′.

YUNG-PING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises seven districts. The town is on the Lan-ho, 141 m. E of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 56′ 10″, and E long. 118° 53′ 58″. It has manufactories of paper, and carries on an active trade. Tin is found in the adjacent mountains.

YUNG-SHEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Tung-chuen-fu.

YUNG-SHOW-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Kan-chu.

YUNG-SHUN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises four districts. The town is in N lat. 28° 58′, and E long. 109° 51′.

YUNG-SHUN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Yung-shun-fu.

YUNG-SIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Keih-gan-fu, 174 m. SW of Nan-chang-fu, in N lat. 26° 55′, and E long. 113° 7′.

YUNG-SUH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Kwei-lin-fu.

YUNG-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Fung-chu, 165 m. WSW of Chan-sha-fu.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Ting-chu-fu, 192 m. SW of Fuh-chu-fu, in N lat. 24° 44′ 54″, and E

long. 116° 52′ 30″.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Ping-gan, 24 m. SW of Lisan.—Also an island near the S coast of the Corea, in the prov. of Tsuen-lo, opposite Yo-ping.

YUNG-TSE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 51 m. W of Kae-fung-fu, near the r. bank of the Hwang-ho, in N lat. 34° 56′ 40″, and E long. 113° 44′.

YUNG-TSING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Shun-teen-fu, on the r. bank of the Hwan-ho, 42 m. S of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 20′, and E long. 116° 35′.

YUNG-TSUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Le-ping-chu.

YUNG-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 60 m. W of Kae-fung-fu, in N lat. 34° 52′ 40″, and E long. 113° 32′ 30″.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Yen-ping-fu.

YUN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of Yun-yang-fu.

YUN-LEANG-HO, or Yun-ho. See Yu-ho.

YUN-LING, a chain of mountains in the central part of China. They extend into the E part of Tibet, and the country of Koko-nor, and are supposed to form a part of the great central chain of Asia.

YUN-LUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 48 m. WNW of Ta-le-fu, on the l. bank of the Lan-thsang-ho, in N lat. 25° 54′, and E long. 99° 36′.

YUN-MANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of Tih-yan-fu, 48 m. NW of Wu-chang-fu, in N lat. 31° 5′, and E long. 113° 41′.

YUN-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tibet and the Chinese prov. of Sech-wen; on the NE by Sech-wen and Kwei-chu; on the E by Kwei-chu and Quang-si; on the S by Tonquin, Laos, and the Birman territories; and on the W by the Birman territories and the Bong country. It lies between the parallels of 22° and 28° N; and the meridians of 97° and 106° E; and has an area of 110,000 sq. m. Its surface is that of a highly rugged table-land, sloping from N to S; in the N rising in the Yung-ling, into very elevated snowy peaks; but on the S sinking into gently undulated level tracts, approaching in character to those which border the gulfs of Siam and Bengal. The Yang-tse-keang skirts a portion of the northern frontier in a SE course; crosses a projecting portion of this frontier; forms for some distance the common boundary with Sech-wen; and, a little to the E of the meridian of 102°, bends northwards, and leaves the prov. of Y. The Hong-keang rises to the S of the cap. of the prov., and running E, enters the prov. of Quang-si; the S and W portions of the prov. are drained by the head-waters of the great river of Tonquin, by the Meinam-kong, the Menam, the Thaleyn, and some affluents of the Irawady. High mountain-ridges separate the head-waters of these streams from each other. In the E part of the prov. and to the S of the capital, is the large lake called Sien, a feeder of the Yang-tse-keang; and to the S of it, and separated by a high ridge of mountains, lies the Serin lake, which sends its waters towards the Hong-keang. In the NW is Lake Tchao, a feeder of the Meinam-kong. The climate is rude, and there is comparatively but a small portion of the surface under cultivation; but this prov. is reputed to be rich in minerals, and gold, silver, tin and copper are wrought. The pop. has been estimated at 5,500,000, of which a large proportion appear to be affiliated to the Burmese.—The cap., which gives name to the prov., lies at the N extremity of Lake Chin, in N lat. 25° 6′, W long. 13° 36′. It is said to be a large place, and to have considerable manufactures of carpets, woollens, and silk goods; but the chief trade with Burmah and India is conducted between the towns of Tsan-tah in the SW of the prov., and Bhaumt on the Irawady.—Also a district and town in the same prov., in the div. of Ta-le-fu, 114 m. WNW of Yun-nan-fu.

YUN-NAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises nine districts. The town is on the N bank of a lake, in N lat. 25° 6′, and E long. 102° 51′ 40″, 1,425 m. SW of Pe-king, and 720 m. WNW of Canton. It is intersected by canals, and carries on an active trade, especially in metals. It is noted for its carpets, and for a species of silk fabrics named touhaitoanese. It formerly contained many fine edifices, most of which have been destroyed during the Tartar invasions. In the environs are quarries of azure stones and of marble. The lake of Y. is 30 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in extreme breadth.

YUN-PIN-OUSHI, or Oushi, a canton and town of Chinese Turkestan, in the prov. of Sin-keang. The cant. is mountainous, extending N to the glaciers of the Teën-shan chain, and is intersected with fertile valleys, and extensive plains covered with reeds. Its chief rivers are the Aortaksi and Kumarih, and is frequently visited by the nomade Khirgese. The town is 69 m. W of Aksou, and 300 m. NW of Koutche, in N lat. 49° 9′, and E long. 78° 27′, on an inosculation of the Aortaksi. A rate of 10 per cent. is levied upon all merchandise brought by strangers to this town. It was formerly a flourishing place.

YUNQUERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Maley, and partido of Ronda, in a fine plain. Pop. 2,726. It has a parish church, an hospital, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of cloth, numerous fulling-mills, and distilleries of brandy. Metals of different kinds, and jasper are found in the surrounding mountains.—Also a town of the prov., partido, and 6 m. N of Guadalajara, in a fine plain. Pop. 983. It has a parish church, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary.

YUN-SE, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of Yun-yang-fu, in N lat. 32° 56′, and E long. 110° 23′.

YUN-SHAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hwang-hai, 51 m. NE of Han-chu.

YUNTA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Zaragoza, 27 m. S of Calatayud, on the Mesa. Pop. 550.

YUN-TAE-SHAN, an island of China, off the coast of the prov. of Keang-su, opposite Hae. It is well-cultivated, and contains the small town of Hin-keou-ching.

YUN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Keu-chu-fu, in N lat. 31° 5′, and E long. 109° 6′.

YUN-YANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih. The div. comprises six districts. The town is on the l. bank of the Han-keang, in an extensive plain, 255 m. NW of Wu-chang-fu, in N lat. 32° 49′ 20″, and E long. 110° 51′ 41″.

YUPATA. See Upata.

YUPI, a people of Chinese Tartary, who inhabit the banks of the Oussouri, in the SE part of Mandshuria. They are pacific in character, but lazy, stupid, and without any species of religious worship. The country is covered with impenetrable forests. They subsist chiefly on fish, and use the skins, skilfully prepared and sewed together for the purpose, as garments. They form boats of the bark of trees, and employ dogs in their sledges.

YURIRAPUNDARO, a village of Mexico, in the

state of Guanaxuato, containing about 500 Indian families. It has a fine convent.

YURRE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Vizcaya, and partido of Durango. Pop. 884. It has a parish church.

YURUARI, a river of Venezuela, a branch of the Cuyuni, flowing between the Sierra-Usupama and the Sierra-Imataca, and communicating with the Caroni in the rainy season.

YURUBAXA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, forming a branch of the Rio-Negro, from which it separates 75 m. above Thomar, runs SSW, forms Lake Marabo, and after a course of about 150 m., joins the Japura on the l. bank.

YU-SHAY-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Leaou-chu, in N lat. 37° 4′, and E long. 113° 1′.

YU-SHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Kae-fung-fu, in N lat. 34° 30′, and E long. 114° 23′.

YUSTE, a monastery of Spain, delightfully situated in a finely wooded valley, 2 leagues W of Xarandilla in Estremadura, celebrated as the spot to which the emperor Charles retired in February 1557, and where, in the month of September of the following year, he breathed his last.

YUSU, a village of Hindostan, in Kunawur, in the district of Bussapir, near a pass of the Himalaya chain of the same name. This pass, in N lat. 31° 24′, and E long. 78° 9′, is 15,877 ft. above sea-level.

YU-SZE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 37° 42′, and E long. 112° 44′.

YU-TAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tse-ning-chu, 126 m. S of Tse-nan-fu, and to the W of Lake Tu-shan-hu, in N lat. 35° 7′ 21″, and E long. 116° 46′ 30″.

YUTAS-TABEQUACHIS, a tribe of Indians of Mexico, who inhabit the district in the vicinity of the source of the Colorado.

YU-TEEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Tsun-hwa-chu, in N lat. 39° 56′ 10″, and E long. 117° 46′ 40″.

YU-TSEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. and 51 m. W of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 14′ 27″, and E long. 119° 21′ 57″.

YU-TU-HEEN, or HEU-TU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Kan-chu-fu, in N lat. 26°, and E long. 115° 21′.

YUTZ-BASSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and ⅔ of a mile E of Thionville, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,337. It has an oil-mill, a distillery, manufactories of beet-root sugar, and tile-kilns.

YU-YAOU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Shaou-hing-fu, in N lat. 30° 7′, and E long. 121° 3′.

YVECRIQUE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. S of Dondeville, 7 m. NNE of Yvetot. Pop. 1,000.

YVERDON, or YFERTEN, a district and town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud. Pop. of district, 9,000. The town is 20 m. N of Lausanne, and 53 m. NE of Geneva, on an island of the Thiele, a little above the entrance of that river into the lake of Neuchâtel. Pop. 3,461. It has several suburbs with which it is connected by bridges, and on the lake is a fine port. The town, which is generally well-built, consists of three principal parallel streets, terminating in a handsome square, lined with fine edifices, amongst others the castle built in the 12th century by Conrad of Zähringen, and in which in 1805 the celebrated Institute of Pestalozzi was established, the church and town house, all of modern erection. It has besides a college, an hospital, a public library, and several benevolent institutions. Y. possesses an active trade, and is an entrepot for the wines brought by the canal of Entreroches, and destined for the German Swiss market. The environs are adorned with numerous villas, and extending along the banks of the lake is a fine promenade. In the vicinity are several mineral baths. This town, which is the *Ebrodunum* of the Romans, belonged successively to the kings of Burgundy and dukes of Zähringen. In 1259 it was taken by Peter of Savoy, and in 1473 by the Swiss, but three years after was recovered by the former, and retained till 1536, when it again fell into the hands of the Bernese. It presents, in the number of the ruins which are still scattered around it, evidence of its former extent and importance.

YVES-GOMEZEE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 1,552.

YVETOT, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure. The arrond. comprises an area of 115,567 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 138,429; in 1841, 142,349; in 1846, 141,412. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 18,508; in 1846, 18,574. The town is 21 m. NW of Rouen. Pop. in 1789, 8,294; in 1821, 9,758; in 1831, 9,021; in 1841, 9,083; in 1846, 9,183. The houses are generally old, and surrounded with gardens. There is a fine promenade called L'Etoile. From the situation of the town on a plateau, its only supply of water is by means of wells and cisterns. It has an almshouse and a prison, and has manufactories of woollen, cotton and linen fabrics, velvet, hosiery, tape, &c. Grain and wool are its chief articles of trade. The lords of Y. formerly bore the title of kings, and had, it is said, the privilege of using their own coin.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. SW of Valognes. Pop. 1,235.

YVETTI, a river of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, which has its source to the NE of Rambouillet, in the cant. of Essarts, passes Chevreuse, waters afterwards the S part of the arrond. of Versailles, bathing Orsay and Palaiseau, enters that of Corbeil, and 9 m. NW of the town of that name, joins the Orge on the l. bank, and after a course in a generally E direction of about 30 m. On its banks are quarries of excellent paving stone.

YVI (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, cant. of Rosporden, 12 m. SE of Quimper. Pop. 1,169.

YVIAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. of Paimpol. Pop. in 1846, 2,400.

YVIERS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, and cant. of Chalais, 20 m. SE of Barbezieux. Pop. 1,051. It has a tannery.

YVIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NE of Broons. Pop. 1,784.

YVOIR, a department and commune of France, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Denant, watered by the Boue. Pop. of dep., 673; and of com., 254. In the locality are extensive iron-works.

YVOIRE, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Chablais, 14 m. W of Thonon, on the S side of the lake of Geneva.

YVONAND, a fine village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 5 m. ENE of Yverdun, and circle of Moloadin, near the r. bank of the Mantua, a little above its entrance into the lake of Neuchâtel.

YVORNE, a small village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and circle and 1½ m. N of Aigle. It was in 1584 overwhelmed by the fall of an adjacent mountain.

YVOY. See CARIGNAN.

YVOY-LE-PRE. See IVOY-LE-PRÉ.

YVOY-LE-POLIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, and cant. of Pontvallain, 15 m. ENE of La Fleche.

YVRE-L'EVEQUE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 miles E of Le Mans, on the r. bank of the Huisne. Pop. in 1846, 2,192.

YZENDYKE, a fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of Zeland, 14 m. S of Middelburg, in the island of Cassandria. Pop. 1,150.

YZER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Duysburg. Pop. 327.

YZER-BERGEN [i. e. mountains of iron], a range of mountains in the island of Celebes, which extend along the E coast, and terminate in Cape Tulabo.

YZERNAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 10 m. E of Chollet. Pop. 1,601.

YZEURE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 2 m. NE of Moulins-sur-Allier. Pop. in 1846, 2,610.

YZEURES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Preuilly, on the r. bank of the Creuse. Pop. 1,690.

Z

*** For names beginning with Z not found amongst the following, see under C, J, or S.

ZAAB. See ZAB.

ZAADDIK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, and arrond. of Amsterdam, 2 m. N of Saardam, on the Zaan. Pop. 1,800. It has numerous paper-mills.

ZAAHN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Grunberg. Pop. 235.

ZAAN, a river of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, which issues from the Schermer-meer, runs S, and after a course of about 12 m., throws itself into the Y, on the N bank, near Zaandam.

ZAANDAM, ZAANREDEM, SAARDAM, or SARDAM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, arrond. and 6 m. NW of Amsterdam, on the Zaan, near its confluence with the Y. Pop. 11,000. It consists of two parts separated by the river, and distinguished as Oost Z. and West Z. It is an "eminently Dutch town," and has a generally picturesque appearance, the houses, which are nearly all of wood, being fancifully painted, each having a garden attached, enclosed by a ditch. It contains about 1,000 mills, comprising manufactories of paper, sail-cloth, cinnabar, mustard, powder, pitch, starch, glue, saw-mills, &c. It has a port, and extensive building-docks, noted in the history of Peter the Great, who, in 1696, here wrought, under the name of Peter Mikhailov, as a common ship-wright.

ZAAP, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and bail. of Carolinenthal. Pop. 480.

ZAASCH, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Delitzsch. Pop. 350.

ZAATSHA, an oasis and village of Algeria, in the Zab-Daari, or Northern Zab, about 20 m. from Biskara. It is a fortified village of about 150 inhabitants. It is of solid construction, surrounded by thick and high walls, and a deep moat, which offered formidable resistance to the French troops under General Herbillon. It is built in the centre of large gardens which contained 17,500 palm-trees and 1,500 fruit-trees, each standing 20 ft. from the other; the different enclosures were separated by tolerably high walls, and by wide drains for irrigation; moreover, its foundations are upon very solid ground, and, however slightly the ground may be excavated, water immediately shows itself in great abundance. Two oases—Lichana, in the SW, an oasis with 50,000 palm-trees, and a village containing 1,800 inhabitants; and Zoonia, with about 5,000 trees, are united to Z. by their gardens. When attacked by General Herbillon's troops in 1852, every night new defenders from Lichana and Zoonia penetrated into this place, while profiting by the obstacles and shelter which the peculiar nature of the terrain affords, other parties kept up a murderous fire on the troops. Behind their ambuscades, these marksmen decimated the French soldiers, without their ever being able to perceive from whence the ball proceeded which proved fatal to them. Siege operations were undertaken; but the rising waters retarded their execution; then Zoonia and its palm-trees were destroyed; then an endeavour was made to isolate Z. from the gardens of Lichana by means of wide ditches: but it soon became clear that to isolate this vast triangle, would require a force of 50,000 men. The works advanced but slowly and with difficulty. Zoonia was destroyed, and Lichana then became the sole rallying-point for the allies, who hastened from all parts to the support of the defenders of Z. Their numbers were supposed to be not less than 4,000. Ultimately, after immense exertions, the fortress was taken.

ZAATZKE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Ost-Priegnitz. Pop. 300.

ZAB, a district of Algiers, in the S part of the gov. of Algiers, to the S of Bescara. It is watered by the Jiddi, and comprises ten oases or fertile and cultivated spots.

ZAB, ZARB-SOUI, or GREAT ZAB, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Kurdistan, which has its source near the Prussian frontier; runs SW; and joins the Tigris on the l. bank, 57 m. SSE of Mosoul, and after a total course of about 180 m. It is fordable during the dry season, but at other periods forms an impetuous torrent. This river is the *Zabatrus*, *Zerbis*, or *Lycus* of antiquity.

ZAB, ALTUN, or LITTLE ZAB, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Kurdistan, which has its source on the Persian frontier; runs SW; and, after a course of about 135 m., falls into the Tigris, on the l. bank, 45 m. below the confluence of the Great Zab.

ZABAKUCK, a village of Prussia, in the regency

of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow, on the Stremme. Pop. 330.

ZABANAGO, or LABBHOEHNAGO, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the l. bank of the Irawady, 60 m. N of Ummerapura. Rubies are found in the vicinity.

ZABANOS, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, and seignory of Radim. Pop. 350.

ZABARAH (JEBEL), or EMERALD MOUNTAINS, a mountain-range of Upper Egypt, near the shore of the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 24° 40′, and E long. 25° 5′. It was formerly noted for its emeralds.

ZABARTOWA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Bromberg, and circle of Wirsitz. Pop. 230.

ZABBANAGO. See ZABANAGO.

ZABEDOW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschen, and bail. of Neu Bidschow. Pop. 230.

ZABEHLA, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Brzeznitz. Pop. 300.

ZABELKAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Ratibor. Pop. 562.

ZABELSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Templin. Pop. 250.

ZABELTITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Grossenham. Pop. 510.

ZABENSTEDT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Mansfeld. Pop. 240.

ZABER, a small river of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, which has its source near Zaberfeld, and falls into the Neckar.

ZABERFELD, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Brackenheim, on the Zaber. Pop. 784. It has a castle.

ZABERN, or GLSASS-ZABERN. See SAVERNE.

ZABICZYN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Bromberg, and circle of Wongrowice. Pop. 200.

ZABIEHLITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and bail. of Carolinenthal. Pop. 730. It has a castle.

ZABIERZAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Neustadt. Pop. 200.

ZABINKEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, and circle of Angerburg. Pop. 260.

ZABLAT, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency and bail. of Budweis, and seignory of Frauenberg. Pop. 270.—Also a village of the regency of Neuhaus, and seignory of Wittingau. Pop. 280.—Also a village of Silesia, in the regency of Troppau, and seignory of Schwarzwasser. It has 3 mills.

ZABLATOW, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, circle and 15 m. E of Kolomea, near the l. bank of the Pruth.

ZABLATY, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, and seignory of Namiescht. Pop. 230.

ZABLJAK, a village and frontier fortress of Albania, at the head of the lake of Scutari, of considerable strategetic importance, in the district of Moraka. The village, which represents the former capital of the old princes of Servia, only contains about 50 houses. It was built in 1423 by Stephen the Black, lord of Montenegro and Zeuta. His son, Ivan, resided in the stronghold as governor of Montenegro, and fought on the side of the Venetians, in 1478, against the Turks. In 1480 the Turks, already in possession of Scutari, revenged themselves by taking Z. by storm. In 1842 Ivan recovered it; but in the same year it was besieged anew by the Turks. Ivan now sought aid of the republic of Venice, pointing out how much he was suffering through their alliance: the senate, however, excused itself from rendering assistance, by alleging the separate peace it had made with the Sultan Bajazet. Here upon Ivan abandoned the fortress, and fled to Cettinge, in Montenegro, and Z. remained in the hands of the Turks until 1835. In that year, the Montenegrins agreed with two Albanian sentinels of the Greek religion, who opened the gates of the fortress on the night of March 25, and allowed them to take possession of the place. Hafiz Pasha, commandant of Scutari, hastened to the fort with numerous regular and irregular troops, whereupon the Montenegrins again abandoned it. In 1853, the Montenegrins again got possession of it by a *coup-de-main;* but were driven from it by Omer Pasha.

ZABLOTZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. NE of Grodno, and district of Lida.

ZABLUDOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, 9 m. SSE of Bialistok. Pop. 2,000.

ZABNO, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. NNW of Zarnow.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Schrimm. Pop. 240.

ZABOKREKY. See ZSAMBOKRETH (NYITRA).

ZABOLA, a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, and stuhl of Haromszek.

ZABOR, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Hohenmauth. Pop. 700.—Also a village of the same regency, and bail. of Deutschbrod. Pop. 350.—Also a village of the regency of Gitschen, and bail. of Königinof. Pop. 290.—Also a village of the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Pisek. Pop. 320.

ZABORESK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Schlan. Pop. 330.

ZABORJ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, circle of Prachin, and seignory of Proitiwin. Pop. 360.

ZABORNA, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Deutschbrod. Pop. 330.

ZABOROWO, a town of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Fraustadt. Pop. 860.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Schrimm. Pop. 280.

ZABORZE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Benthen. Pop. 410.

ZABRD, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Winterberg. Pop. 300.

ZABRECH, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. Pop. 770.

ZABREZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 30 m. SE of Ochmiana.

ZABROD, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Gitschen, and bail. of Brannau. Pop. 200.

ZABROW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. and bail. of Budweis. Pop. 300.

ZABROZAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Oppeln, and circle of Neustadt. Pop. 150.

ZABRZE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Oppeln, circle and 12 m. E of Fraustadt. Pop. 912. It has manufactories of cloth.

ZABRZEG, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Pless. Pop. 200.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Ratibor. Pop. 340.

ZABU, a village of Egypt, in the W part of the oasis of El Bahryeh, in N. lat. 28° 21′ 47″, and E long. 28° 54′. Pop. 400. It is enclosed by walls with three gates. In the vicinity are several mineral springs.

ZACAPA, a village of Guatimala, capital of a district in the state of that name, on the SW side of the gulf of Dulce, on which it has a small port, and 135 m. ENE of Guatimala. Pop. 3,000.

ZACAPULAS. See SACAPULAS.

ZACATA, a town of Peru, in the dep. of Cuzco, on the slope of the Andes, 51 m. SW of Chucuyto.

ZACATAN, a river of Guatimala, in the state of that name, and dep. of Verapaz, which runs SE, and after a course of about 90 m., throws itself into the gulf of Honduras.

ZACATECAS, a central state of the republic of Mexico; bounded on the N by Cohahuila; on the NE by Nuevo-Leon; on the E by San-Luis-Potosi; on the S by Guanaxuato; on the W by Guadalaxara; and on the NW by Durango. It has a triangular outline, with an area of 20,000 geog. sq. m., and a pop. of 360,000. It belongs to the great plateau of Mexico, and is, in general, an arid uncultivated waste. As a mining district, however, it is of considerable importance; and on the N and E are vast cattle and horse rearing estates.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated in a narrow valley, 290 m. NW of Mexico. It has a pop. of 25,000. Its streets are well-paved, but narrow and crooked, owing to the city being closely hemmed in by mountains. Its post-office and custom-house are substantial buildings, and the government palace, on the S side of the Plaza, is a very handsome edifice. The church of La Parogia is nearly the size of the great cathedral of Mexico. There is a large mint here which is said to coin from £5,000,000 to £8,000,000 per annum.

ZACATEPEQUEZ. See SACATEPEC.

ZACATLAN, or XICOTLAN, a village of Mexico, in the state and 45 m. NNE of La Puebla. Pop. 750. It has extensive salt-works.

ZACATOTLAN, formerly a district of Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific, now comprised in the W part of the states of Mexico and Michoacan. It contains the town of Zacatula.

ZACATULA, MUSCALA, or BALSAS, a river of Mexico, in the state of that name, which has its source in the Great Cordillera of Anahuac, to the SE of Cuernavaca; runs W; and after a total course of about 300 m., throws itself into the Pacific, near a town of the same name. The embouchure forms a port, which bears the same name. A recent notice of this river, by one of an exploring party of Americans, states, that starting from Mesquitelan, near the frontier of the state of Puebla and the first village in the state of Guerrero, on the river-bank, the downward course, for 4 leagues, lay to the S, and then W between high mountains, some of them nearly 1,000 ft. high, whose sides were covered with a dense forest, in which were noticed Brazil and Nicaraug wood, mahogany, and many other dye trees. The river was about 100 yds. wide, and 7 ft. deep, with a three-knot current. The rapids and rocks were but trifling impediments to steam-boat navigation. About one league below the village of Slal-co-so-titlan, the river Atanango enters from the N, and is as large as the Muscala. "All map-makers have made the mistake of marking the Atanango for the Muscala, and above the mouth of the Atanango they have made the Muscala flow to the S and E, instead of to the W and S. Disturnell's map of Mexico, of 1850, is the only correctly printed map of the course of the Muscala or Zacatula. Below the mouth of the Atanango the depth of water varies from 12 to 20 ft., without increasing in width. We are now fully satisfied," continues this writer, "that this river is navigable for steam-boats at all stages of water for 450 m. This will bring us within 100 m. of Puebla, and 170 m. more to Vera Cruz; all excellent stage road, which can be driven over in 36 hours; so that you may calculate as follows:—six days from New York to Vera-Cruz in steamer, 36 hours across land to the Muscala river, 48 hours down to the mouth of the river; and 5 days thence to San Francisco—being less than 15 days from New York to San Francisco. The river Muscala is the largest and longest river exclusively in the republic of Mexico. The port of Zacatula, at its mouth, is the oldest port on the Pacific ocean, being the place where Cortez built his first ships on that sea. Among the old archives a record is made of the fact that Cortez transported iron, cordage, and other articles from Vera-Cruz to the head waters of the Muscala, and floated them down the river, so as to equip the first fleet built on the Pacific at the port of Zacatula. The hero Morelos, in the wars of independence, improved on this information, and brought up on rafts his artillery to Mesquitelan, near which village he was captured. The survey made by order of the state of Puebla in the dry season in 1850 reports 3½ ft. water in the channel from Mesquitelan to the Atanango river; and 4½ ft. thence for 15 leagues; then 6 ft., then 20 ft.; then 40 ft., and, for the last 100 m., 60 ft. of water in the channel. A beautiful bay exists near the mouth, and Humboldt, in his work on New Spain, frequently notices the port of Zacatula. Yet, with all this, the impression has prevailed that the river was not navigable, first originating in the fact, that it is not adapted to sailing vessels, without reflecting that it might be so for steam-boats. In the second place, the river has never been properly laid down on the charts, and all information of the courses, distances, depths, and currents was confined to the simple natives on the banks, who only knew it from village to village, and wherever it ran between high mountains it was said to contain falls. Again, the elevation of Puebla above the sea is known to be 7,000 ft., and many intelligent persons imagined that in 700 m., by the course of the river, that descent could not be overcome, without knowing the fact, that within the first 100 m. immediately below Puebla the descent is more than 3,000 ft. The elevation of Mesquitelan above the sea is only 2,000 ft., and in the village of Muscala Humboldt found the elevation to be less than 1,600 ft. Here is a river which has its mouth on the Pacific ocean, directly west from Vera-Cruz, and navigable for more than half the distance from port to port, and lying directly in the course, diminishing the distance by one-half from New Orleans to California, and the expense in the same proportion."—The town of Z. is 225 m. SW of Mexico, and 340 m. NW of Acapulco, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 800.

ZACH, a mountain of Japan, in the SW part of the island of Nifon, and prov. of Isoumo, near the coast of the Sea of Japan.

ZACHAN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency of Stettin, and circle of Saazig, 12 m. ESE of Stargard, on the Krasbach. Pop. 1,159.

ZACHARCZOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Tost. Pop. 260.

ZACHARIE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 10 m. SW of Maximin, on the Verne. Pop. in 1841, 1,622. It has a glass-work and manufactories of pottery.

ZACHARIN, a village of Prussia, reg. of Marienwerder, and circle of Deutsch-krone. Pop. 230.

ZACHARZOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Adelnau. Pop. 370.

ZACHASBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, and circle of Chodziesen. Pop. 570.

ZACHENBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, and presidial of Viechtach. Pop. 200.

ZACHGLUM, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Gitschen, and bail. of Reichenau. Pop. 410.

ZACHIGOV-JER, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Irkutsk, district and 6 m. N of Nertchinsk, on a height, near the Nertcha.

ZACHITA, a village of Mexico, in the state and valley of Oaxaca. It is noted as the place in which the ancient Tzapotec kings held their court.

ZACHIVERSK, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Yakutsk. The town is 510 m. NE of Yakoutsk, on the r. bank of the Indighirka. The district presents a dreary aspect, and is surrounded by sterile mountains. Fish is plentiful in the streams, and hares, elans, bears, reindeer, and game are abundant.

ZACHKEVITCHI, a small town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 30 m. E of Ochmiana.

ZACHOROWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 800.

ZACHOTIN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, circle of Tabor, and seignory of Roth-Rzeczicz. Pop. 300.

ZACHOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Westhavelland. Pop. 380.—Also a village in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Konigsberg. Pop. 280.—Also a village of the regency of Stettin, and circle of Regenwalde. Pop. 240.

ZACKEN, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and regency of Liegnitz, which descends from the Riesen-Gebirge; runs NE, and joins the Bober, near Hirschberg, and after a course of about 10 m. Its banks are extremely picturesque.

ZACKERICK, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Konigsberg. Pop. 1,155.

ZACKERSDORF, or ZACKINGEN. See CSAKANG.

ZACKRZEWO, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masow and obwod of Kujavie, 20 m. NW of Brzesc. Pop. 500. It has an ancient Carmelite convent.

ZACUALCO, a village of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, on a lake of the same name.

ZACUALPAN, a market-town of Mexico, in the state of that name, SSE of Saltepec.

ZACUALTIPAN, a village of Mexico, in the state of that name, near the confines of Vera-Cruz.

ZACYNTHE. See ZANTE.

ZADACATA, or SZADEKE, a halting-place of the Arabian Desert to the E of the mountains of El Araba, at the junction of the caravan route from Suez with that running N from Akaba. It has a small stream.

ZADAICA, one of the principal villages of the island of Zerbi, near the coast of the kingdom of Tunis.

ZADEL, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, bail. and near Meissen. Pop. 445.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Frauenstein. Pop. 815.

ZADELOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Saatzig. Pop. 350.

ZADELSDORF, a village of Saxe-Weimar, circle of Neustadt, and bail. of Weida. Pop. 230.

ZADEN (HOHEN and NIEDER), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, circle of Randow. Pop. 600.

ZADONSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. NNW of Voronej, on the l. bank of the Don. Pop. 2,000.

ZADORRA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, formed by the confluence of two streams, which descend from the mountains of Salvatierra, and unite near the town of that name; flows SW, and after a total course of about 36 m. joins the Ebro, on the l. bank, opposite Ircio, and near Zembrana. It is the largest river in the prov., although fordable at all parts of its course. Its waters abound with fish.

ZADORY, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Kosten. Pop. 200.

ZADRASCHAN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Neu Bidschow. Pop. 300.

ZADRIM, ZADRA, or ZADRINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 15 m. SSE of Scutari, on the l. bank of the Drino, near the confluence of the Dibra.

ZADROORITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, and seignory of Wisowitz. Pop. 850.

ZAFARINES, or ZAFFARINA, a group of islets in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Marocco, and prov. of Fez, to the E of Melilla, and NW of the embouchure of the Moulouia, in N lat. 36° 17′.

ZAFFARANA, a headland of Sicily, in the district and 11 m. E of Palermo. It consists of a steep, conical-shaped mountain.—Also a commune and market-town in the prov. and 16 m. N of Catania, on the E declivity of Ætna. Pop. of com., 3,000. It is a place of considerable industry, and the vicinity produces corn, wine, charcoal, fire-wood, and forage. It was considerably damaged by a lava stream from Mount Ætna in Sept. 1852.

ZAFFARGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the territory of the Nizam, 72 m. ENE of Hydrabad, in N lat. 17° 46′, and E long. 79° 31′.

ZAFFERAN, a town of Tripoli, on the gulf of Sidra, 144 m. SE of Mesurata, in N lat. 31° 12′ 10″, and E long. 16° 41′ 14″.

ZAFFERANLÜ, or ZAFFARNLÜ, a Kurd tribe who inhabit the the Persian prov. of Khorassan. They number about 10,000 individuals.

ZAFRA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz. The partido comprises 10 pueblos. The town is 42 m. SE of Badajoz. Pop. 4,894. It is clean and regularly built, and contains two public squares, surrounded with porticoes. In a commanding situation is the magnificent palace of the dukes of Medina-Celi. It possesses manufactories of gold-ware, hosiery, and pottery, and several tanneries. In the vicinity is a mineral spring. This town was founded by the Celts 580 years before the Christian era. It was greatly extended by Julius Cæsar, and received from him the name of Restituta Julia. Its present name is said to be of Arabic origin. It was taken by the Moors in 1240.—Also a town of the prov. and 24 m. SW of Cuenca, on a hill. Pop. 760. It has a fort in ruins, and an hospital.

ZAFRANEH, or ZAFFARANNA, a headland of Egypt, in the gulf of Suez, in N lat. 29°.

ZAFURABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 6 m. SE of Jounpur, on the r. bank of the Joomtee, in N lat. 25° 42′, and E long. 82° 47′.

ZAFYR (EL), an Arab tribe in the district of Nedjid. It is governed by a sheik, and is said to number 3,200 who carry arms.

ZAFZAF, a caravan station of the Sahara, to the W of Fezzan.

ZAGALE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 51 m. SW of Retchitza.

ZAGARA. See PALÆOVUNI.

ZAGARISE, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. NNE of Catanzaro, and cant. of Soveria, on the slope of a hill, the base of which is washed by the Moloiano. Pop. 1,200. It has a collegiate church.

ZAGAROLO, a market-town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 18 m. E of Rome. Pop. 1,080.

ZAGETSCHITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohe

nia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Chrudim. Pop. 910.

ZAGEZD, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Senstenberg. Pop. 270.

ZAGEZDEZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and circle of Chrudim. Pop. 450. It has a synagogue and several breweries.

ZAGHOUTH, a town of Tripoli, in the E part of Tripoli Proper, 104 m. W of Augela.

ZAGLAWA, an island of Austria, in Dalmatia, to the W of the island of Cherso.

ZAGLINKA, a village of Russia in Asia, in Georgia, near Tiflis. In the vicinity is an extensive alum-work.

ZAGORA, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, on a small river which descends from the mountain of Plesnid-oro or Zagora, and about 2 m. from the shore of the Archipelago. The surrounding district is fertile, and produces silk of good quality. To the NE of Z. is a cape of the same name.—Also a town of Rumelia, on a small lake which communicates with the Black sea, and about 10 m. SW of Burgas. This town is the *Debultum* of the ancients.

ZAGORA. See Liakuri.

ZAGORI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the S part of the sanj. of Valona, and near the source of the Zagoria.

ZAGORIA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, which has its source in the NW part of the sanj. of Janina, flows NW, and joins the Voiussa or Vojutza, on the l. bank, about 7 m. NNE of the confluence of the Deropuli.

ZAGOROWO, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. and 33 m. NNW of Kalisch, and obwod of Konin. Pop. 1,650.

ZAGRAB. See Agram.

ZAGROS. See Tak.

ZAGUALTIPAN, a town of Mexico, in the state of Queretara, 87 m. NE of Mexico. Pop. 6,000. It is substantially built of brick and stone, and contains several churches and other public edifices.

ZAGUANANAS, a name by which the Rio Colorado is distinguished in the upper part of its course.

ZAGURA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, which has its source towards the centre of the sanj. of Janina, and to the SW of the town of that name, runs first SW, then SE to the confluence of the Romandes. About 3 m. below Kako-Souli it is joined by the Mavro, whence it takes the name of Mavro-Polaino, which see.

ZAGVAN, a town of Tunis, on a river, and near the foot of a hill of the same name. It has several dye-works and bleacheries, and is surrounded by fine gardens. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Carthage.

ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cadiz, and partido of Olvera, on the slope of a lofty mountain, near the source of the Guadalete. Pop. 1,151. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

ZAHARA. See Sahara.

ZAHAY, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Leitomischl. Pop. 660.

ZAHINOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, partido and 8 m. NW of Xerez-de-los-Caballeros. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of linen fabrics.

ZAHLBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Kissengen. Pop 591.

ZAHLENITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the regency of Olmutz, circle of Hradisch, and seignory of Napagedl. Pop. 490.

ZAHLING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and presidial of Aichach. Pop. 200.

ZAHMEN, a village of Hesse, in the circle of Ober-Hesse, and presidial of Altenschlirf. Pop. 200.

ZAHNA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency of Merseburg, circle and 7 m. ENE of Wittenberg. Pop. 1,345. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and contains two churches and an hospital. Pop. in 1843, 2,134.

ZAHNASCHOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 17 m. E of Hradisch. Pop. 340.

ZAHOHILLO, an island of Guatemala, in the SE part of Lake Nicaragua, and in the state of that name, to the SE of the island of Zapone.

ZAHOR, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, circle of Tabor, and seignory of Chotowin. Pop. 270.

ZAHORAN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, circle of Plattau, and seignory of Kanth. Pop. 560.

ZAHOREITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, circle of Prachin, and seignory of Worlik. Pop. 200.

ZAHORJ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Prachatitz. Pop. 200.—Also a village of the same regency, and bail. of Jung-Woschitz. Pop. 260.

ZAHORNITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Neustadt. Pop. 340.—Also a village of the same regency, and bail. of Podiebrad. Pop. 660.

ZAHRADKA, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Lodetsch. Pop. 1,100. It has a paper-mill.—Also a village of the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Nachaus. Pop. 400.—Also a village of the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Przestik. Pop. 260.

ZAHR-EL-AKABA, a village of Arabia, in the desert, extending between Nedjed, Hedjaz, and Asiatic Turkey, and forming one of the stations of the great caravan to Mecca. It is on the slope of the mountains of Akaba, which are here crossed by a road always difficult, and in winter impassable.

ZAHRENSDORF, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle of Wendisch, and bail. of Boitzenburg. Pop. 200.

ZAHRENSTORF, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the district of Schwerin, and bail. of Tempzin. Pop. 330.

ZAHZINGEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 2 m. N of Freiburg, at the foot of a mountain on which are the ruins of the celebrated castle of the same name. Pop. 690.

ZAI, a river of Russia in Europe, in the W part of the gov. of Orenburg, which has its source in the environs of Bugulma, runs NNW, and joins the Kama on the l. bank, 9 m. SE of Mamadich, and after a total course of about 120 m.

ZAIDIN, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca, and partido of Fraga, 33 m. from Barbastro, on the l. bank of the Cinca. Pop. 1,610. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary. Linen is here the chief article of local manufacture.

ZAIERZHOFEN, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, in the presidial of Boggenburg. Pop. 250.

ZAIKANY, or Zajkany, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, 20 m. SE of Eisenmarkt, and 14 m. SW of Hatszeg, near the famous

pass called Vaskapu or Irongate. It is noted for the victory which was here for the third time gained by Trajan over Decébalus, king of the Dacians, treasure belonging to whom was found in the locality in 1543.

ZAINAH. See TAGGAH.

ZAINIEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, and bail. of Neuenburg. Pop. 250.

ZAININGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, and bail. of Urach. Pop. 956.

ZAINSK, a market-town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg. Pop. 1,700.

ZAIONCZKI, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Schildberg. Pop. 260.

ZAIONCZKOWO, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Samter. Pop. 250.

ZAIRE, ZAHIR, or CONGO, a large river of Southern Africa, which appears to have one of its sources somewhere under the parallel of 2° N, and between the meridians of 17° and 18° E. This head-stream pursues at first a course to the W of S, passing through the Anzeco and Wamba territories. Below Konkobale, it unites with a very large river coming from the SSE, which is probably the true main stream of the Zaire, which then flows in a prevailingly W course to the ocean, into which it falls with a strong current in S lat. 6°, between the Kongo and Kakongo territories, by an estuary 10 m. in width. The N head-stream of the Z. was identified by some geographers with the Niger, and others even connected it with the imaginary fountains of the Nile. Mr. Cooley, in his recent work entitled 'Inner Africa laid open' [Lond. 8vo. 1852], has thrown great light on the higher and true sources of this great river, he states that "in 1802, F. H. Da Costa, superintendent of the fair or factory of Casange, sent two *pombeiros*, or native mercantile travellers, into the interior, with instructions to cross the continent, if possible, to the Zambeze. But a principal object of their mission was to endeavour to establish relations of amity and intercourse with the *muropúe*, or king of the Moluas (as they are called by the Portuguese), who was known to dwell beyond Casange, towards the NE or NNE. The starting point of the pombeiros was the Mucari or domain containing the factory for Casange, within a day's journey, probably, of Pungo-Andongo, in about lat. 9° 30′ S, long. 15° 34′ E. Nearly 14° further E, and in the same parallel, stands Lucenda, the Cazembe's capital. Between these two points we have to arrange a route of 150 days' march, made by experienced travellers, who halted often and long for rest, and whose daily route may be taken at 10 miles. In order to avoid Casange on the l., they went along the r. bank of the Quanza, which rises in Bíhè, at a distance of 15 days SE, perhaps, from Pungo-Andongo. They thus came to the estates of Bomba, between the rivers Quanza and Quango, which are said to be but 7 days asunder. The titles of this chief are thus enumerated by Francesco Honorato: 'Seculo Bomba, Cambambi, Camasaca, and Mugumbo Acalunga, Ruler and Lord of all the Songo and passage to the interior.' The pombeiros appear to have entered the territory of Bomba, when they crossed the river Jumbo on the 12th day of their march. On the 22d, they arrived at the town of the Secúlo, or, as the Portuguese would say, of Duke Bomba. At a distance of 4 days from this they came to Pepumdi (?) Songo, also on a river Jumbo, and in 3 days more (29 in all) crossed the Quango. Five days beyond the Quango, the travellers crossed a desert nine or ten days in extent, to the town of Cabungi, on the frontier of the Muáta-ya-Nvo. The desert here mentioned, in which four rivers were met with, the road going along one of them (the Quihubue) for 3 days, extends probably over the dividing ridge between the valley of the Quango and that of the great rivers whereon lie the dominions of the Muáta ya Nvo. Nine days from Cabungi, they passed through a village forming part of the estates of Luconquéso, the queen-mother, and two days afterwards crossed the great river Casais (more probably Casézi) in a canoe. Again, in ten days, traversing another dividing ridge, marked by a two days' desert, they crossed the Lulúa also, the chief river of this region, in a canoe. In 12 days more, they arrived at the residence of the Muáta-ya-Nvo, or muropúe." It is to be borne in mind that from Pungo-Andongo to the abode of 'Duke Bomba,' the travellers had proceeded up the valley of the Quango, in a SE direction, that, soon after leaving this spot they turned to the NW, until they had reached the summit of the mountain-ridge which divides the waters that feed the Quango from those that fall into the Lulúa. Hence they proceeded due N, till they arrived at the capital of the muropue. "Leaving the town of this chief," Mr. Cooley proceeds, "at the end of May 1806, on their way to the Cazembe, they tell us that they had the sun (rising) full on the left side, which implies a course about two point E of S; and in this course they persisted for about 37 days. The frequent mention of rain in this part of the journal (from May to September), shows that the wet season had set in. The rivers were numerous, and many of them waist deep. The chief were the Izabúgi, the Calalímo, Roando, Rova, Cazelle, the Caginrígi, crossed in a canoe; the Reu, Ropoege, and Lubúri, 80 yds. wide, forded on the 34th day, and where the muropúe's dominion terminates. These rivers, together with other and large streams further on, to a distance of 12 days, all flow into the Lulúa." It is clear, from these facts, and the features of the country, that the Lulúa is the main stream, and its valley the cradle, of the Zaire or Congo. The real origin of this river is, therefore, to be found far to the S, instead of the N of the equator: the greater part of its course runs in a NW instead of a SW direction; nor is it until it has performed more than five-sixths of its allotted journey, and has united itself with the Quango also flowing from the SE, as well as with the northern stream hitherto regarded as the true Zaire, that it adopts that name which has been supposed to characterise it throughout. The muropúe appears to be a sovereign of considerable importance. On both sides of the valley of the Lulúa his empire extends to a distance of 34 days' journey, though on the W bank this measure must be taken as representing less than on the E.—At about 140 m. above its mouth, the width of the Z. contracts to from 300 to 500 yds., and it flows for about 40 m. between lofty rugged banks, over a rocky channel. Above this, it resumes a majestic breadth, varying from 1 to 3 m., and flows with a current of from 2 to 3 m. an hour, except when highly flooded. The waters of the Z. retain their freshness 13 m. to the WNW of the mouth of the stream, and their effect is perceived at 36 m. distance. Like most other rivers upon this coast, it appears to have a bar across its entrance, but with perhaps 20 fath. water upon it.

ZAISAN, or KONG-KO-LU, a lake of China, in the NE part of Sungaria, near the frontier of the Russian gov. of Omsk. It covers an area 75 m. in extreme length from E to W, and 27 m. in breadth from N to S, extending between 47° and 48° N lat., and between 83° and 85° E long. It is formed by an expansion of the Irtish, and receives also the waters of the Oulasly, Kara-bouga and Bazar on

the S, and the Kokboukhty or Kupkak-Bugutchik on the W.

ZAISENHAUSEN, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Bretten. Pop. 1,050. It has salt-works.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Kunzelsan. Pop. 306.

ZAISERSWEIHER, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, in the presidial of Türkheim. Pop. 584.

ZAITAN (Cape), a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, and sanj. of Kirk-Kilissia, on the Black sea, a little to the N of the embouchure of the Kanarahdéré, at the E extremity of Mount Shaïtan, in N lat. 42° 17′ 55″, and E long. 27° 47′ 20″.

ZAITUN, or Zetowna, a town of Fezzan, 30 m. E of Mourzouk.

ZAITZKOFEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Bavaria. Pop. 138. It has a castle.

ZAIZEHS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Roux. Pop. 689.

ZAKLICZAN, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Bochnia, on the r. bank of the Dunajec.

ZAKLIKOW, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. and 42 m. SW of Lublin, and obwod of Samosc, on the l. bank of the Sanna. Pop. 1,000.

ZAKOPANI, a village of Galicia, in the circle of Sandec, on the White Dunajec.

ZAKOTNAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 24 m. N of Starobielsk.

ZAKRAN, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, and seignory of Rossitz. Pop. 290.

ZAKREZEWO, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Flatow. Pop. 499.—Also a colony distinguished as Neu-Zakrezewo, in the same regency and circle. Pop. 200.

ZAKROCZYN, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. and obwod of Plock, on a height near the r. bank of the Vistula, and 27 m. NW of Warsaw. Pop. 1,200.

ZAKRZEWKE, a village and colony of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Flatow, possessing respectively 280 and 400 inhabitants.

ZAKRZEWKE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Pleschen. Pop. 240.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Schrimm. Pop. 230.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Posen. Pop. 230.—Also a village in the same regency, in the circle of Kröben. Pop. 390.

ZAKUK, the most northerly inhabited spot of the Wady-Natrun in Egypt, 12 hours' march from Temneh. The road passes over the ruins of an ancient town, which have been turned up in every direction, for the sake of the nitre that abounds in the mounds of all the old towns of Egypt. On reaching the summit of the low hills that skirt the desert, the road continues upon a high plain, with a slight ascent towards the W, varied by occasional undulations, for about 20 m.: after which it descends towards the Natrun valley, the bottom of which is lower than the valley of the Nile. The village of Z., founded about 20 years since by Europeans, who established works here for the drying of the natron, now consists of about 60 huts, with a pop. of about 200. The natron is found both in the plain and in two or three of the lakes; some of the lakes contain only muriate of soda; most of the lakes contain water all the year round, and some are dried up in summer. In those lakes which contain both common salt and natron, these crystallize separately, the former above, in a layer of about 18 inches thick, and the latter beneath, in a layer of about 27 inches. All the lakes contain muriate of soda, though few produce natron. When the water of the salt and natron lakes has evaporated, a firm incrustation is left, when the natron called *sottanee* is collected. The natron is of two kinds, the white and the sottanee: the latter taken from the lakes, the former from the ground surrounding the lakes, and which is not inundated. The latter is of the best quality. There are several springs of fresh water in the Natrun valley, the purest of which is near the convents to the S; that of Dayr Baramoos being slightly salt. Sir Gardner Wilkinson is of opinion, that the fresh water found here and at the oases, filters beneath the mountains that separate the Wady Natrun from the Nile, and remains fresh from its not meeting with any of the salts on its passage. The process of infiltration is very slow, as the water of the lakes does not rise till three months after the rise of the Nile. The dip of the strata that borders the Natrun valley is towards the NE. Besides the population before stated of the village of Z., the four convents reckon together 72 inhabitants. The valley produces, in addition to the natron, rushes used for making the well-known mats of Egypt. The best rushes, however, those used in the mats called Menoofee, come from the valley called Wady-è-Sumar, to the SW of the Natrun valley three days' journey. Tamarisk and stunted palms, with the usual herbs of the desert, are the only vegetable productions of these valleys, besides the rushes. Gazelles, jerboas, foxes, and a few others common to the Libyan hills, are the only animals. The length of the Wady-Natrun is 22 m.; its greatest breadth 5½ from the brow of the hills, the bottom being only 2 m. The hills and the undulating banks of the Wady are covered with rounded siliceous pebbles, and pieces of petrified wood. Of the Bahr-el-Fargh, or Bahr-bila-ma ['river without water'], Sir Gardner Wilkinson is disposed to deny its ever having been a watercourse; he says it has none of the characters of one, and asks what has become of the alluvial deposit which should be found, if in reality a portion of the waters of the Nile has ever flowed here.

ZALA, a village of Tripoli, to the S of Makdar, on the shore of the Great Syrtis.

ZALAD, or Zala. See Szalad.

ZALAHN. See Waltenberg.

ZALAKNA. See Zalathna.

ZALAMEA, a market-town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 57 m. ESE of Badajoz, and partido of Castuera, near the Sierra Morena, on a granitic rock. Pop. 3,980. It has a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, a public granary, and an hospital. It contains the ruins of a castle, and some Roman antiquities, and in the vicinity are mines of silver.

ZALAMEA-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Huelva, and partido of Cerro, 45 m. WNW of Seville, on a height. Pop. 4,180. It has a parish-church, an hospital, several schools, a public granary, and contains some well-built houses. Candles, and other articles in wax, linen and woollen fabrics, leather, and brandy, are its chief articles of manufacture. In the vicinity are the famous mines of Rio-Tinto.

ZALATHNA, Klein-Schlatten, Goldenmarkt, Zalakna, or Zlakna, a town of Transylvania, in the gsp. of Unter-Alba, 18 m. WNW of Karlsburg, on the Ompoly or Ampoly, a small affluent of the Maros. Pop. 5,000, consisting chiefly of Hungarians, Germans, and Wallachians. The environs are noted for their mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and quicksilver.

ZALATHNA (Szasz), Schlatt or Schlattendorf, Zalakna or Zlakna, a town of Transylvania, in the comitat of Upper Weissenburg, and 12 m. SE of Medwisch.

ZALDIVIA, or Zaldivar, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, partido of Tolosa, and 6 m. from San-Sebastian, in a fertile valley. Pop. 1,015. It has a parish church. It possesses manufactures of common cloth, and carries on an active trade in cattle and pigs.

ZALDUENDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 3 m. E of Salvatierra, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 400. It has an hospital.

ZALEC, a village of Afghanistan, at some distance from the r. bank of the Helmund.

ZALEMAH, a group of islands in the strait of Macassar, to the W of Celebes, in N lat. 5° 30′.

ZALENSCHE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Benthen. Pop. 600.

ZALES, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Wolin. Pop. 300.

ZALESCH, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Leitomischl. Pop. 260.

ZALESIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Konitz. Pop. 250.—Also a village of the regency of Posen, and circle of Kröben. Pop. 400.

ZALESIN (Gross and Klein), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Krotoszyn. Pop. 476.

ZALESZCZYKY, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Czortkow, and 120 m. SE of Lemberg, on the l. bank of the Dniester, in N lat. 48° 43′, and E long. 25° 45′ 50″. Pop. 5,500, of whom 3,200 are Jews. It has a convent and a school, and possesses considerable trade. The circle of Czortkow formerly bore the name of Zaleszczyky.

ZALLEN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. and bail. of Budweis. Pop. 220.

ZALLENFELDE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Konigsberg, and circle of Preussisch-Holland. Pop. 380.

ZALOSZE, or Zalosce, a town of Galicia, in the circle of Zloczow, 21 m. SSE of Brody, on the Sered. It has a castle, Catholic and United Greek churches, and an ancient convent. It has manufactories of fine cloth.

ZALOW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Schmichow. Pop. 220.

ZALSCHY, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Tabor. Pop. 330. It has a castle. Potash is its chief article of manufacture.

ZALT-BOMMEL. See Bommel.

ZALWAALD. See Saalfeldt.

ZAMAYON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Salamanca. Pop. 300.

ZAMBA, or Zemba, a town and port of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Carthagena, on a bay of the sea of the Antilles, which forms a spacious harbour. A little to the N is the island of Zemba, or Galera-de-Zamba.

ZAMBALES, a prov. of the Philippine islands, in the island of Luçon. Pop. 24,500, of whom about 500 are aborigines.

ZAMBERK. See Senftenberg.

ZAMBEZE, or Zambezi, a river of Africa, which now appears to have its sources about the parallel of 10° S, near those of the Zaire, and also of the chief streams flowing into the great lake Nyassi, on the high land of Lobale or Lovar. The main stream flows in a prevailingly SSW direction, until it has crossed the 15th parallel, shortly after which it bends round towards the SSE, between the meridians of 20° and 25° E; then flows to the N of E, to its junction with the Mamutshi, in about 16° 30′ S lat., and 31° E long. Below this point, at Zumbo, it receives the Aranagoa, coming from the N. It then flows E by S to Tete, near which it receives a considerable stream from the N, and another from the S, after which it breaks a passage through the Lupata chain, and flowing SSE, passes Sena, and falls into the ocean by three principal deltoid streams, the Quilimane, the Cuama, and the Luaba.—Another large stream, also called the Zambezi, or Leeambye, appears to rise under the parallel of 12° S, near the source of the Aranagoa branch of the river just described, and to flow in a W direction, towards the meridian of 27° E, when it bends round to NNE, and flowing past Pemba and Lucenda, discharges itself into the great lake of Nyassi, on the W bank, and under the parallel of 8° 30′ S.

ZAMBI, or Sumbi, a mountain of Lower Guinea, in the N part of Libolo. It is an active volcano.

ZAMBOANGA. See Samboanga.

ZAMBORST, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Neustettin. Pop. 260.

ZAMBROW, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Augustowo, obwod and 17 m. SE of Lomza. Pop. 600.

ZAMES, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency and bail. of Gitschin. Pop. 210.

ZAMFARA, or Zamfra, a district of Nigritia, in the W part of Houssa, bordered on the E by the Guarrama, and intersected by the Fulshi. Its capital is Zirmie.

ZAMIANSK, or Zamianovskaia, a town of the Cossacks of Astrakhan, in Russia in Europe, district and 45 m. NW of Astrakhan, on the r. bank of the Volga.

ZAMIEL, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Reichenau. Pop. 760.

ZAMIKHOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, and district of Ouchitza, 33 m. NE of Kamenetz.

ZAMLEKAN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Planitz. Pop. 380.

ZAMMARO, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district, cant. and 1½ m. S of Monteleone, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 500. It was to a great extent destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

ZAMOCHA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 45 m. W of Disna.

ZAMORA, a province of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, bounded on the N by the prov. of Leon; on the E by Valladolid; on the S by Salamanca; and on the W by Orense and by Portugal. It has an area of 167·73 German or 3,560 English sq. m. Pop. in 1849, 180,000. The surface, except in the NW, is generally level. The principal rivers are the Douro, and the Esla, the Cea, the Orbiga, and the Tera. The soil is in general fertile, but poorly cultivated. Nitre and potash are obtained in some districts. The prov. is administratively subdivided into 6 partidos.—Its cap., of the same name, stands on the r. bank of the Duero, 130 m. NW of Madrid. It contained, in 1840, 2,179 houses, with 8,926 inhabitants. It is a walled town, and occupies a site of strategetic importance; but its fortifications have been neglected. It has an ancient cathedral, and several other churches, and is the seat of a college or high school with several professors. Its manufactures consist of hats, leather, brandy, and coarse woollens.

ZAMORA, a market-town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan, 66 m. WNW of Valladolid, in a valley, surrounded with dense forests. Pop. 2,000. Its has two convents.

ZAMORA. See SANTIAGO.

ZAMORZE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Samter. Pop. 200.

ZAMOSC (SLARI), a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Lublin, obwod and 9 m. NNW of Zamosc. Pop. 500. It has a lyceum.

ZAMOSC, or ZAMOSZ, a town and fortress of Russia in Europe, in Poland, capital of an obwod of the same name, in the gov. and 51 m. SE of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Wieprz, in N lat. 50° 42′ 50″, and E long. 23° 15′ 10″. It is built in the Italian style, and has a large and handsome castle, a fine town-house, four churches, two convents, an hospital, a theatre, and a gymnasium. It possesses manufactories of linen fabrics, wax-ware and several tanneries.

ZAMOST, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency and bail. and 6 m. N of Budweis.

ZAMOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Greifenberg. Pop. 200.

ZAMPELHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Nangardt. Pop. 200.

ZAMRST, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Hohenmauth. Pop. 430. It has a castle, several paper-mills, breweries, &c.

ZAMS, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the reg. of Innspruck, and circle of Imst. Pop. 870. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

ZAMUCOS, a tribe of Indians of La Plata, who inhabit the prov. of Chaco.

ZAMZOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Saatzig. Pop. 260.

ZANA. See DEMBEA.

ZAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Cortenaeken. Pop. 208.—Also a com. in the prov. of Limbourg, and dep. of Lille-Saint-Hubert.

ZANDACAO, a village of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, to the SE of Barceloneta.

ZANDBERGEN, a com. of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Zele. Pop. 760.

ZANDE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 584.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Hansbeke. Pop. 314.

ZANDEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Grembergen. Pop. 786.

ZANDLOOPER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Vracene.

ZANDOLENGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Ruysselede. Pop. 1,016.

ZANDOLEUGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Eccloo. Pop. 110.

ZANDOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, circle of Gross-Strelitz. Pop. 1,000.

ZANDSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Sulsique.

ZANDT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Saint-Paul.

ZANDT, a village of Bavaria in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and presidial of Ripfenberg, 27 m. WSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 531. It has a quarry of stone, and manufactories of potash.

ZANDVLIET, a town of New South Wales, in the parish of Alexandria, co. of Cumberland, 8 m. from Sydney.

ZANDVOORDE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 543.

ZANDVOORT, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, and near Haarlem.

ZANEN (OOST) a village of Holland, and prov. of North Holland, and arrond. of Hoorn, 6 m. N of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,160.

ZANEN (WEST), a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, arrond. and 8 m. NE of Haarlem, near the N coast, on the Y. Pop. 2,350.

ZANESVILLE, a village of Logan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 43 m. NW by W of Columbus, on a head branch of Mad river. Pop. in 1840, 150; in 1850, 250.—Also a village of Muskingum co., in the same state, on the E bank of Muskingum river, at the confluence of Licking river, 51 m. E of Columbus, and intersected by the central Ohio, the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville, and the Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati railroads. Pop. in 1840, 4,766; in 1850, 7,791.

ZANG, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Heidenheim. Pop. 650.

ZANGARA, a river of Spain, in New Castile, an affluent of the Guadiana.

ZANGARONE, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and cant., and 3 m. E of Nicastro, in a fertile plain. Pop., chiefly Greek, 700. Marble of different colours is wrought in the environs.

ZANGEIA, a town of Nigritia, in Houssa, on the road from Kano to Katagum, and near the SW extremity of Duchee mountains. This town appears to have formerly been a place of considerable importance, and is still surrounded by extensive plantations of cotton, tobacco, and indigo. It now consists of an assemblage of villages scattered over a considerable territory. Within the walls is a range of stone in large masses, rising to the height of about 200 ft., and extending to the adjacent hills. Z. is the residence of a governor depending upon the sultan of Kano.

ZANGENBURG, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Seitz. Pop. 380.

ZANGENHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and presidial of Bruck. Pop. 200.

ZANGFARA. See ZAMFRA.

ZANGNANE. See NATAL.

ZANGUEBAR, a term which, equivalent to Bares-Zenug, signifies literally 'the country of the Zenug,' or 'Blacks,' vaguely applied to a large extent of the eastern coast of Africa between Mozambique and the Red sea. The inhabitants consist of Negroes, with a number of Arabs settled in the towns. The cities of Quiloa, Mombaza, Melinda, and some others, have been visited by Europeans; but the interior is entirely unknown. During the prosperity of the Portuguese, their empire extended over the greater part of this coast; but they have now been generally obliged to give place to the imam of Muscat.

ZANIESMYSHL. See SANTOMYSL.

ZANNONE, or ZANONE, an island of the Tyrrhenian sea, in the group of the Pouza islands, of which it is the most northerly, and depending upon the kingdom of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, and district of Gaita. It is equilateral in form, elongated from N to S, and is partly volcanic and partly calcareous in structure. It is destitute of water, and desert. It formerly had a Benedict convent.

ZANOW, a town of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Schlawe, on the E slope of the Gallenberg. Pop. 1,278. It has several distilleries of brandy and breweries.

ZANSKAR, a division of Ladak, comprising the country lying along the two great branches of the river of the same name; and bounded by Ladak Proper on the N; by Kukchu on the E; by Lahul on the S; and by Purik and Waula on the W. The

Himalaya forms its S boundary; the Trans-Himalayan chain its N. It has an area of 3,000 sq. m., and a mean elevation of 13,154 ft. — The head-waters of the Z. river, the Yunam, the Sachu, and the Cherpa, all rise to the N of the Himalaya range. From the source of the Cherpa, in N lat. 32° 40′, to the town of Phadam, the distance is 130 m.; and the fall of the Z. 4,000 ft. From Phadam the stream flows due N 80 m., to its junction with the Indus opposite Nijimo. Its entire length is 210 m.; total fall, 6,000 ft.

ZANT, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, and presidial of Kotzting. Pop. 260. It has a castle.

ZANTE, the ancient *Zacynthus*, an island of the Mediterranean, one of the Ionian group, situated 9 m. S of Cephalonia, and 15 m. W of the Morea. Its form is irregular. Its length is 25 m.; its breadth above 10 m.; and its circumference 56 m. In its aspect it is the finest of the Ionian islands, presenting, when viewed from above the town of Zante, a series of vales and eminences richly cultivated, and covered with hamlets or villages, embosomed in olive plantations. The W coast is high and cliffy. A chain of mountains extends throughout its whole length on the W side. The highest hill in the island [alt. 2,200 ft.] is called Skopo. The plain of Chierri occupies nearly half the surface of the island in the N and E parts. Z. has no large rivulets; and in summer, considerable inconvenience is experienced from the drying up of the springs and wells. Near the SE extremity of Chierri bay is an extensive morass. The whole surface of the island presents the traces of subterraneous fire, discovered in some parts by warm sulphureous springs, and occasionally by the occurrence of earthquakes; springs of petroleum and mineral tar, known in the days of Herodotus, are still worked to advantage. The coast in many places forms recesses, answering, in some degree, the purpose of harbours. The climate, though extremely hot in summer, is not unwholesome, nor so variable as that of the other Ionian islands. Snow never lies except on the mountain-tops. The winds generally blow from NW and N in spring and summer. The chief products of Zante are currants, olives, and other fruits of a warm latitude. Currants have long formed a great article of export to England and Holland; and the extent of ground occupied by their cultivation exceeds 6,500 acres. Of olive oil, the annual produce is fully 32,000 barrels, of about 130 lbs each. On the other hand, the corn raised is hardly equal to four months' consumption; and the deficiency is supplied by imports from the Morea, whither the peasantry of Z. resort in the harvest to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, receiving payment for their labour in corn, of which they bring back with them on an average, not less than 50,000 bushels. Cotton and silk are cultivated to a small extent; pasturage is very scanty, in consequence of the droughts of summer. Goats are the only live-stock. The soil of this island being so fertile, the pop. is much more dense than in other parts of Greece. The total in 1851 was 39,103. Of these above 18,000 reside in the town of Zante; the rest in villages, hamlets, and scattered habitations, many of which are pleasantly situated along the coast. The language of the town, for the purpose of intercourse with foreigners, is Italian; but the current language is Greek. The island fell into the hands of the British in October 1809.

ZANTE, the capital of the foregoing island, is situated on the SE coast, about 12 m. W of Cape Tornese in the Morea, at the bottom of a small bay, and on a hill of gentle declivity, descending in an almost imperceptible slope to the surface of the sea. In its appearance, Z. resembles an Italian town. The principal street, which traverses it in its whole length, is broad and handsome: it is bordered with well built houses and churches, some supported by colonades, others provided with piazzas. It has likewise the advantage, so rare on the continent, of a foot-pavement. The market-place, situated near the sea, is spacious and well laid out. The houses are built partly of brick, partly of wood; and, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, seldom exceed one or two stories in height: the last visitation of this kind, in 1820, overthrew several hundred houses, without, however, causing a loss of lives. Z. partakes of the character of a commercial town, comfort being more studied than elegance, and there being no public amusements except billiards, and occasionally a theatrical representation by Italian players. Of the churches, several are well built, but none particularly striking. The harbour is capacious.

ZANTKAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 260. It has a castle.

ZANTOCH, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Landsberg. Pop. 868.— Also a village of the regency of Breslau, and circle of Dels. Pop. 278.

ZANZHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfurt, circle and 11 m. NE of Landsberg, on the Zanze. Pop. 555. It has extensive iron-works.

ZANZIBAR, an island in the Indian ocean, situated off the E coast of Africa, between the 6th and 7th parallels of S lat. It is nearly 50 m. in length, and 20 m. in breadth; and is distant from the continent, along which it stretches in a NE direction, about 45 m. Between the continent and it there is, however, no navigable passage for large vessels, except through the harbour, as a reef runs obliquely across from the African shore to the small islands which lie close to the W side of Zanzibar. The appearance of the island is extremely delightful; and the climate is similar to that of India, only the monsoon, or rainy season, sets in sooner. The town is situated on the W side of the island, and is both large and populous. The sovereignty of the island belongs to the imam of Muscat, who appoints the *haikim*, or governor, and to whom the revenue derived from its commerce and land tenure devolves. The imam maintains no kind of military force; but the *haikim's* slaves, amounting to 400 or 500 men, are armed, and serve as soldiers under three Arab officers. The population of the island may be estimated at 200,000, three-fourths of whom are slaves. The principal articles of export are slaves and ivory, with a small quantity of drugs; the number of slaves annually sent to Muscat, India, and elsewhere, is estimated at not less than from 6 to 10,000. The imports are chiefly from India and the neighbouring coast of Africa, and are of considerable importance; judging from the amount of customs, their value cannot be under 300,000 dollars annually. The foreign commerce of Zanzibar is considerable, and almost entirely in the hands of the Americans and English. The American trade bears to the English a proportion of five to one, and to that of any other nation, about twenty to one. The American business is generally held by the merchants of Salem. The imports from the United States, are domestic cottons, and various other manufactured goods, as ammunition, household furniture, &c. By a late treaty between the sultan of Muscat and the United States, these imports are introduced subject to five per cent. duty, while exports in American ships are freed of the five per cent. duty imposed on

those conveyed in the ships of other nations. As in most eastern countries, however, the sultan farms out the customs for a specific sum—here 150,000 dollars per annum.—The cap. of the island is situated on a sandy peninsula projecting from its W side, in S lat. 6° 10′. It is a miserably built place, with a pop. of perhaps 25,000. On the SW side of the island is another considerable town.

ZANZIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfurt, and circle of Landsberg. Pop. 584.

ZANZTHAL, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfurt, and circle of Landsberg. Pop. 425.

ZAOREJAS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. from Cuenca. Pop. 700. It has an aqueduct and an hospital.

ZAORLA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Kröben. Pop. 220.

ZAPADNAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 33 m. E of Tcherkask.

ZAPARA, an island off the N coast of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulia, and prov. of Coro, on the S part of the gulf of Maracaibo, 30 m. N of the lake of that name. It is about 15 m. in length from E to W.

ZAPARDIEL, a river of Spain, which has its source in the prov. and to the NW of Avila, traverses the N part of that prov. and the S of that of Valladolid, and after a course in a generally S direction of about 75 m., joins the Duero on the l. bank, 3 m. WSW of Tordesillas. Its waters are sluggish and impure, but abound with fish, and its banks unhealthy.

ZAPATERA, an island in the lake of Nicaragua, in Central America. It is mountainous, rising to a height of nearly 2,000 ft.; and is the largest in the lake, but is uninhabited. Squiers thus describes the islands of this lake generally, and that of Z. in particular. Perhaps a more singular group of islets cannot be found. They are all of volcanic origin, generally conical in shape, and seldom exceeding three or four acres in area. "All are covered with a cloak of verdure; but nature is not always successful in hiding the black rocks which start out in places, as if in disdain of all concealment, and look frowningly down in the clear water, giving an air of wildness to the otherwise soft and quiet scenery of the islands. Trailing over these rocks, and dropping in festoons from the over-hanging trees, their long pliant tendrils floating in the water, are innumerable vines, with bright and fragrant flowers of red and yellow, mingled with the inverted cone of the 'gloria de Nicaragua,' with its overpowering odour, with strange and nameless fruits, forming an evergreen roof so dense that even a tropical sun cannot penetrate. Many of these islands have patches of cultivated ground, and on such, generally crowning their summits, relieved by a dense green background of plantations, and surrounded by kingly palms and the papaya with its great golden fruit, are the picturesque cane huts of the inhabitants. Groups of naked, swarthy children in front,—a winding path leading beneath the great trees down to the water's edge,—an arbour-like miniature harbour, with a canoe lashed to the shore,—a woman naked to the waist with a purple skirt of true Tyrian dye (for the famous *murex* is found on the Pacific shores of Nicaragua), her long, black, glossy hair falling over neck and breast, reaching almost to her knees,—a flock of noisy parrots in a congressional squabble among the trees,—a swarm of parroquets scarcely less noisy,—a pair of vociferating macaws like floating fragments of a rainbow, inquisitive monkeys hanging among the vines,—active iguanas scrambling up the banks,—long-necked and long-legged cranes in deep soliloquy at the edge of the water, their white bodies standing out in strong relief against a background of rock and verdure,—a canoe glancing rapidly and noiselessly across a vista of water,—all this, with a golden sky above, the purple sides of the volcano of Momobacho overshadowing us, and the distant shores of Chontales molten in the slanting sunlight,—these were some of the elements of the scenery of the islands—elements constantly shifting, and forming new and pleasing combinations." After toiling for a long time, Mr. Squiers continues, "we came suddenly upon the edge of an ancient crater of great depth, at the bottom of which was a lake of a yellowish green or sulphurous colour, the water of which Manuel assured me was salt. This is probably the fact, but I question much if any human being ever ventured down its rocky and precipitous sides. Manuel now seemed to recognize his position; and turning sharp to the left, we soon came to a broad level area, covered with immense trees, and with a thick undergrowth of grass and bushes. There were here some large, regular mounds composed of stones, which I soon discovered were artificial. Around these Manuel said the *freyles* were scattered, and he commenced cutting right and left with his machete. I followed his example, and had not proceeded more than five steps, when I came upon an elaborately sculptured statue, still standing erect. It was about the size of the smaller one discovered at Pensacola, but was less injured, and the face had a mild and benignant aspect. It seemed to smile on me as I tore aside the bushes which covered it, and appeared almost ready to speak. In clearing further I found another fallen figure, but a few feet distant. The first monument which claimed our attention was a well-cut figure, seated crouching on the top of a high ornamented pedestal. The hands were crossed below the knees, the head bent forward, and the eyes widely opened as if gazing upon some object on the ground before it. A conical mass of stone rose from between the shoulders, having the appearance of a conical cap when viewed from the front. It was cut with great boldness and freedom, from a block of basalt, and had suffered very little from the lapse of time. It is impossible, without engravings and plans, to give any clear comprehension of these monuments, and I shall not attempt a detailed account of them. They are very different from those discovered by Mr. Stephens at Copan. Instead of the heavy and incongruous mass of ornament with which those were loaded, most of these are simple and severe,—and though not always elaborately finished, are cut with great freedom and skill. There is no attempt at drapery in any of the figures. Some are erect, others seated, and still others are in crouching or reclining postures. The material, in every case, is a black basalt. A few of the figures, from defects of the stone, have suffered somewhat from the weather, but less from this cause than from the fanaticism of the conquerors. They all bear marks of the heavy sledges, or other instruments, with which the Catholic zealots endeavoured to destroy them; but the task was not an easy one, and fortunately for the archæologist, the massive stones resisted their assaults."

ZAPATOSA, a lake of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, and prov. of Mompox. It is formed by the Cesare, an affluent of the Magdalena, to the E of the river of that name, and of Mompox. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and 27 m. in breadth.

ZAPEL, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Erivitz. Pop. 310.

ZAPENDOWO, a village of Prussia, in the re-

gency of Marienwerder, and circle of Konitz. Pop. 200.

ZAPES, a people of Western Africa, who inhabit the W part of Senegambia near Bagos.

ZAPFENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Schesslitz. Pop. 597.

ZAPOLIANSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Medoiaditza, 279 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask. It is surrounded with forests, which are much infested with bears.

ZAPONE, an island of Central America, in the state of Nicaragua, and in the SE part of the lake of that name.

ZAPOROGUES. See COSSACKS.

ZAPOTITLAN, a headland of Central America, in the state and 105 m. SE of Vera Cruz, on the E side of a small islet formed by the gulf of Mexico. —Also a village of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, about 20 m. SSE of Guadalajara, and near the l. bank of the Rio Grande Santiago.

ZAPOTLAN-EL-GRANDE, or ZAPOTITLI, two large villages of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, to the N of the volcano Colima.

ZAPPENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of the See. Pop. 510.

ZAPPLAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Guhran. Pop. 375.

ZAPPLIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Greifenberg. Pop. 380.

ZAPUTERA. See ZAPATERA.

ZARA, a circle of Austria, in Dalmatia, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Turkey in Europe, on the S by the circle of Spalatro, and on the W by the Adriatic. It is formed from the ancient county of Zara or Kotar, Bukovizza, the counties of Sebenico, Knin, and Nona, the territory of Novigrad, the islands of Pago and Arba, and some others of smaller extent, comprising a total area of 840 sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 137,510. See also DALMATIA.

ZARA, or ZARDRU, a town of Austria, capital of the kingdom or ldgb. of Dalmatia, and of the circle of the same name, 180 m. SE of Venice, and 321 m. S of Vienna, on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Uglian, from which it is separated by a strait of the same name, in N lat. 44° 6′ 51″, and E long. 15° 13′ 33″. Pop. in 1843, 6,850. It is situated on a tongue of land, separated from the continent by a deep ditch, crossed by a bridge, and is fortified. It is well built, and contains a cathedral, Catholic gymnasium, a lyceum, an archiepiscopal seminary, a maritime hospital, several schools, and a theatre. It has manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics, and tanneries; and is noted for its manufactory of *maraschino*, a liqueur made from the *marasca*, or black cherry, which is grown mostly in the neighbourhood of Almissa, between Spalato and Macarsca. Bordeaux is not more famous for its wines than Z. for its liqueurs. There are, altogether, about a dozen distilleries in the town. Its trade consists chiefly in wine and figs. Z. is destitute of springs of water, and receives its only supply by means of cisterns. It has the remains of a Roman aqueduct. The port is spacious, but wanting in depth, and open to the N wind, which here frequently blows with great violence.

ZARACCA, VULSI, or STYMPHALUS, a lake of Greece, in the Morea, in the province and 22 m. SW of Corinth. It is nearly 5 m. in length from NW to SE, and has no apparent outlet. At its NE extremity is a village of the same name.

ZARAGOZA. See SARAGOSSA.

ZARAGOZA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 120 m. NE of Antioquia, near the confluence of the Porce and Nechi. Pop. 2,000. The district is extremely unhealthy.

ZARAISK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. NW of Riazan.

ZARAKOULA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, diocese and 28 m. WSW of Corinth, at the NE extremity of Lake Phonia.

ZARA-LAKALIA, or ZERA-LACALIA, an island of Tunis, in the gulf of Cabes, the most westerly of the Kerkima islands, in N lat. 34° 39′ 50″, and E long. 10° 57′.

ZARAND, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 24 m. NE of Arad, at the confluence of the Schwartze-koros and Csiger. Pop. 2,827. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.—Also formerly a province of Transylvania, now comprised in the comitat of Arad.

ZARANG. See JELLALABAD.

ZARATA, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 111 m. N of La Paz, near the l. bank of the Beni.

ZARATAN, a town of Spain, in the prov., partido, and 3 m. from Valladolid, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 896. It is noted for its bread.

ZARA-VECCHIA, or ALT-ZARA, BIOGRAD or BIELOGRAD, a town of Austria, in Dalmatia, in the circle and 21 m. SE of Zara, on the Adriatic, in N lat. 43° 56′ 19″, and E long. 15° 26′ 18″. Pop. 1,348. It has a port, and was formerly a flourishing place, and the residence of several of the kings of Croatia. It was the Colonia-Claudia-Augusta-Felix, Blandona, and Alba Maris of the Romans. During the war of the Venetians with the kings of Hungary, it was suffered by the doge Faliero to fall into ruins. In the 18th century it was destroyed by the government of Venice.

ZARAUZ, or SARAUS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, and partido of Vergara, 12 m. W of San Sebastian, at the foot of the mountain of Santa Barbara, and on the coast of the gulf of Gascogny. Pop. 969. It is well-built, and has a parish church and several convents. It has a small fishing port.

ZARAZITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, and seignory of Wesselt. Pop. 660.

ZARBEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Greiffenberg. Pop. 400.

ZARBRAK, ZUURBRAK, or MOSES KRAAL, a Dutch village and English missionary settlement, in the gov. of the Cape of Good Hope, prov. and 15 m. WNW of Zwellendam, on the r. bank of Buffeljagts river, and near its sources in the Zwarte-Berg.

ZARB-SUI. See ZAB.

ZARCYN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Bromberg, and circle of Wongrowiec. Pop. 260.

ZAREC, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Horazdiowitz. Pop. 400.

ZARED, SZAFYE, HUSSAN, or AHSA, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, which has its sources on the confines of Arabia, runs NW, and flows into the SE extremity of the Dead sea, a little below the hamlet of Szafye.

ZAREVOKOKSCHAISK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kasan, on the Maloi Kolschaja. Pop. 5,000.

ZAREVOSANTSCHURSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

ZAREWO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Arkhangel. Pop. 4,000.

ZARGUN, or ZERGUN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, 15 m. NE of Huran, at the foot of a chain of low hills. It is enclosed by an earthen

wall, and contains about 300 houses, most of which have wells of good water. It has a caravanserai, but of the meanest description. The industry of the inhabitants consists chiefly in the manufacture of a species of blue cloth. The environs are fertile, producing corn, sesame, and cotton.

ZARIA, a town of Nigritia, in Houssa, capital of the state of Zegzeg, and 75 m. SW of Kano. Pop. chiefly Felatahs, 50,000. The environs are beautiful and well-cultivated. It was visited by Clapperton in 1826.

ZARICZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Tabor. Pop. 300.

ZARICZAN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Czaslau. Pop. 420.

ZARIGRAD, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, between Bulgaria and Servia, on the confines of the sanjaks of Kruchovatz and Sophia. It belongs to the N branch of the Balkan, and lies between the basins of the Morava and Isker.

ZARITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, and seignory of Kremster. Pop. 500.

ZARITZIR. See Tzaritzin.

ZARJECS, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 3 m. WSW of Trentsen, on the r. bank of the Waag. It is noted for its cutlery.

ZARKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Lublin, obwod and 29 m. NNW of Olkusz. Pop. 1,980. It has three churches, a convent, and a synagogue. In the vicinity are mines of iron.

ZARKO, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 30 m. E of Trikali, and near the N bank of the Cachia.

ZARMIZAGELHUSA. See Varhely.

ZARNEFAUX, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Belgard. Pop. 200.

ZARNEKOW, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle of Wendisch, and bail. of Dargun. Pop. 200.

ZARNEWANZ, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle of Wendisch, and bail. of Lessin. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stralsund, and circle of Grimmen. Pop. 200.

ZARNGLAS, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Kammin. Pop. 220.

ZARNIKOW. See Czarnikau.

ZARNINKOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, and circle of Saatzig. Pop. 200.

ZARNO, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Tarnow. Pop. 1,500.

ZARNOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Pyritz. Pop. 240.—Also a village and colony of the same regency, in the circle of Greiffenhagen. Pop. 430.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Radom, obwod and 11 m. SW of Opoczno. Pop. 730.

ZARNOW, or Czarnow, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Radom, obwod and 1½ m. W of Kielce. Pop. 320. On an adjacent mountain are the remains of a Benedictine convent.

ZARNOWICE, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwod and 15 m. NNW of Miechow, near the Pilica. Pop. 1,638. It has the ruins of a castle, noted as the residence of the spouse of Casimir the Great.

ZARNOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, and circle of Neustadt. Pop. 360.

ZAROSCHITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Pop. 980. It has manufactories of potash and several breweries.

ZARPANA. See Rota.

ZARPEN, or Sarpen, a parish of Holstein, to the N of Reinfeld. Pop. 570.

ZARRA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 51 m. SW of Valencia, and partido of Jarafuel, on a calcareous mountain. Pop. 900. Wine and oil are cultivated in the vicinity.

ZARRA, a town of Tunis, 9 m. SE of Cabes, on the shore of the gulf of that name.

ZARRAH, or Zirrah. See Hamun.

ZARREN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 1,668.

ZARRENDORF, two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Stralsund, and circle of Grimmen. Pop. 480.

ZARRENTIN, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the circle and 23 m. WSW of Schwerin, on the SW bank of Lake Schaal. Pop. 1,000.

ZARSHOE, a village of Afghanistan, in the district of Kohistan, on an affluent of the Pinyshreen, in N lat. 35° 7′.

ZARSKOJE-SELO. See Sofia.

ZARTEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Freiburg. Pop. 428.

ZARTLESDORF, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Kaplitz. Pop. 250. It has two castles.

ZARUDZIE, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Zloczow, on the Strypa.

ZARUMA, or Zuruma, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. of Guayaquil, 30 m. NW of Loxa, in the Andes, at an alt. of 4,921 ft. above sea-level, and on the Tumbez. Pop. 5,000. It had formerly important gold-mines in its vicinity.

ZARUS, a village of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the Helmund, in N lat. 30° 21′.

ZARYB, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and bail. of Melnik. Pop. 240.

ZARYN, a mountain of Mongolia, in the district of Sounit, and desert of Gobi.

ZARZA (La), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca, and partido of Ucles, 3 m. W of Tarancon. Pop. 355. Cordage is its chief article of manufacture. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly very populous. The *Vilismea* of the Romans was situated in its vicinity.

ZARZA CAPILLA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, and partido of Puebla-de-Alcocer, 27 m. from Villanueva-de-la-Serena, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 1,800.

ZARZA-DE-ALANGE, or Zarza-pinte-alanje, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, partido and 11 m. SE of Merida, on the l. bank of the Guadiana, between two rocks. Pop. 3,127. It contains a parish church and a custom-house, and has manufactories of linen and coarse woollen fabrics. The environs are noted for their excellent wine.

ZARZA-DE-MONTANCHEZ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres, partido and 6 m. WSW of Montanchez, in a fertile valley, about ¾ of a mile from the Sierra-de-San-Cristoval. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of soap, blankets, pottery, tiles, and bricks, and is noted for its hams. Wine is extensively grown in the environs.

ZARZA-LA-MAYOR, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres, partido and 12 m. N of Alcantara, in a spacious valley. Pop. 2,313. It has a parish church, several convents, and a custom-house, and is tolerably well built.

ZARZALEJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Madrid, and 3 m. SW of the Escorial, between two mountains. Pop. 750.

ZARZIG, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Saatzig. Pop. 310.

ZARZIS, a village of Tunis, on the SW coast, on the confines of Tripoli.

ZARZOSA, a market-town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. from Soria. Pop. 560. It has manufactories of common cloth, and several dye-works.

ZARZUELA, a market-town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido and 6 m. from Cuenca. Pop. 500.—Also a royal residence in the prov. and 6 m. N of Madrid.

ZARZYDSCHE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Pless. Pop. 300.

ZASADA, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Eisenbrod. Pop. 800.

ZASCHAN, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and bail. of Walachisch-Meseritsch. Pop. 1,200.

ZASCHOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. Pop. 240.

ZASCINOSCZE, a village of Galicia, in the circle of Tarnapol. It has extensive quarries of sharping-stone.

ZASENBECK, a village of Hanover, in the principality of Luneberg, bail. of Knesebeck. Pop. 200.

ZASIGNANE, a name by which the aborigines of the Aleutian islands distinguish the group consisting of the Aleutian islands, properly so called, and Copper and Behring's islands.

ZASLAV, Zaslaw, or Iziaslav, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, 93 m. W of Jitomir, on the Gorin. Pop. 8,200, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a synagogue and a convent. This town was founded by Vladimir the Great, and named by him, in honour of his son, Iziaslav.

ZASMUK, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, bail. and 5 m. SE of Kaurzim. Pop. 1,760. It has a castle.

ZASTRIZL, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 350.

ZATAS. See Sorraya.

ZATAU, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Pisek. Pop. 250.

ZATECZ. See Saatz.

ZATKOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Belgard. Pop. 300.

ZATMEOS, an Indian tribe of La Plata, in the prov. of Chaco.

ZATOR, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. NW of Wadowice, on the Skawa, near the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1,466, of whom 243 are Jews. It has a castle.

ZATTEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Arnswalde. Pop. 270.

ZATTIG, a village of Austria, in Silesia, in the circle of Tropau. Pop. 470.

ZATUNA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the gov. of Gortynia, and 17 m. WNW of Tripolitza.

ZATZENHAUSEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Cannstadt. Pop. 385.

ZAUBACH, two villages of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Stadtsteinach. Pop. 290.

ZAUCEJO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, partido and 36 m. from Villanueva-de-la-Serena. Pop. 300.

ZAUCH-BELZIG, a circle of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam. Pop. 43,155.

ZAUCHE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Lubben. Pop. 400.

ZAUCHE (Gross), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, and circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 300. It has a castle.—Also a village of the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Grunberg. Pop. 330.

ZAUCHE (Neu), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Lubben. Pop. 400.

ZAUCHE (Ober), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Glogau. Pop. 360.—Also a village of the same regency, and circle of Sprottau. Pop. 350. It has a castle.

ZAUCHTEL, Zauchtenthal, or Segdal, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, and seignory of Runewald. Pop. 1,140.

ZAUCHWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Leobschutz. Pop. 705.—Also a village of the regency of Potsdam-Beutz. Pop. 285.

ZAUDITZ, a market-town of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. SW of Ratibor, on the Muhlbach. Pop. 1,000. It has a castle. It has manufactories of cloth, shoes, and leather, and several dye-works.

ZAUGGENRIED, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, and bail. of Fraubrunnen. Pop. 377.

ZAUGHALS, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, and circle of Glatz. Pop. 260. It has a castle.

ZAUKERODE, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 4 m. SSW of Dresden. Pop. 610. Coal is extensively wrought in the environs.

ZAUMGARTEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 260.

ZAUNRODEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, and circle of Worbis. Pop. 260.

ZAUSKAR, a canton of Ladak or Little Tibet, extending between the Sechu or Lingtu, on the E, and the Himalaya chain on the W.

ZAUSSWITZ, a village of Saxony, circle of Leipsig and bail. of Aschak, near Strehla. Pop. 325.

ZAUTKE, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Hohenstadt, on the March. Pop. 560.

ZAVARA. See Inhaga.

ZAVATERILLO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 11 m. NW of Bobbio. Pop. 1,700.

ZAVEDIN, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in the W part of Herzegovinia, near the Dalmatian frontier, and joining the Prolog chain, on the NW.

ZAVELSTEIN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 3 m. S of Calw, and 23 m. NW of Tubingen. Pop. 357. It contains the ruins of a castle, and has a suburb.

ZAVERDA (Gulf of), an indentation of the coast of Turkey in Europe, on the W coast of Livadia, opposite the island of Santa-Maura. It receives a river on the N, on which is a village of the same name.

ZAWADA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Tost. Pop. 270.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Pless. Pop. 460.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Ribnik. Pop. 250.

ZAWADILKA, a colony of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz and seignory of Laschkau. Pop. 200.

ZAWADKA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Pless. Pop. 200.

ZAWADOW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Lauberg. It has a paper-mill.

ZAWICH. See Zouvaya.

ZAWICHOST, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Radom, obwod and 11 m. NNE of Sandomir, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 2,500.

ZAWIDOWICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Pleschen. Pop. 300.

ZAWIESCHIN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, regency of Pilsen and bail. of Blatna. Pop. 300.

ZAWISCZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 240.

ZAWITZ, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, in the prov. of Kothen, and bail. of Wulffen, on the Fuhne. Pop. 220.

ZAWOBRESK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Budweis, and bail. of Kruman. Pop. 330.

ZAWODZIE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Wreschen. Pop. 200.

ZAYANE, a district and town of Marócco, 125 m. ESE of the town of that name, in the prov. of Tafilet, on the E side of the Atlas mountains, and on one of the head streams of the Draha. Pop. of district, 100,000.

ZAYAS-DE-TORRE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 51 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 300. On an adjacent hill are the ruins of a fortress.

ZAYENDIH-RUD, or ZENDERUD, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Irac-Ajemi, which has its source in the Koh-i-Zerd, a summit of the mountains of Awa; runs NE to Ispahan, where it is joined by a considerable stream from the NW; and bending ESE, is gradually lost in the sand and marshes in the SW corner of Khorasan, and after a total course of about 180 m.

ZAYLA, a town of Peru, in the dep. of Guamanga, on the r. bank of the Pausa, and 24 m. SW of the town of that name.

ZAZRIVA, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Arva, 11 m. NW of Kubin. Pop. 2,300.

ZAZUAR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 40 m. S of Burgos, and partido of Aranda-de-Duero, near the confluence of the Arandilla with the Duero. Pop. 700.

ZBANSZYN. See BENTSCHEN.

ZBANITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, and seignory of Obrowitz. Pop. 360.

ZBARASZ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. NE of Tarnopol, on the Ikwa. Pop. 5,700. It has an ancient castle, a Catholic and two Greek churches, and a Bernardine convent. The defence of this place, in 1652, against Khmielnitski at the head of the revolted Zaporogues, by Andrew Firley, a man of English descent, but at that time a Polish noble, and castellan of Betz, preserved Poland for the time, and threw the Cossacks into the hands of Russia.

ZBEGSCHOW, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, and seignory of Obrowitz. Pop. 360.

ZBELITOW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Mühlhausen. Pop. 230.

ZBENCHY, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Kosten. Pop. 260.

ZBENITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Wirowitz. Pop. 310. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of potash and breweries.

ZBESCHAU, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, seignory of Oslawan. Pop. 360.

ZBETSCHNICK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Braunau. Pop. 800.

ZBETSCHNO, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, bail. of Rakonitz. Pop. 680.

ZBICZNO, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Strasburg. Pop. 240.

ZBIRON, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and bail. of Horzowitz. Pop. 800.

ZBISLAU, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pardubitz, bail. of Czaslau. Pop. 500.

ZBISLAW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Planitz. Pop. 260.

ZBITOW, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and circle of Beraun. Pop. 1,000. It has a castle and iron-works.

ZBLEW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, and circle of Stargard. Pop. 500.

ZBONIN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Wirowitz. Pop. 300.

ZBORO, or ZBOROW, a market-town of Austria, in the comitat of Saros, 7 m. NNE of Bartfeld, on the r. bank of the Breznik. It has a tile-kiln and paper-mill.

ZBOROW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Wittengau. Pop. 250.—Also a village of the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Planitz. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Hohenstadt. Pop. 460.—Also a market-town of Galicia, in the circle of Zloczow. It has a tobacco-factory.

ZBOROWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Strakonitz. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 600. It has a castle.

ZBOROWSKY, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Oppeln, circle and 9 m. N of Lublinitz. Pop. 500.

ZBOSCH, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Neu-Paka. Pop. 480.

ZBOZE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Flatow. Pop. 220.

ZBOZICKO, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Nimburg. Pop. 200.

ZBOZJ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Podiebrad. Pop. 300.

ZBRACHLIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Schwetz. Pop. 360.

ZBRASCHAU, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Weisskirch. Pop. 220.

ZBRASLAU, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Pop. 580.

ZBRASLAWITZ, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Ruttenberg. Pop. 1,160. It has a castle, a synagogue, and a manufactory of potash.

ZBRUDZEWO, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Schrimm. Pop. 280.

ZBUCZYN, a market-town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Podlachie, obwod and 9 m. SE of Siedlec. Pop. 450.

ZBUDAU, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency and bail. of Budweis. Pop. 300.

ZBUZAN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Rakonitz. Pop. 290.

ZBYKI, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Pleschen. Pop. 250.

ZBYSCEWICE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Bromberg, circle of Chodziesen. Pop. 210.

ZCHINWALI, a town of Russia, in Georgia, in Middle Kartalinia, at the mouth of the Liachwa.

ZCHORI, or SCHORI, a town of Russia, in Trans-Caucasia, and district of Abasia, on the Black sea, 40 m. SE of Soukoum Kall.

ZDANITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency and bail. of Pardubitz. Pop. 580.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, and seignory of Bistritz. Pop. 290.

ZDARETZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Richenburg. Pop. 320.

ZDAUNEK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Chrudim. Pop. 600. It has a castle and a synagogue.

ZDAUNEK, or ZDANNKY, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the regency of Brunn, circle and 24 m. WNW of Ungarisch-Hradisch. Pop. in 1834, 937.

ZDELOW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Adlerkosteletz. Pop. 520.

ZDENKAU, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. Pop. 210.

ZDESLAWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Ruttenberg. Pop. 210.

ZDIAR, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Pilgram. Pop. 270.—Also a village of the same regency, in the bail. of Tabor. Pop. 370.—Also a village in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Adlerkosteletz. Pop. 470.—Also a village of the same regency, in the bail. of Gitschin. Pop. 230.—Also a village of the same regency, in the bail. of Braunau. Pop. 500.—Also a village of the regency of Bohmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Danpa. Pop. 500.—Also a village of the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Blowitz. Pop. 210.—Also a village of the same regency, in the bail. of Wodniau. Pop. 330.—Also a village of the same regency, in the bail. of Pilsen. Pop. 260.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, and seignory of Raitz. Pop. 470.—Also a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, to the NE of Kasmark. See also SAAR.

ZDIAREK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Braunau. Pop. 600.

ZDIARETZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Hohenmauth. Pop. 220.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, and seignory of Tischnowitz. Pop. 370.

ZDIARNA, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, and seignory of Boskowitz. Pop. 300. It has a castle.

ZDIBY, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and bail. of Karolinenthal. Pop. 220. It has a castle.

ZDIECHOW, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, and seignory of Wsetin. Pop. 950.

ZDIETIN, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Plin. Pop. 250.

ZDIKAU (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Winterberg. Pop. 1,200. It has a castle.

ZDIRETZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Chotiebor. Pop. 250.

ZDIRNITZ (NORDER and HINTER), two villages of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Horzitz. Pop. 580.

ZDISLAWITZ, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Wlaschin. Pop. 800.—Also a village of the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Humpoletz. Pop. 220.

ZDISSLAWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 420.

ZDITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Horzowitz. Pop. 1,000.

ZDUNEK, or ZDUNIK, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. NNW of Hradisch. Pop. 600. It has a castle.

ZDUNSKA-WOLA, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, and obwod of Sieradz. Pop. 2,920.

ZDUNY, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 60 m. SSE of Posen, circle and 5 m. SSW of Krotoszcyn. Pop. in 1843, 3,406. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, a Jewish school, and a Lutheran gymnasium. Cloth and linen are its staple manufactures.

ZEA, CEA, CEOS, or KEA, an island of Greece, in the diocese of Syra, in the Archipelago, between Kythnos and Makronisi, and 12 m. SE of Cape Colonna, in Livadia. Its highest summit, Mount St. Elias, is in N lat. 37° 37′ 18″, and E long. 24° 21′ 25″. It is about 15 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and 9 m. in extreme breadth, comprising a total area of 100 sq. m., of which about ⅔ are under cultivation. Pop. 3,500. The coasts are low, but towards the centre the elevation is considerable. The soil is chiefly calcareous, and extremely fertile, producing corn, wine, silk, cotton, figs, citron, pomegranates, and the climate salubrious. The island contains 34 churches, and 5 convents.—The chief town, which bears the same name, rises above a series of terraces, near the centre of the island, overlooking a deep ravine, and 3 m. from its port of Raphtilemani. It is partly built on the ancient massive walls.

ZEALAND (NEW). See NEW ZEALAND.

ZEAL-MONACHORUM, a parish in Devonshire, 1¾ m. N of Bow. Area 3,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 747; in 1851, 578.

ZEBAN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Eger, and bail. of Weseritz. Pop. 360. It has a castle and a synagogue.

ZEBAYR, a group of islands in the Red sea, in N lat. 15° 7′, E long. 42° 12′. They are all of volcanic origin.

ZEBBAR, or ZABBAR, a market-town of Malta, about 3 m. S of Valetta. Pop. 300.

ZEBBIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Kammin. Pop. 250.

ZEBEDANY, a large village in the pashalic of Damascus, on the N side of a fine plain bounded on the E by the Anti-Lebanon, on the route from Damascus to Baalbek.

ZEBEE, or ZEBEH, a river of Africa, which has its source near the S confines of Abyssinia, to the SW of Bosham, waters the district of Gingero, and flows into the Indian ocean, on the Zanguebar coast, near the town and island of Lamu, and about 2° 30′ S lat. Its intermediate course is unknown.

ZEBEIR. See ZOBEIR.

ZEBEN. See SEBEN.

ZEBIBI (CAPE), a headland of Tunis, on the N coast, to the NW of the embouchure of the Majerda, in N lat. 37° 10′, and E long. 28° 17′.

ZEBICO-NABERO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and to the E of Palencia.

ZEBICO-DE-LA-TORRE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Palencia, in the valley of Cerrato.

ZEBID, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district of Tehama, 21 m. S of Beit-el-Fakih, and 105 m. SW of Sana, near the greatest and most fertile valley of the Tehama, and about 15 m. from the shore of the Arabian gulf. The valley during the rainy season receives so large a body of water from the adjacent mountains, as to become the bed of a great river, named also Zebid. The town is enclosed by low walls, and had formerly three gates, two of which were destroyed by inundations. The wall describes a considerable circuit, but scarcely a half of the enclosure is now occupied by the town. It contains numerous mosques, an academy for the instruction of youth of the Sunnite sect in the sciences cultivated by Mahommedans, and possesses important manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics. The houses are built of a dark coloured brick, but with great irregularity, and with few interior means of comfort. The use of glass in casements is almost unknown, and the only local substitute fish-

skin renders the habitations gloomy in the extreme. This town was formerly the most commercial in the Tehama, but the port of Ghalef'ka having become unfit for use, the commerce to which Z. formerly owed its prosperity has passed to Mocha, Hodeida, Loheïa, and Beit-el-Fakih. The pop. is at present about 7,000.

ZEBLIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Furstenthum, near Bublitz. Pop. 215.

ZEBNITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Kralowitz. Pop. 400.

ZEBRAK, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. and 28 m. WSW of Prague, and circle of Beraun. Pop. 1,700. Coal is wrought in the environs.

ZEBRERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Lugo. The environs are noted for their chase.

ZEBU, an island of the Philippine archipelago, between the island of Negros on the W, and those of Leyte and Bohol on the E, and of Mindanao on the S, extending between 9° 25′, and 11° N. It is about 60 m. in length from NNE to SSW; but is comparatively narrow, not exceeding 240 m. in circumference. Pop. 170,000. It is generally mountainous, but is well watered, and is in many parts extremely fertile, producing tobacco, cotton, flax, and a species of grain named barona. The forests afford ebony and several kinds of dyewood, and gold is found in some of the rivers. Birds' nests form one of its chief articles of trade. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Bissayas, are enterprising, active, and industrious. This island, which was discovered by Magellan in 1521, was the first of the Philippines of which the Spaniards rendered themselves masters. The Chinese, who had long been established in the island, united with the aborigines in their efforts to resist the Spaniards, and it was not until the 27th attempt of the latter to make good their footing on its shores, that they achieved success.—The town, also called Zebu, is situated on the E coast of the island. Pop. 25,000. It is the residence of a Spanish governor, and has an earthen fort and good harbour. Magellan here lost his life by the hand of the king of Zebu.

ZEBUEBEIN, a town of Burmah, on the Irawady, 121 m. SW of Ava, in N lat. 20° 41′, and E long. 94° 34′.

ZEBULON, a village of Pike co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 68 m. W of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1840, 200; in 1850, 300.—Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Arkansas, 90 m. WSW of Little Rock. Pop. in 1840, 75; in 1850, 150.

ZECHAAN, or ZEEHAN, a summit of Van Diemen's Land, near the W coast, to the SE of Mount Heemskirk, in S lat. 44° 55′, and E long. 145° 18′.

ZECHAN (ZECHANOW), a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Gulenberg. Pop. 280.

ZECHAU, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, and bail. of Altenburg. Pop. 280.

ZECHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, and circle of Guhrau. Pop. 300.

ZECHENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of New Stettin. Pop. 260.

ZECHIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Kustrin. Pop. 1,258.

ZECHITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz and seignory of Culenberg. Pop. 440.

ZECHLAVIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Caceres.

ZECHLIN, a market-town of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Ost Priegnitz, on the W bank of a lake of the same name, and 20 m. E of Wittstock. Pop. 560.—Also a village of the same circle. Pop. 300.

ZECHOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Landsberg. Pop. 310.

ZECHOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 240.—Also a village of the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Wolin. Pop. 280.

ZECHSDORF, two villages of Austria, in Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. Pop. 800.

ZECKENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Schesslitz. Pop. 325, of whom 166 are Jews. It has a synagogue.

ZECKERIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Luckau. Pop. 350.

ZECKERN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Herzogenaurach. Pop. 200.

ZECKRITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Torgau. Pop. 350.

ZEDA (MONTE-DELLA), a mountain of Sardinia, in the division of Novara, and prov. of Domo d'Issola, to the W of Lake Maggiore, in N lat. 46° 2′ 25″, and E long. 8° 32′ 2″.

ZEDDEMICK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow. Pop. 220.

ZEDDIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of West Priegnitz. Pop. 330.

ZEDEL, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Gorau. Pop. 320.

ZEDELGHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 2,556; and of com. 244.

ZEDELSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Sagan. Pop. 330.

ZEDIK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 5 m. W of Resht. Pop. 3,000.

ZEDLACH, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle of Brixen, and bail. of Lienz. Pop. 250.

ZEDLIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Grafenberg. Pop. 398.

ZEDLITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, and bail. of Vorna. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Ohlau. Pop. 545.—Also a village of the same regency, and circle of Schweidnitz. Pop. 389.—Also a village of the same regency, and circle of Steinau. Pop. 480.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 278.—Also a village of the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Grotkau. Pop. 195.—Also a village of the reg. and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 250.

ZEDLITZ (NIEDER and OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Fraustadt, containing respectively 472 and 389 inhabitants.

ZEDLITZ (ALT or ALT-CZETLICZE), a town and castle of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 3 m. NW of Hayd. It has manufactories of hosiery, and a considerable trade in cotton and in cattle.

ZEDLITZHEIDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, and circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 550.

ZEDTWITZ, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Hof. Pop. 450.

ZEEGENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Bamberg. Pop. 230.

ZEEKOE, a river of South Africa, in the district of Graaff-Reynet, which has its source in Compass mountain, a summit of the Sneeuw-Berg or Snow mountains; runs N and NE, after a course of about 150 m.; joins the Nu-gariep, Black or Cradock river, on the l. bank, and on the confines of Hotentolia.

ZEELAND, a province of Holland, lying between

51° 14′ and 51° 45′ N lat., and between 3° 13′ and 4° 7′ E long., and bounded on the N by the arm of the Maas, distinguished by the names Krammer and Grevelingen, by which it is separated from Holland; on the E by the prov. of North Brabant, and by Belgium; on the S and SW by Belgium; and on the W by the North sea. It is 42 m. in length from N to S, and nearly equal in breadth, and comprises a total area of 225 sq. m. The S part, improperly distinguished as the island of Cassandria, taken from Dutch Flanders, belongs to the continent, its isolation being merely by canals. Z., properly so called, consists of islands formed by two main and several minor arms of the Schelde, arms of the Maas and the North sea, viz. North and South Beveland and Walcheren on the S, and Tholen, Duiveland, and Schouwen on the N. The surface, with the exception of some small parts of the islands of Walcheren and Schouwen, where the sea has thrown up sand banks or downs, locally named tarpen, is level throughout, and lies so low as to require for its defence against inundation large dykes, which run along the coast and the sides of rivers, and are kept up at great labour and expense. These dykes are from 20 to 30 yds. in breadth at the bottom, and of sufficient width at the top for two carriages to pass abreast. Yet different parts of this prov. have at times been exposed to heavy calamities by the sea breaking over the dykes in storms at high tides, particularly in 1302, 1309, 1522, 1532, and 1548. In these catastrophes whole towns and districts have been overflowed and abandoned; and though part of them have been subsequently recovered, several islands have undergone a permanent reduction; in particular, that of Schouwen, which is said to have once been 60 m. in circumference, has now only 25. In the river Scheldt, between the towns of Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, there exist on both sides large tracts of land, to the extent of several miles, which at high water are covered by the sea, and at low water present a varying surface of several feet in depth of the richest alluvial soil, ever on the increase by the daily action of the tides. To redeem and dispose of this valuable land, a company has been formed, and the necessary powers granted by a concession for 99 years, under which the company may recover and enclose land to the extent of 35,000 acres, the line of operation marked out being almost identical with that planned by the Emperor Napoleon for the same design. The reclamation of the land will cost £20 per acre; the land reclaimed, judging from the price realized for adjacent plots similarly recovered, will be worth from £60 to £70 per acre. Indeed, the alluvial deposits in this province of Zeeland are of so peculiarly rich and valuable a quality that it is affirmed by competent judges such lands will bear crops for 20 years in succession without the application of manure. The 3,000 acres first enclosed are formed of alluvial deposits, of which the lowest parts are about 8 ft. above the level of low tide. The soil of Z. is a rich black mould, excellent for pasturage and the culture of such crops as madder, flax, and cole seed, which require a very heavy soil. Wheat is raised chiefly in South Beveland, and madder in large quantities in the island of Schouwen. The climate is damp and variable. To foreigners it is productive of bilious complaints and agues, as was so severely experienced by our troops in 1809, and affects even the health and longevity of the natives. Frost and snow are of less frequent occurrence than on the continent. The principal productions are cattle, fowls, game, fish, grain, fruit, legumes, melons, potatoes, flax, rape-seed, madder, and mulberries. The sheep are small, and the wool inferior in quality. The horses are strong, but ill-made. The manufacturing industry of the prov. consists chiefly in the production of fine yarn, and some species of linen and woollen fabrics, oil, and gin. The trade is considerable, the exports consisting chiefly in articles of local production.—The Zeelanders on the islands are strictly Dutch; on the mainland they are a mixture of Dutch and Flemings. They resemble the inhabitants of the rest of the United Provinces, in their industry, perseverance, and phlegmatic tendencies, and are remarkable for their adherence to the ancient manners and customs. The men, when in full costume, wear short velvet jackets with waistcoats, and amplitudinous trousers of the same material, bound round the waist with a girdle whose buckle, or buckles, is generally of pure silver. The head-dress is a black cap, or loose hat, producing very much the effect of the Andalusian cap. The faces of the women are intelligent, and many of them are well-looking; their forms being the very reverse of that which we understand by the term Dutch-built. In full dress, they have slips of striped velvet, or silk, or stuff, with boddices of silk or velvet, and a sort of neckerchief of many-coloured ribands run together. But their great glory is the singular but effective gold or gilt plates, prominent just where the ear meets the forehead; some to these hang other plates, and from these, again, all sorts of trinkets; a few may be observed with, in addition, a broad plate or band of gold, altogether covering the forehead between the two plates first described, very like the antique Egyptian forehead decoration. They wear silver and gold brooches at the neck, and at the waist, and huge plates of the same on the shoes.—This prov. sends three deputies to the states general. Its provincial states consist of 44 members, of whom six are for the knights, 20 for the towns, and 18 for the country. It is divided into three arrond., viz., Goes, Middelburg, and Zierikzee. Its capital is Middelburg. The general aspect of the country seems to have been singularly changed by the action of its waters since the period of Roman domination, when the mouths of the Schelde and Maas were occupied by the Caninefates. After numerous vicissitudes, Z. passed under the domination of Spain, but was one of the provinces which shook off the yoke of Philip II. in the 16th century. Till 1798, it formed one of the United Provinces. In 1810, it was united to the French empire, and became the dep. of the Bouches-de-l'Escaut, and was finally attached to Holland at the close of the revolution of 1830.

ZEELANDIA, a fort of Dutch Guayana, in the Surinam.

ZEELBOURG (Alt). See Zelbourg (Alt).

ZEELE. See Zele.

ZEELHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, near Hasselt. Pop. 2,650.

ZEELST, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, and arrond. of Emdhoven, on the Gender. Pop. 1,000. It has important manufactories of linen.

ZEEMANIA, or Nusruthpur, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 11 m. S of, Ghazeepur, in N lat. 25° 23′, and E long. 83° 38′.

ZEERAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the territory of Holkar, 103 m. NNE of Indur, in N lat. 24° 3′, and E long. 26° 26′.

ZEERUK, a station of Afghanistan, 96 m. NW of Candahar, on the road thence to Herat. It is well supplied with water, but the surrounding district possesses little fertility.

ZEESTOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Ost Havelland. Pop. 250.

ZEFTI, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of

Garbieh, on the l. bank of the principal E branch of the Nile, and 54 m. N of Cairo. It has three mosques.

ZEGAMA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, 24 m. SSW of San Sebastian.

ZEGENDORF (Gross), Nagy-Czeg, or Cragu, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and 33 m. E of Klausenburg. It has several mineral springs.

ZEGGERS-CAPPEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. W of Wormhout. Pop. 1,775.

ZEGHAWA, a town of Sudan, in Darfur, 60 m. N of Kobbe, on the Sudan and Cairo caravan route.

ZEGHEN, or Zedjhan, a town of Tripoli, in Fezzan, 135 m. NNE of Murzuk, in N lat. 27° 26′, and E long. 16° 26′. It is surrounded with plantations of palm-trees.—This town gives its name to a range of mountains running E and W, and joining the Harutsch mountains on the W.

ZEGLINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basle, and bail. of Sissach. Pop. 586.

ZEGROWO, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Kosten. Pop. 200.

ZEGRZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Plock, on the Bug.

ZEG-ZEG, an extensive province of Nigritia, in Houssa. It is intersected by the head-streams of the Yeou and Makamie, and contains several towns, of which Zaria is the principal.

ZEHDEN, a town of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Königsberg, on the Muglitz. Pop. 1,530.

ZEHDENICK, a town of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Templin, on the r. bank of the Havel. Pop. in 1843, 2,858. It has three gates, and the same number of suburbs, two churches, an hospital, and a convent, and possesses manufactories of cloth, tobacco, and potash.

ZEHDINE. See Sehdine.

ZEHENSDORF, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Gratz. Pop. 260.

ZEHISTA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Pirna. Pop. 290.

ZEHLENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Niederbarnim, near Dranienburg. Pop. 590.

ZEHLENDORF (Alt), a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Teltow. Pop. 235.

ZEHMA, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, bail. and 4 m. S of Altenburg. It has a limestone quarry.

ZEHMEN, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. of Leipsig. Pop. 300.

ZEHNA, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle of Windisch, and bail. of Gustrow. Pop. 210.

ZEHNGERICHTENBUND, a state or political subdivision of the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, comprising the 7 nochgerichts of Davos, Klosters, Castels, Schiersh and Seewis, Marienfeld and Malans, Belfort, Schansigg, and Langwies.

ZEHNHAUSEN, a village of Nassau, in the bail. of Keemerod. Pop. 200.

ZEHNITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, and seignory of Stickna. Pop. 660.

ZEHOLFING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, and presidial of Landau. Pop. 290.

ZEHREE, a district and town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Jhalawan. The town, which is the residence of the sirdar or chief of the prov., is of considerable extent, and is surrounded by a mud wall.

ZEHREN (Nieder), a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Marienwerder. Pop. 615.

ZEHREN (Nieder and Ober), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Meissen. Pop. 382.

ZEHROWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and bail. of Rakonitz. Pop. 490.

ZEHRTEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Saatzig. Pop. 200.

ZEIDELBORN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, and seignory of Worth. Pop. 300.

ZEIDEN, Schwarzburg, or Fekete-Kalom, a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, district and 8 m. NW of Cronstadt, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Pop. 3,220. It has Greek and Lutheran churches.

ZEIDLER, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Bohmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Schluckenau. Pop. 1,600.

ZEIER, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, and circle of Elbing. Pop. 910.

ZEIERS (Nieder and Vorderhampen), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, and circle of Elbing, containing respectively 300 and 380 inhabitants.

ZEIERS-ROSENGARTH, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, and circle of Elbing. Pop. 850.

ZEIHEN (Nieder), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, and bail. of Laufenburg. Pop. 457.

ZEIL, or Zeyl, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Ellmann, on the r. bank of the Main, 38 m. NE of Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,310. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of cloth, paper, potash, &c.

ZEIL (Ober), a seignory and castle of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Leutkirch, belonging to the princes of Waldburg-Zeil-Tranchburg. It contains the villages of Unter and Ober Zeil.

ZEIL (Unter), a village of Austria in Styria, in the circle of Gratz. Pop. 380.

ZEILAH, or Zeyla, a town and port of the Somauli territory, on a low sandy cape, called Ras Mahmaler, 150 m. NNE of Hurrur, and about 200 m. WNW of Burburra. It is enclosed by a wall in a ruinous and dilapidated condition, and contains about 200 huts, and a few stone-buildings. It is supplied with water from the bed of a water course, about 4 m. to the SW named Tacushah, where there is a small round tower and an Arab guard to protect the watering place. There are a few Arab merchants residing in the town, a few also of the Eessah-Gudu-burie Somaulis. Coffee, dye, ghee, ivory and ostrich feathers form the chief articles of export, and the slave trade is also carried on here to a considerable extent. The harbour, which is the only port on the Eessah coast, is bounded on the W side by a range of sand-banks, extending from Ras Tacushah in a NNE direction towards Taddickdeen island, having three channels for small ships, each about 300 yds. wide, and 18 ft. deep at low water. This town is believed to be the *Mossyllon* of Ptolemy.

ZEILBACH, a village of Hesse, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, and presidial of Grünberg. Pop. 250.

ZEILERN, a market-town of Austria, in the circle of the Upper Weinerwald, and 12 m. N of Waidhofen. Pop. 500.

ZEILERVIERTL, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Gratz, and bail. of Pollau. Pop. 500.

ZEILFELD, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. of Romhild. Pop. 260.

ZEILHARD, a village of Hesse, in the prov. of Starkenburg, and presidial of Lichtenberg. Pop. 300.

ZEILSHEIM, a village of Nassau, in the bail. of Hochst. Pop. 400.

ZEIMIKE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Saatzig. Pop. 370.

ZEINHADI, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, to the SE of Yezd.

ZEININGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, and bail. of Reinfelden. Pop. 983.

ZEIPPERN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Guhrau. Pop. 250.

ZEIRING (Ober and Unter), a village of Syria, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Judenburg, on the Pols. It has a castle, and possesses mines of argentiferous lead and of iron.

ZEISDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Eckartsberga. Pop. 200.

ZEISELMAUER, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the country below the Ens, and upper circle of the Wienerwald, 29 m. ENE of St. Pölten.

ZEISELWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Neustadt. Pop. 380.

ZEISEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, and circle of Lyk. Pop. 230.

ZEISGENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, and circle of Stargard. Pop. 450.

ZEISKAM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, and cant. of Germersheim. Pop. 1,703.

ZEISKE, a village of Austria, in Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. Pop. 470.

ZEIST, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 6 m. E of Utrecht, and arrond. of Amersfoort. Pop. 2,300, of whom about 300 are Herrnhuters or Moravian brethren, who form a sort of colony, and manufacture varieties of articles in gold, silver, ivory, and japan, gloves, wax-candles, &c., besides employing themselves as agriculturists and gardeners.

ZEISTSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Sprottau. Pop. 240. It has a castle.

ZEISZAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Sagan. Pop. 230.

ZEISZIG, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Hoyerswerda. Pop. 200.

ZEITH, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Arnsberg, and circle of Siegen. Pop. 200.

ZEITHAM, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, bail. and near Grossenheim. Pop. 560.

ZEITHUN, a district of Asia Minor, chiefly consisting of an elevated plateau, stretching between the parallels of 34° and 35°; and bounded on the N by the Kataonian Taurus; on the E and S by the river Pyramus; on the W by Karmesdagh. It is watered by affluents of the Teker-su. It contains about 3,000 Armenian dwellings, and not above 20 Turkish houses. The nominal governor of the territory is the pasha of Adana.

ZEITLARN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Ober Pfalz, and presidial of Regenstauf, on the Regen. Pop. 308.

ZEITLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Regenwalde. Pop. 240.

ZEITLOSS, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Bruckenau. Pop. 740. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics.

ZEITSCHACH, a village of Austria, in Syria, in the circle of Gratz. Pop. 260.

ZEITUN, Isdin, or Lamia, a town of Greece, in Livadia, capital of the diocese of Phiotide, 5 m. NW of the gulf of Zeitun, and near the l. bank of the Hellada, 54 m. NNW of Livadia, and 99 m. NW of Athens. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a custom-house and printing press. About 9 m. SE of Z. is the celebrated pass of *Thermopylæ*.—The gulf of Z., also called Molo, forms the apex of the angle described by the channels of Talanda and Trikeri, by which the island of Egripo is separated from the continent. It is 18 m. in depth from E to W, and 9 m. in breadth from N to S, and receives the Ellada on the SW, near the defile of Thermopylæ.

ZEITUN-BURUN, or Santa Agia Maria, a headland of Turkey in Asia, at the E extremity of the island of Mitylene, and to the SE of the town of that name.

ZEITZ, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Merseburg. Pop. of circle 35,360. The town is on the r. bank of the Elster, 21 m. SSE of Merseburg. It is enclosed by walls, and is divided into two parts, distinguished as the Upper and Lower town, and has an old and a new castle, a public library, four churches, two schools, an orphans' asylum, a poor-house, and an infirmary. It possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, shoes, pottery, and several breweries, distilleries, and wax bleacheries.

ZEKANOVITZ, a market-town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Bialystock. Pop. 1,500.

ZEKINOWKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, on the Dniester. Pop. 1,600.

ZELANDIA, a fort of Dutch Guyana, on the l. bank of the Surinam, a little below Paramaribo.

ZELANZ. See Klagenfurt.

ZELASEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Lauenburg-Britow. Pop. 200.

ZELASNA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Oppeln, on the Oder. Pop. 370.

ZELASZKOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, and circle of Gnisen. Pop. 220.

ZELATAWA. See Scheletau.

ZELATOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. Pop. 410.

ZELAYA, a town of Mexico, in the dep. and 42 m. SE of Guanaxuato, on the r. bank of the Rio-Grande, in a fertile territory, and at an alt. of 6,020 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,500. It is well-built, and has two churches, one of which is reputed the finest in Mexico, five convents, a college, and an hospital. It has an active trade, and the environs produce in great abundance sugar, wine, and olives.

ZELBURG (Alt), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, on the l. bank of the Dwina, 58 m. E of Mittau.

ZELCK-HAUTZUM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Haelen. Pop. 330.

ZELDONCK, a commune of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Oedelem. Pop. 480.

ZELE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 5 m. NW of Termonde, and watered by the Schelde and Durme. Pop. of dep. 10,838; and of com. 1,250. It has manufactories of linen, blankets, oil, starch, soap, distilleries and breweries.

ZELECHOW, or Zelechowo, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Podlachie, obwod of Lukow, near the Wolga. Pop. 2,300.

ZELENDEN, a town of Peru, in the dep. and 114 m. NNE of Truxillo, and near the l. bank of the Maranon.

ZELENETZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and bail. of Karolinenthal. Pop. 350.

ZELENITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Schlan. Pop. 220.

ZELEZNA, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Prague, and bail. of Schmichow. Pop. 370.

ZELEZNIK, a mountain of Hungary, in the central part of the comitat of Jomor, near the village of Szink, and to the W of Jolava.

ZELIENOPLE, a village of Butler co., in the

state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the S side of Conequennessing creek, and 164 m. W by N of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1850, about 300.

ZELL, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Buhl. Pop. 370.—Also a village of the same circle, in the bail. of Offenburg. Pop. 540.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, and presidial of Pfaffenhofen. Pop. 260.—Also a market-town in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Münchberg, on the Saxon Saale, near its source, and 20 m. NNE of Bayreuth. Pop. 850.—Also a village of the same circle, in the presidial of Helpelstein. Pop. 240.—Also a village of the same circle, in the presidial of Riedenburg. Pop. 240.—Also a village of the circle of the Pfalz, and cant. of Gollheim. Pop. 410.—Also a village of the circle of Swabia, and presidial of Gronenbach. Pop. 360.—Also a village of the same circle, in the presidial of Neuburg. Pop. 640.—Also a village of the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Schweinfurt. Pop. 200.—It has manufactories of cloth and of potash.—Also a village of Kurhessen, in the prov. and circle of Fulda. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Hesse, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, and presidial of Alsfeld. Pop. 770.—Also a village of the prov. of Starkenburg, and presidial of Zwingenberg. Pop. 610.—Also a village of the same prov., in the presidial of Michelstadt. Pop. 380.—Also a village of Austria, in the country above the Ens, and circle of Hausruck, on the Zellerbach. Pop. 480.—Also a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and reg. of Coblenz. Pop. 29,090. It has a town of the same name, 45 m. SW of Coblenz, on the Moselle, at the confluence of the Zellerbach. Pop. 2,310. It has an active trade in wine, and other articles of local produce.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Backnang. Pop. 280.—Also a village of the same circle, in the bail. of Esslingen. Pop. 730.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, bail. and 6 m. SE of Winterthur, on the Toss. Pop. 1,855.—Also a village of the cant. of Luzern, bail. and 4 m. WNW of Willisau. Pop. 1,355.

ZELL (Ober) a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, near Wurtzburg.

ZELL-AM-EBERSBERGE, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Eltmann. Pop. 460.

ZELL-AM-HALLBACH, a market-town of Austria, in the country below the Ens and Lower Wienerwald. Pop. 1,000.

ZELL-AM-HARMERSBACH, a market-town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Gengenbach, 11 m. SE of Offenburg, on the Harmersbach, and near the Kinzig. Pop. 1,400. It was formerly a free imperial town, and is enclosed by walls with three gates. It possesses manufactories of potash, cloth, paper, and several iron-works.

ZELL-AM-MOOS, a village of Austria, in the country above the Enns, and circle of Hausruck. Pop. 740.

ZELL-AM-SEE, a market-town of Austria, in the circle of Salzburg. Pop. 740. It has a castle.

ZELL-AN-DER-BRAMBACH, a market-town of Austria, in the circle of the Inn, and bail. of Schwerding. Pop. 860.

ZELL-AN-DER-YBBS, a market-town of Austria, in the country below the Enns, and circle of the Oberwienerwald. Pop. 680.

ZELLA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Schwarzenberg, near Aue. Pop. 557.—Also a village of the circle of Leipzig, and near Nossen. Pop. 96.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Erfurt, and circle of Muhlhausen. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Kurhessen, prov. of Oberhessen, circle and bail. of Ziegenhain. Pop. 380.

ZELLA St. BLASII, or Blasien-Zella, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 24 m. SSW of Gotha, on the Gemeinbach, in the midst of the mountains of Thuringia. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactories of arms and of iron-ware.

ZELLBERG, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, circle of Schwatz, and presidial of Zell. Pop. 680.

ZELLE. See Celle.

ZELLE (Neu), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Guben. Pop. 240.

ZELLENBERG a village of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, arrond. and 8 m. NNW of Colmar, and cant. of Kaysersberg, on a mountain. Pop. 580. It has two forts.

ZELLERFELD, or Cellerfeld, a town of Hanover, in the Harz, in the territory of Klausthal, and a little to the N of the town of that name, from which it is separated by a small river named Zellerbach, and 36 m. SSW of Brunswick. Pop. 4,100. It is tolerably well built, with wide streets lined with trees, and a large market-place. It has a gymnasium and a bank.

ZELLERHORN, a summit of the mountains of Hohenzollern-Hechingen.

ZELLER-SEE, or Unter-See, a lake or river-expansion, partly in the grand-duchy of Baden, and partly in the Swiss cant. of Thurgau, formed by the Rhine, above Stein, and 3 m. below Lake Constanz, under the name of which it is often comprehended. It is 11 m. in length, and contains the island of Reichenau, on which are two villages distinguished as the Ober and Unter Zell.

ZELLGNIEWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, and circle of Chodziesen. Pop. 470.

ZELLHAUSEN, a village of Hesse, prov. of Starkenburg, and presidial of Geligenstadt. Pop. 630.

ZELLHOF, a village of Austria, in the country above the Enns, and circle of the Muhl. Pop. 240. It has a castle.

ZELL-IM-WIESENTHAL, a market-town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bail. of Schonau. Pop. 5,000.

ZELL-IM-ZILLERTHAL, a market-town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle of Innspruck, on the Zeller. Pop. 1,000.

ZELLIN, a market-town of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Konigsberg, on the r. bank of the Oder. Pop. 1,800.

ZELLINE, or Zellina, a mountain torrent of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Udine, which has its source in the NW part of that prov. between the mountains of Costeme, Costa-Bluda, and Assaip; runs first SW, then SE; and, after a course of 45 m., joins the Meduna, near Pordenone.

ZELLINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Carlstadt, on the Main. Pop. 1,985.

ZELLNITZ, a village of Austria, in Syria, in the circle of Marburg. Pop. 370.

ZELL-UNTER-AICHELBERG, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Kirchheim. Pop. 748.

ZELLWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, and cant. of Obernai, 12 m. N of Schelestadt. Pop. 1,137.

ZELO-BUON-PERSICO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodi and Cremona, 8 m. NNW of Lodi.

ZELODI, an island of the Indian ocean, near the W coast of Sumatra.

ZELS, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, in the circle of Sorau. Pop. 210.

ZELTINGEN, a market-town of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, and circle of Berncastel, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,508.

ZELTSCH, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Pop. 760.

ZELVA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, which has its source to the SE of Volkovisk; runs N; and, after a course of about 75 m., joins the Niemen, on the l. bank, to the NNE of the town of that name. On its banks is a town also named Zelva. Pop. 1,000.

ZEMANI. See Casamansa.

ZEMBERE. See Zaire.

ZEMBI, a mountain of Greece, in the N part of the Morea, to the W of Mount Velia, and WSW of Calavrita.

ZEMBIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 15 m. NW of Borisov.

ZEMBKOW, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Adelnau. Pop. 290.

ZEMBLA (Nova). See Nova Zembla.

ZEMBLIANK, or Zemliansk, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 27 m. NW of Voronej.

ZEMBOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Rosenburg. Pop. 420. It has a castle. Potash is its chief article of manufacture.

ZEMBOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, and circle of Schwetz. Pop. 260.—Also a village of the reg. of Posen, and circle of Buk. Pop. 470.

ZEMBRA, an island of Tunis, near the entrance of the gulf of that name.

ZEMBSCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Weissenfels. Pop. 210.

ZEMLIN. See Semlin.

ZEMLING, a village of Austria, in the country below the Enns, in the Lower Mannhartsberg, and presidial of Limburg. Pop. 270.

ZEMMEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Lauenburg-Butow. Pop. 300.

ZEMMER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Treves. Pop. 500.

ZEMMIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Neustettin. Pop. 200.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Stolpe. Pop. 290.

ZEMNO. See Zemplin.

ZEMOH, a town of Burmah, in the prov. of Pegu, on the l. bank of the Irawady, 99 m. NW of Rangoon.

ZEMONICO, a market-town of Austria, in Dalmatia, in the circle of Zara. It has an active trade with Bosnia.

ZEMPCZ. See Szempcz.

ZEMPELBURG, or Zemplen, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, and circle of Flatow, on a small lake of the same name. Pop. 3,300. It has Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a synagogue, and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and lace, and a fulling-mill.

ZEMPIN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 51 m. NW of Stettin, and circle of Usedom-Wollin, on the island of Usedom. Pop. 80.

ZEMPLIN, Semplin, or Zemplen, a gespenschaft or comitat and a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss. The comitat is bounded on the N by Galicia; on the E by the comitats of Unghvar and Szabolcs; on the S by the latter comitat; and on the W by those of Borsod, Abanj, and Saros, containing an area 108 m. in extent from NNE to SSW, and 30 m. in extreme breadth, with a total superficies of 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 347,100; in 1850, 350,000. It is covered in the N part with the Carpathian chain, a ramification of which, named the Heggalla, is noted for a species of wine, known as Tokay. The principal rivers are the Theiss, which forms to a great extent the S confines of the comitat; the Hernad on the SW; and in the interior the Bodrog and its affluents the Labonez, the Ondava, and Topla. The climate in the N is cold, but towards the S is mild and genial. The valleys are extremely fertile, and produce in great abundance corn, tobacco, hemp, and fruit. Wine is grown on the hills, and the mountains afford timber, iron, petroleum, alum, jasper, and saltpetre. Large number of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared on the mountain pastures. The comitat of Z. is divided into six marches, and contains 28 towns and 119 villages. Ujhely-Satorallia is the chief town.

ZEMPLIN, Semplin, Zemplen, or Zemno, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of the same name, on the r. bank of the Bodrog, 9 m. ENE of Ujhely-Satorallia. It has an ancient castle.

ZEMSCHEN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, circle of Klattau, and seignory of Hostau. Pop. 260.

ZEMY, Tch'haing-mai, Saym-may, or Jaugoina, a town of Burmah, capital of the prov. of Yun-shan, on the r. bank of the Meinam, and 330 m. ESE of Ava.

ZEMZEN (Wady), a valley of Tripoli, 78 m. S of Mesurata, on the road to Murzuk. It has several springs of water.

ZENAGA. See Senegal.

ZENATI, a name by which the Seibus, a river of Barbary, is distinguished in the upper part of its course.

ZENATYIA, a well-watered tract of Marocco, in the prov. of Tafilet.

ZENDEJAS-DE-LA-TORRE. See Cendejas-de-la-Torre.

ZENDERO. See Gingiro.

ZENDEROND. See Zayendeh-Rud.

ZENDS, a nomade tribe of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, in the environs of Ispahan, and N part of Farsistan, and comprising about 12,000 individuals.

ZENEGGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Wallis, and bail. of Visp. Pop. 210.

ZENFARAH. See Zamfra.

ZENG, Zengg, Segna, Segnia, or Szeny, a free royal town of Hungary, on the military confines of Croatia, generalat and 51 m. SW of Carlstadt, and regimentary district of Ottochaow, on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Veglia, from which it is separated by the canal of Morlacca, and 39 m. SE of Fiume. Pop. 5,000. It has two Catholic churches, three chapels, a Franciscan convent, an Episcopal lyceum, and a theological seminary. Its trade consists chiefly in the corn of Hungary, the wine of Dalmatia, and in fish. The port, which was declared free in 1785, possesses few advantages, being open to the NW. In the vicinity of this town is the road over the mountains of Capella, formed by Joseph II., and named by him the Josephine road.

ZENGHIAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, capital of the district of Khamsah, and 180 m. NW of Teheran. Pop. 15,000. It is enclosed with a wall flanked with towers, is well-built, and has a fine bazaar, to which the Avchars, a nomade tribe, come to barter carpets, skins, and woollen fabrics for cloth, arms, powder, and lead. The palace of the khan is a spacious edifice, and possessing considerable elegance of architecture. This town was destroyed by Tamerlane.

ZENITZA. See Sienitza.

ZENKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 45 m. N of Poltava, on the Gronnia. It has eight churches.

ZENNERN, a village of Kurhessen, in the prov. of Niederhessen, circle and bail. of Fritzlar. Pop. 560.

ZENNOR, a parish in Cornwall, 6 m. WSW of St. Ives. Area 4,229 acres. Pop. in 1851, 918.

ZENONE (San), a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. ESE of Pavia, and district of Corte-Olona, on the Olona, which is here crossed by a substantial bridge, and a little above its confluence with the Po. Pop. 1,150.

ZENTA. See Szenta.

ZENTAWA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Gross-Strehlitz. Pop. 385.

ZENTBECHOFEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Höchstadt. Pop. 260.

ZENTCHA. See Znatchka.

ZENTENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Gorlitz. Pop. 230.

ZENZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Magdeburg, and circle of Kalbe. Pop. 290.

ZENZEGUAJES, an Indian tribe, who inhabit the S part of New Granada, near the Amazon.

ZEPADA. See Cepada.

ZEPEE. See Jepee.

ZEPITA, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 51 m. WNW of La Paz, on the S bank of Lake Vinamarca, a branch of Titicaca.

ZEPKOW, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle of Wendisch, and bail. of Wredenhagen. Pop. 260.

ZEPPENFELD, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Arnsberg, and circle of Siegen. Pop. 580.

ZEPPEREN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. and 3 m. ENE of St. Trond. Pop. 1,288.

ZEPPERNICK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow. Pop. 240.

ZERA, a village of Marocco, on the N coast, to the W of Milella.

ZER-AFCHAN, Kohek, Sogd, or Konan-Daria, a river of Independent Tartary, in Bokara, which descends from the range of the Kara-tagh, runs W, passes Samarcand and Bokara, and after a course of 300 m., loses itself in Lake Dengis. Its waters are extensively employed in irrigation.

ZERARA, a district of the empire and prov. of Marocca, to the N of the town of that name.

ZERAWIN, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, and seignory of Ungarisch-Ostra. Pop. 260.

ZERAWITZ, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 400.—Also a village of the circle of Prerau. Pop. 420.

ZERBA. See Jerbeh.

ZERBAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Glogau. Pop. 395.

ZERBEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow. Pop. 300.

ZERBST, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, capital of an amt or bail. of the same name, on the Nuthe, 14 m. NW of Dessau. Pop. 11,600. It is enclosed by walls, with three gates, and has a suburb, an old castle, a Lutheran and two Reformed churches, two hospitals, an orphans' asylum, a house of correction, and a school called the Franciscum. It has manufactories of gold and silver ware, earthenware, cloth, parchment, and tobacco, several breweries, bleacheries of wax, &c. Legumes and fruit are extensively cultivated in the environs. This town is noted as the birthplace of the Russian empress Catherine II.

ZERD-KOH, or Koh-i-Zerd, a summit of the Awa chain, in Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 70 m. SW of Ispahan. It gives rise to the Zindarud.

ZERELITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency and bail. of Gitschin. Pop. 540.

ZERERE, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its source in the Serra Santa Barbara, runs NE, and joins the Rio Embotetiu or Mondego on the l. bank.

ZEREZUELA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and prov. of Bogota, 9 m. SE of Santa Fe-de-Bogota.

ZERF (Nieder and Ober), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Treves, and circle of Saarburg, containing respectively 332 and 380 inhabitants.

ZERGUN, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, to the N of Shiras.

ZERIND, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Arad, and NE of Siklo, on the Koros.

ZERINZA. See Serinza.

ZERKITZA, a mountain on the confines of Turkey in Europe and Dalmatia, between the Herzegovine and the district of Cattaro.

ZERKOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, and seignory of Hösling. Pop. 300.

ZERKOWO, a town of Prussia, in the regency and 39 m. SE of Posen, and circle of Wreschen. Pop. 1,200. It has several breweries and distilleries of brandy.

ZERKWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfurt, and circle of Kalau. Pop. 300.

ZERLACH, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Gratz. Pop. 420.

ZERLANG, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Ruppin. Pop. 240.

ZERMAGNA, a market-town of Austria, in Dalmatia, in the circle of Zara, on a river of the same name.

ZERMATT-THAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Valais, descending from the Alps at Ft. S. Theodule, and joining the Visp Thal, a little below the village of Zermatt or Praborn. Pop. 411.

ZERNAMEL. See Tschernembel.

ZERNETZ. See Cernetz.

ZERNEWO. See Czerniejewo.

ZERNIKI. See Schernik.

ZERNOWITZ. See Zsarnocza.

ZERNOWNA, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, and seignory of Czernahora. Pop. 210.

ZERNOWNIK, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, and seignory of Czernahora. Pop. 240.

ZERO, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which has its source in the prov. of Treviso, and district of Castelfranco, separates that prov. from that of Padua, and enters the prov. of Venice, joins the Dese, and after a course of about 60 m., loses itself in the Lagunes to the N of Venice. Its waters are limpid, and it is navigable for a short distance.

ZERO, a mountain of Australia Felix, in the district of Wimmera, at the N extremity of the Grampian chain. It consists of micaceous sandstone.

ZEROTIN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Rakonitz. Pop. 360.

ZEROTITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Znaim. Pop. 400.

ZEROWITZ. See Serowitz.

ZERUTEK, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, and seignory of Lissitz. Pop. 200.

ZERYBE, a village of Algeria, in the prov. of Constantine, on the Serka.

ZESCHA, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. of Bautzen. Pop. 280.

ZESCHNIG, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Hohnstein. Pop. 200.

ZESCHWITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, and bail. of Pegau. Pop. 266.

ZESELBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, and cant. of Waldsischbach. Pop. 332.

ZESSEL, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Münsterberg. Pop. 270.

ZESSENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Sagan. Pop. 370.

ZETEL (Ostseite and Westseite), two villages of the duchy and to the NW of Oldenburg, and bail. of Bockhorn. Pop. 1,590.

ZETHLAU, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Freiburg. Pop. 1,590.

ZETHLINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Magdeburg, and circle of Salzwedel. Pop. 300.

ZETHUN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Furstenthum. Pop. 210.

ZETLAND. See Shetland.

ZETSCHOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Bischofteinitz. Pop. 270.

ZETTELSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Burgebrach. Pop. 220. It has a castle.

ZETTWEIL, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Zeitz. Pop. 290.

ZETTWING, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Kaplitz. Pop. 700.

ZEUBELRIED, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Ochsenfurt. Pop. 230.

ZEUCHING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, and presidial of Kotzing. Pop. 240.

ZEUGFELD, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Ouerfurt. Pop. 200.

ZEULENRODA, a town of the principality of Reuss-Greitz, 10 m. WSW of Greitz, in a woody locality. Pop. 5,400. It is enclosed by walls, and has a burgess school and an hospital. It possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, hosiery, hats, and watches, and carries on a considerable trade also in cattle.

ZEULN, or Markteuln, a market-town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Schweinfurt. Pop. 370. It has several breweries, and carries on an active trade in wood.

ZEUNDORF, a village of Anhalt-Dessau, in the circle of Rothen, on the Fuhne. Pop. 240.

ZEUTERN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Bruchsal. Pop. 1,490.

ZEUTSCH, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, and bail. of Rahla. Pop. 300.

ZEUTZLEBEN, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, in the presidial of Werneck. Pop. 584.

ZEVAL, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Widden, on the Danube.

ZEVECOTE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 620.

ZEVEN, or Kloster-Zeven, a market-town and bail. of Hanover, in the gov. and 27 m. SSW of Stade, duchy and 26 m. NE of Bremen, on the r. bank of the Aue. Pop. 900. A convention between the French and Hanoverians was concluded here in 1757.

ZEVENAAR, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 9 m. ESE of Arnheim, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 900.

ZEVENBERGEN, a market-town of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, arrond. and 9 m. WNW of Breda, on a canal which branches from the Merk at Hollands-Diep. Pop. 3,800.

ZEVENECKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, 8 m. ENE of Ghent. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of fine linen and cotton fabrics, and carries on an active trade in grain, flax, linen, and cattle.

ZEVEREN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. and 12 m. W of Ghent. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics.

ZEVENHUIZEN, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland. Pop. 1,200.

ZEVIO, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. SE of Verona, near the r. bank of the Adige. Pop. 1,748. In the vicinity is a fine castle, surrounded with a deep ditch.

ZEWELIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Furstenthum. Pop. 250.

ZEWEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Treves, on the Mosel. Pop. 660.

ZEWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Lauenburg-Buton. Pop. 200.

ZEYERN, a market-town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, in the presidial of Kronach. Pop. 459.

ZEYRING, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Judenburg. Pop. 560.

ZEYRINGGRABEN, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Bruck. Pop. 260.

ZEYST. See Seist.

ZEYTOUN, a village of Egypt, in the oasis and 9 m. E of Siwah, on the caravan route from Murzuk to Cairo. Olives abound in its vicinity.

ZEZARINE, Zazarine, or Farsey, a small island of the Persian gulf, to the NW of Cape Kenn, in Farsistan, and about midway between the coasts of Persia and Arabia.

ZEZENOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Stolpe. Pop. 350.

ZEZERE, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, which has its source in the Serra-de-Estrella, at Paulo-Martius, in the territory of Manteigas; runs from NE to SW; and joins the Tagus on the r. bank, between Punhete and Paio-de-Pelle, and after a rapid course of 120 m. Its waters are turbid. Its principal affluents are the Meimoa and Naboa.

ZEZITOU, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, and bail. of Kulm. Pop. 1,149.

ZEZOWA, a town of Tripoli, in the Fezzan, 15 m. E of Murzuk, and on a caravan route thence to the S.

ZEZWEIL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, and bail. of Kulm. Pop. 1,149.

ZGIERZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Warsaw, obwod and 18 m. SE of Lenczy. Pop. 3,200.

ZGNILOBLOTT, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Strasburg. Pop. 320.

ZGOIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Pless. Pop. 498.

ZHOBE, a river of Afghanistan, in Sewestan, which has its source near the NE base of the Toba mountains, and after a course in a generally NE direction of about 170 m., joins the Gomul, in N lat. 32° 2′, and E long. 69° 40′.

ZHOR, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Tabor. Pop. 270. —Also a village of the same regency, in the bail. of Muhlhausen. Pop. 230.—Also a village of the reg. of Pardubitz, and bail. of Ruttenberg. Pop. 460.—Also a village of the same regency, in the bail. of Hohenmauth. Pop. 430.

ZHOREZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in

the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Pilgram. Pop. 300.

ZHORZ-STRANEZKZKA, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. Pop. 600.

ZIA, Thikiri, or Zinghiri, a river of Mandshuria, which has its sources on the S side of the Stannovo mountains; runs SSE; receives the Silimpdi on the l., and after a rapid course of about 450 m., joins the Amoor on the l. bank, a little above Sagalu-Oola, and by an embouchure about 1½ m. in width.

ZIABNA, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. Pop. 320.

ZIADOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 550. It has a castle.

ZIAKAU, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Blowitz. Pop. 400.

ZIAKOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, and seignory of Bistritz. Pop. 300.

ZIALKOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and bail. of Kremster. Pop. 570.

ZIAMNA-GUNTZO, a lake of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, 120 m. NE of Lassa, from which the Niang-chu issues in the S, runs SSE, and it is supposed to join the Yarou-dzang.

ZIAN, a village to the N of Kashmir, near the r. bank of the Kishengunga river, in N lat. 34° 35′, and E long. 74° 42′.

ZIANDOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Gross Strehlitz. Pop. 1,200.

ZIANGAMRING, a village of Tibet, in the prov. of Dzang, 150 W of Lassa, on the Chang, an affluent of the Yarou-dzang.

ZIAROWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Plumenau. Pop. 300.

ZIAZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow. Pop. 350.

ZIBELLE (Mittel, Nieder and Ober), a market-town of Prussia, in Silesia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 650.

ZIBELLO. See Gibello.

ZIBEL-TEIR, or Gebel-Tur, a small volcanic island of the Arabian gulf, 48 m. from the shore of Yemen, in Arabia, and 6 m. WSW of Loheia, in N lat. 15° 30′, and E long. 41° 45′.

ZIBIB. See Zebibi.

ZIBIN, or Cibin, a river of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, which has its sources in the Sztrimba and Froma mountains, on the W confines of the sea of Hermanstadt, runs NE to the town of that name, then SE, and after a course of about 36 m. joins the Hartbach.

ZIBKOV (Novo), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. NE of Tchernigov.

ZIBOBLAW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Neukolin. Pop. 200.

ZIBREIRA, or Cibreira, a market-town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 30 m. SE of Castello-Branco, on the Eljas, near the Spanish frontier. Pop. 800. It has a fort and an hospital.

ZICAVO, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Corsica, and arrond. of Ajaccio. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1830, 4,925; in 1846, 5,474.

ZICHER, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Kustrin. Pop. 860.

ZICHTAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Magdeburg, and circle of Gardelegen. Pop. 300.

ZICKELHID. See Szekelyhid.

ZICKER, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Neu-Stettin. Pop. 530.

ZICKERKE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Naugardt. Pop. 300.

ZICKHUSEN, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Schwerin. Pop. 215.

ZIDDORF, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the circle of the Wendisch, and bail. of Teterow. Pop. 200.

ZIDEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, and circle of Lyk. Pop. 200.

ZIDLOCKOWICE. See Selowitz.

ZIEBENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Luben. Pop. 374.

ZIEBENGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Sternberg. Pop. 1,190.

ZIEBERN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Glogau. Pop. 300.

ZIECHANOWITZ, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Bialystock, to the S of Bransk.

ZIECHAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Angermunde. Pop. 300.

ZIECKAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Luckau. Pop. 230.

ZIEDER (Nieder and Ober), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Landshut, containing respectively 525 and 478 inhabitants.

ZIEGELANGER, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Altmaun. Pop. 260.

ZIEGELBACH, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Waldsee. Pop. 74.

ZIEGELERDEN, a village of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, in the presidial of Kronach. Pop. 240.

ZIEGELHAUSEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bail. of Heidelberg, on the Neckar. Pop. 1,545. It has three churches, and possesses several paper-mills, iron-works, linen factories, breweries, and tile-kilns. In the vicinity is the ancient convent of Neuburg.

ZIEGELHEIM, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. of Zwickau, near Waldenburg. Pop. 589.

ZIEGELLACK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Marienwerder. Pop. 230.

ZIEGELRODA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Oberfurt. Pop. 515.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Mannsfeld. Pop. 280.

ZIEGELSCHENNE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Meseritz. Pop. 200.—Also a village of the regency of Breslau, and circle of Militsch. Pop. 280.

ZIEGELSTEIN, a village of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, in the presidial of Nurnberg. Pop. 200.

ZIEGENBURG, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Gratz. Pop. 250.

ZIEGENDORF, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Grabon. Pop. 430.

ZIEGENFUSS, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Landskron. Pop. 250.

ZIEGENHAGEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Nieder Hessen, circle and bail. of Witzenhausen. Pop. 422.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Saatzig. Pop. 250.

ZIEGENHAIN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Meissen. Pop. 237.—Also a village of Saxe-Weimar, in the prov. of Weimar, and bail. of Jena. Pop. 320.—Also a town and fortress of Hesse-Cassel, capital of a circle and bail. of the same name, in the prov. of Oberhessen, on the

Schwalin. Pop. 1,777. The fortress, which belongs to the counts of Z., was founded in the 12th century, and was formerly capital of the co. of the same name. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1806.—The circle of Z. comprises an area of 360 sq. m., of which 100 sq. m. are arable. Pop. in 1840, 34,298. It is mountainous, but comprises some fertile tracts. The culture of flax and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. The circle comprises 4 Justiz-amt, and contains 6 towns and 74 villages.

ZIEGENHALS, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle and 12 m. SSE of Neisse, on the Biela. Pop. 2,750. It is partly enclosed with walls, with two gates, and has two Catholic churches, and an hospital.

ZIEGENORT (Gross and Klein), a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Uckermunde, at the confluence of the Oder with the Pommersche-Haff. Pop. 1,100.

ZIEGENRUCK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Schuttenhofen. Pop. 300.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, capital of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 39 m. SE of Erfurt, on the Saale and Drebebach. Pop. 800. In its environs is a slate-quarry. The circle consists of districts, in the states of Reuss, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Saxe-Meiningen.

ZIEGLERSHUBEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Stuhm. Pop. 250.

ZIEGRA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, and bail. of Leisnig. Pop. 275.

ZIEKO, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, and bail. of Roswig. Pop. 200.

ZIELAZNA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, and circle of Wirsitz. Pop. 260.

ZIELAZNO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Koslin. Pop. 230.

ZIELCHOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz and bail. of Sternburg. Pop. 350.

ZIELENICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Wreschen. Pop. 300.

ZIELENZIG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, capital of the circle of Sternburg, in the reg. and 27 m. ENE of Frankfort, on the Poste. Pop. in 1851, 4,800. It is enclosed by walls, has two suburbs, and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, hosiery, and several tanneries. Coal and alum are found in the environs.

ZIELITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, and circle of Wollmirstadt. Pop. 300.

ZIELKAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, and circle of Loban. Pop. 310.

ZIELLECHOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch and seignory of Wisowitz. Pop. 740.

ZIELONA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Lublinitz. Pop. 500.

ZIEMETSHAUSEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in Swabia, in the presidial of Krumbach, on the Zasam. Pop. 849.

ZIEMIENZITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Tost. Pop. 400.

ZIEMIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Kosten. Pop. 250.

ZIEMLIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Kroben. Pop. 210.

ZIENAGA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, prov. and 111 m. S of Carthagena.—Also a bay of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulica, in the NW part of Lake Maracaibo.

ZIER (Nieder and Ober), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Aachen, and circle of Duren. Pop. respectively 848 and 520.

ZIERANOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 440. It has a castle.

ZIERDE, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Bohm-Leipa, and bail. of Auscha. Pop. 230.

ZIERENBERG, a town and bail. of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and bail. of Wolfhagen, on the Wurme, 10 m. WNW of Cassel. Pop. 1,601. It is enclosed by walls, with three gates. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castles of Schartenberg and Gudenburg. Z. was taken by the Duke of Brunswick in 1760.

ZIERIKZEE, an arrondissement, canton, and town of Holland, in the prov. of Middelburg. The arrond. comprises three cants. Pop. 23,000. The town is 17 m. NE of Middelburg, in the SE part of the island of Schouwen, and near the r. bank of the E. Schelde, with which it is connected by a port. Pop. 6,900. It is well fortified, and contains several churches. The ancient cathedral was destroyed by a storm in 1832. The manufacture of salt and hydromel and fishing form the chief objects of local industry. Near the cathedral is a cistern capable of containing 2,000 tons of water. This town, the most ancient in Zeeland, was built and surrounded with walls in 859. It sustained an unsuccessful attack by the Flemings under Guy-de-Dampier, Count of Flanders, in 1303, but was taken and for some time held by the Spaniards in 1576.

ZIERKE, a village of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and circle of Stargard. Pop. 270.

ZIEROLSHOFEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Rhein-Bischofsheim. Pop. 345.

ZIEROTEIN, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. Pop. 470.

ZIERSDORF, a village of Austria, in the district below the Enns, and circle of the Lower Mannhardsberg. Pop. 500.

ZIERSPIENTEN, a village of Prussia, reg. of Gumbinnen, and circle of Lensburg. Pop. 290.

ZIERTHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, in the presidial of Laningen. Pop. 441.

ZIERUTEK, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Znaim. Pop. 240.

ZIERWIENZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Stolpe. Pop. 230.

ZIERZOW, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Grabow. Pop. 290.

ZIESAR, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the reg. and 30 m. ENE of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow. Pop. 2,830. It has two churches, and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and hosiery.

ZIESCHOW, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. Pop. 450.

ZIESCHT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Juterbogk. Pop. 300.

ZIESENDORF, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the circle of Wendisch, and bail. of Schwaan. Pop. 200.

ZIESERWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, and circle of Neumarkt. Pop. 580. It has a castle.

ZIETHEN (Hohen), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Soldin. Pop. 320.

ZIETHEN (Gross and Klein), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Angermunde, containing respectively 440 and 280 inhabitants.

ZIETHEN (Gross), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Osthavelland. Pop.

310.—Also a village of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and circle of Stargard. Pop. 330.

ZIETLOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Belgard. Pop. 200.

ZIEVERICH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cologne, and circle of Rergheim. Pop. 210.

ZIEZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Murcia, on the l. bank of the Segura.

ZIEZENOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Belgard. Pop. 250.

ZIEZENOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Belgard. Pop. 250.

ZIEZOW, a village of the grand-duchy and duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and bail. of Mirow.

ZIFFER. See CZIFFER.

ZIFFLICH, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Dusseldorf, and circle of Kleve. Pop. 470.

ZIGABNEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Marienwerder. Pop. 370.

ZIGANKENBERG, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Danzig. Pop. 500.

ZIGGELMARK, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Wittenburg. Pop. 200.

ZIGNA, or ZIKNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the beglik and 15 m. ESE of Seres, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of Lake Takinos.

ZIGNANO, a village of Sardinia, in the gov. of Genoa, and prov. of Levante. Pop. 1,300.

ZIGNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Schlawe. Pop. 210.

ZIGOS, a mountain of Greece, in Livadia, in Ætolia, to the N of Mesolonghi, extending between the Aspropotamo and Fidari, at the distance of about 5 m. from the coast.—Also a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. of Janina, near the point of junction of Macedonia and Thessaly. It makes part of the Mezzovo range in the great Hellenic chain.

ZIGUINES, ZIGUENEZ, or BOHEMIANS, a nomade people who are found in almost every part of Europe, in the W of Asia, and N of Africa. Their history is still a matter of doubt; but the most probable opinion is that they are of Hindostani origin. On some authorities, they are descended from the *Sigynnæ*, a people, according to Herodotus, settled near the Getæ and Thracians. By some they are traced to Egypt, and hence derive the name *Gipsy*, by which they are commonly known in England, and that of *Pharaons*, their common appellation in Hungary, where they are also named *Tzingany*. By the Greeks they are named *Athinganæ*; by the Wallachians and Moldavians, *Cyganis*; by the Italians, *Zingani* or *Zingari*; and by the Dutch, *Heiden*. In Syria, and by the Turks, they are called *Djinganes* or *Tchinghenes*; in Syrmia, *Madjub*; in Bokhara, *Diafi*; in Barbary, *Stanbara*; amongst the Arabs, *Courbad*; and in Egypt, *Ghasic*. By themselves they are named *Roma*, *Sinte*, and *Mallele-Tchehi*. Their number in Europe is estimated at 340,000, of whom 50,000 are in Austria; 150,000 in Turkey; 10,000 in France; 20,000 in England; and 20,000 in Russia. The independent and vagabond life led by the Z., the misery and degradation of their condition, seem to ally this people with the Gitanos of Spain, a tribe, however, with which they cannot properly be identified.

ZIHLSCHLACHT, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, and bail. of Bischofszell. Pop. 485.

ZIHOBETZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and bail. of Schutenhofen. Pop. 600.

ZIKANKA, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. It has a paper-mill.

ZIKKAIN, or SAIGAING, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the r. bank of the Irawady, 3 m. NNW of Ava, in N lat. 21° 25′, and E long. 96°. It is situated partly at the base, and partly on the side of a range of hills, most of the summits of which are crowned with temples. The number of these temples, ancient and modern, forms an extraordinary assemblage of objects, the effect of which is increased by their being carefully whitewashed and kept in repair. The houses are scattered amid gardens and plantations, in which are many fine old tamarind trees. The Irawady contracts considerably between Zikkaïn and the citadel of Ava, but expands again below the latter, and is always covered with numerous boats plying between the two banks.

ZILEH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and sanj. and 30 m. NW of Sivas. It is the *Zela* of the ancients, and is noted as the scene of the defeat of Pharnaces by Julius Cæsar.

ZILINA. See SZOLNA.

ZILITEN, or ZLITUN, a market-town of Tripoli, in the kingdom and 30 m. ESE of Tripoli, in N lat. 32° 32′ 54″, and E long. 14° 34′ 20″, on the Mediterranean. It is inhabited by Jews and Marabouts. In the vicinity is the tomb of a celebrated Mahommedan saint, named Sidi-Abd-el-Salam.

ZILLAH, or ZILLENMARKT. See WALTENBERG.

ZILLAHPUR, a village of Hindostan, in the district of Cawnpore, 57 m. SE of Etawa, on the road thence to Allahabad, in N lat. 26° 16′, and E long. 79° 46′.

ZILLBACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Eisenach, and bail. of Kalten-Nordheim. Pop. 368. It has a grand ducal hunting-lodge.

ZILLER, a river of Austria, in the Tyrol, an affluent of the Inn.

ZILLERTHAL (HOHEN, MITTEL, and NIEDER), a village of Austria, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Hischberg, and near Erdmannsdorf. Pop. 350.

ZILLHAUSEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 3 m. E of Balingen, on the Bach, which in the vicinity forms a fine cascade. Pop. 713.

ZILLINGDORF, a market-town of Austria, in the circle of the Lower Wienerwald, on the Leitha. Pop. 950.

ZILLIS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, and bail. of the Hinter-Rhein, to the S of Thusts. Pop. 306.

ZILLISHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Mulhausen, 9 m. N of Altkirch. Pop. 1,176.

ZILLY, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Magdeburg, and circle of Aschersleben. Pop. 768.

ZILMITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Schlawe. Pop. 210.

ZILSHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, and circle of Kochem. Pop. 345.

ZILTENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Guben. Pop. 660.

ZIMANRO, a strait by which the island of Sabrao is separated from the islands of Lomblem and Solor, in the Sunda archipelago.

ZIMAPAN, a town of Mexico, in the dep. and 105 m. of Queretaro, on the elevated plateau of Mextillan. Pop. 5,000. It has important silver-mines.

ZIMATLAN, a village of Mexico, in the dep. and 12 m. S of Oaxaca, on the r. bank of the Rio Verde. Pop. 3,075. It has a Dominican convent.

ZIMBAO, or ZIMBAOE [royal residence], a town of Caffraria, capital of Monomotapa, and residence of the Quiveto, on the r. bank of the Zambèze, near the confluence of the Manzora, between Tête and Sena. It was formerly capital of an empire of the same name.—Also a town in the state of Manica, on the Sofala.—Also a town to the SW of Monomotapa, in the Botongas territory.

ZIMBEBAS. See CIMBEBAS.

ZIMBES. See MICZIMBES.

ZIMBO, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina.—Also a river of the prov. of Bahia, in the comarca of Caravellas, which descends

from the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, runs about 30 m., and falls into a gulf named the Rio-de-Caravellas.

ZIMBRE, a small island of the Mediterranean, near the N coast of Tunis, and in the E part of the gulf of that name, in N lat. 37° 8′ 30″, and E long. 10° 48′ 10″. It is frequented by corsairs.

ZIMDARS, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Greifenburg. Pop. 270.

ZIMITI, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, prov. and 90 m. SSE of Mompox, on the S bank of a small lake.

ZIMITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pilsen, and circle of Prachin. Pop. 480.

ZIMMAY, a petty state of India, lying to the N of the Tenasserim provinces, on the E bank of the Saluen, inhabited by a wild, barbarous, but independent tribe of mountaineers called Red Kayens. The town of Zimmay, or Changmai, is situated in N lat. 20°, and E long. about 99°. A town called Labong is distant from it only 10 m. SE; and another called Lagon about 50 m. SE. These three towns are respectively the capitals of three small states of the same name, our information respecting which has been chiefly gleaned by Dr. D. Richardson, who visited them in 1830. Their respective boundaries are not well defined, but, together with those of Mung-pay and Mung-nam, they appear to be the patrimony of one family, who, when the whole of this country was under the dominion of Ava, succeeded, with the assistance of Siam, in throwing off the Burmese yoke, ejected the latter from the above named towns, and having been confirmed in the government of them by Siam, have continued tributary to that kingdom, and successfully resisted all the attempts of Ava to regain possession. The elder brother was invested with the title of *Chow-tchee-Weet*, or 'Lord of Life,' with the supreme authority over the others, and the title descended to each brother successively alive. Recent revolutions have probably altered the relations of these petty states. Of the original inhabitants of this country but a very small portion—perhaps not above one-third of the whole—now remains in the territory, owing to the great number carried off by the kings of Ava when they overran the country. The remainder consists chiefly of Burmese, Peguers and Shans, either refugees or slaves. Dr. Richardson was unable to form an opinion as to the amount of the pop. He was told that the towns of Zimmay, Lagon, Mung-pay and Mung-nam contain each about 20,000, and Labong 14,000, but he thinks these numbers exaggerated. In person the Shans bear a great resemblance to their Burmese and Siamese neighbours, though somewhat fairer. They are muscular, well-formed, and healthy in their appearance: eyes moderately linear; nose small rather than flat; the mouth large, and disfigured by black teeth and gums, which they cherish as a beauty; the hair is long, straight, lank, and almost always black. They tatoo the lower limbs, but to less extent than the Burmese. Their dress consists of a cotton *putso* or cloth round the loins, generally blue, a blue cotton jacket reaching well over the hips, and a coarse red cotton turban; though many go uncovered. The dress of the chiefs is of the same description, but the materials are more costly,—Chinese crape or satin jackets, with gold or silver lace, the putso of silk. The women are fair and good-looking. Many are disfigured with goitre, but it seldom attains a large size. They are a quiet, mild, good-humoured race. Their religion is that of Budh. Speaking of the soil and cultivation, Dr. Richardson says—"The soil in the low paddy and garden lands is a rich black loam apparently inexhaustible, in which the crops follow each other in uninterrupted succession. Cultivation is conducted with a good deal of care by irrigation and transplanting, and the return on good lands is about 120 and on inferior about 75 fold. The general seed-time is in July and August, and the harvest in December and January, though some descriptions of paddy are perfected in three months. Their plough closely resembles those used in the south of Scotland without the coulter or ploughshare, and is often drawn by one buffalo. The principal articles of cultivation are the cauth-brier, or glutinous rice, cotton, maize, sugar-cane, tobacco, ground nut, chillies, several kinds of pulse, radishes, and turnips. Of grain, wheat, and other corn they have none. Pepper, cloves, and all the finer species of spices are unknown." Tin, iron, and lead ores appear to be abundant, though it does not appear that the extraction of the metal is engaged in to any extent. Dr. R. was informed that the tin ore yields 80 per cent., and some iron ore that was shown him seemed equally rich. There are extensive teak forests in that part of the country immediately adjoining our provinces, but there is difficulty in bringing the timber down the Saluen river in consequence of rocks and rapids. The trade of the country is unimportant. An annual caravan visits it from the frontier provinces of China, bringing silks, satins, velvet and woollens, (the latter chiefly English,) cooking vessels, musk, and trifling articles of Chinese manufacture; and carrying away chiefly raw cotton, the produce of the country. From Maulmein are received British piece goods, chintzes, muslins, hardware, &c., in return for cattle, ivory, and a small quantity of stick-lac. With the hill tribes on the W bank of the Saluen they exchange cattle, grain and betelnut, for slaves, tin, lead, and stick-lac.—The walls of the inner town of Zimmay are 800 fathoms from E to W, and 1,000 from N to S; all of brick, with a ditch and rampart all round. The outer wall, which reaches from the NE to the SW corner, is circular and upwards of 1,800 fathoms, one-half of brick, the other of wood with a rampart round the brick part, and a ditch surrounding the whole. The ditches when in repair can be filled from the river. The town is situated 4 or 5 m. from the eastern foot of the Bya-tha-Dyk hill, the highest in the range, and between it and the hill is another small single-walled fort about the size of Labong, called Mung-Sun-dank. All the houses in Zimmay above the poorest of the people are surrounded by compounds fenced in, in which are cocoa-nut, areca, betel, bamboo, and other useful trees, with a great variety of flowers and flowering shrubs, which are watered by a stream of clear water brought from the hill. The valley in which this town and Labong both stand, is little less than one day from E to W, and little more than three from N to S. Much of the valley near the town is under cultivation, which is all prepared by irrigation, and the grain is transplanted, yielding upwards of one hundred-fold, though the fields are never left fallow. At Zimmay Dr. R. found a caravan of Chinese traders, consisting of 200 mules and horses. Three hundred more were said to be at Mung-nam, where cotton is abundant. They had arrived in the country a considerable time before, and were preparing shortly to return home. The imports by these caravans consist of copper and iron vessels, silk, (raw and manufactured,) satins, gold and silver thread and lace, musk, walnuts, carpets, and vermilion. They export from the Shan country cotton, ivory, skins, horns, &c. From the information which Dr. R. could collect, the caravan assembled at Mungku, distant from Zimmay about two months' journey. Their goods are conveyed by mules, and they would appear to

travel rapidly; as they asserted they would not be more than 12 days from Zimmay to Maulmein.

ZIMMERBACH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Wintzenheim, 7 m. W of Colmar, near the Fecht. Pop. 424.

ZIMMERBUDE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Konigsberg, and circle of Fischhausen. Pop. 400.

ZIMMERHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, and circle of Regenwalde. Pop. 400.

ZIMMERHOLZ, a village of Baden, in the circle of the See, and bail. of Engen. Pop. 320.

ZIMMERN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and seignory of Rothenfels. Pop. 400.—Also a village of Prussia, in the principality of Hohenzollern. Pop. 353.—Also a village of the regency of Erfurt, and circle of Langensalza. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Saxe-Weimar, in the prov. of Weimar, and bail. of Vieselbach. Pop. 820.

ZIMMERN (Gross), a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 2 m. SSW of Dieburg, on the l. bank of the Gersprienz. Pop. 2,754, of whom 1,738 are Lutherans, 883 Catholics, and 133 Jews.

ZIMMERN (Nieder), a village of Saxe-Weimar, prov. of Weimar, and bail. of Vieselbach. Pop. 820.

ZIMMERN (Supra), a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Erfurt. Pop. 370.

ZIMMERN-BEI-GMUND, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Gmund, on the Rems. Pop. 200.

ZIMMERN-BEI-GRUNSFELD, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bail. of Gerlachsheim. Pop. 400.

ZIMMERN-BEI-OSTERBURKEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bail. of Abelsheim. Pop. 350.

ZIMMERN-BEI-URLOFFEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Offenburg. Pop. 600.

ZIMMERN HEILIGEN, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, prov. of Sigmaringen, and bail. of Haigerloch. Pop. 600.

ZIMMERN-OB-ROTTWEIL, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, and bail. of Rottweil. Pop. 550.

ZIMMERN-UNTER-DER-BURG, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, and bail. of Rottweil, on the Schwarzbach. Pop. 530.

ZIMMERS, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle of Fritzlar, and bail. of Jesberg. Pop. 535.

ZIMMERWALD, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, and bail. of Seftigen. Pop. 810.

ZIMNAWODA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Krotoszyn. Pop. 280.

ZIMNICEA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia, capital of the district of Teleorman, and 90 m. SW of Bukharest, on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite Sistov.

ZIMNIE. See Ataram.

ZIMONY. See Semlin.

ZIMROWITZ, a village of Austria, in Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. Pop. 360.

ZIMUR-SHELLUKS, a tribe of Berebbers, who inhabit Marocco.

ZINARI, or Kinaro, a small island of the Archipelago, to the NE of Amorgo, and W of Levitha. Its highest summit is in N lat. 36° 58′ 42″, and E long. 26° 17′ 18″.

ZINCKEN, a mountain of Austria, in Styria, on the confines of the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, and to the NNE of Judenburg.

ZINDEL, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Breslau. Pop. 435.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Brieg. Pop. 440.—Also a village of the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Grottkau. Pop. 250.

ZINDER, (Gross and Klein), two villages of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Danzig, containing respectively 675 and 390 inhabitants.

ZINGA, a town of Peru, in the dep. and 165 m. NNW of Tarma, and near the l. bank of the Marañon.

ZINGARI. See Ziguines.

ZINGAS, or Gingas, a name which the Portuguese of Angola, in Lower Guinea, usually gave to the inhabitants of Mattemba.

ZINGI, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Kurdistan, in the pash. of Mosul.

ZINGICHOR, or Zinghinchor, a Portuguese establishment in Senegambia, in the Baznyans' Territory, on the S side of the Casamanza, and 30 m. NNW of Cachea-Fort.

ZINGILLA, a village of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Amhara, and district of Lasta, 15 m. NW of Azof.

ZINGSHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, and circle of Schlieden. Pop. 498. It has a cloth-factory.

ZINGST, an island of the Baltic, off the coast of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, regency of Stralsund, and circle of Franzburg, in N lat. 54° 25′, and E long. 12° 50′. On the S it is separated from the coast of Barth by the Binnen-see. Pop. 1,160. It is 15 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in medium breadth, and contains several villages, one of which bears the same name.

ZINGUENEH, a Luri tribe of Persia, who inhabit the environs of Kirmanshah, in Kurdistan. They number about 6,000 individuals.

ZINGUES (Country of the). See Zanguebar.

ZINGUN (Bender), a town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the Persian gulf, 150 m. SSW of Shiraz.

ZINKENDORF (Gross), or Nagy-Czenk, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat and 8 m. SE of Oedenburg, on the Ikva, near the S bank of Lake Neusiedel. Pop. 800.

ZINKENDORF (Klein), or Kis-Czenk, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Oedenburg, a little to the ENE of Gross-Zinkendorf, on the Ikva. It has a castle and an hospital.

ZINKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, and district of Lelitchev, 33 m. NNE of Kamenetz, on the Ouchitza.

ZINNA, a town of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Juterbogk, on the Nuthe. Pop. in 1843, 1,745. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and tanneries. In the vicinity is an abbey of the same name founded in 1171. The town owes its foundation to Frederick the Great, having been built towards the end of the 18th century.—Also a village of the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Torgau. Pop. 360.—Also a village of the regency of Potsdam. Pop. 285.—Also a village of the same regency, in the circle of Niederbarnim. Pop. 265.

ZINNAH, a village of the Punjab, on an offset and 6 m. E of the Indus.

ZINNDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Niederbarnim. Pop. 290.

ZINNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfurt, and circle of Kalau. Pop. 230.

ZINNOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, and circle of Usedom. Pop. 240.

ZINNSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Liebenwerda. Pop. 200.

ZINNWALD (Neu or Sachsisch), a market-town of Saxony, in the circle and 24 m. S. of Dresden, on the Rothen Weiseritz, by which it is separated from a town of the same name in Bohemia,

and at an alt. of 2,755 Parisian ft. above sea-level. Pop. 697. It has mines of tin, several mills and manufactories of lace.

ZINNWALD, or Bohmisch-Zinnwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. NW of Leitmeritz, on the Rothen Weiseritz. It has mines of tin, copper, and silver.

ZINOTTEN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Neuhaus. Pop. 550.

ZINSAT, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Marburg. Pop. 500.

ZINSERBUTTEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Treves. Pop. 240.

ZINTEN, a town of Prussia, prov. of East Prussia, in the regency and 20 m. SSW of Konigsberg, and circle of Heiligenbeil, on the Straddig. Pop. in 1843, 2,458. It has manufactories of cloth and hats, and several tanneries.

ZINTI, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 135 m. SE of Potosi.

ZINTZEL, a river of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, formed by the confluence of several streams, which have their sources in the dep. of the Meurthe, to the NW of Phalsburg, waters the W part of the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and after a course of about 18 m. throws itself into the Zorn, on the l. bank, a little below Steinbourg.

ZINN. See Sinn.

ZINZENZELL, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Bavaria, in the presidial of Mitterfels. Pop. 200.

ZINZEREN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Little Wallachia, and district of Mehenditzi, near the l. bank of the Schiul.

ZINZILI. See Inzeli.

ZINZIRENI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the Danube.

ZINZON, a district of Japan, in the central part of the island of Nifon, and prov. of Sinano. It contains the volcano of Asamaga-daki, the last eruption of which occurred in 1823.

ZINZWEILER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 5 m. W of Niederbronn, and 20 m. SW of Wissemburg. Pop. 930. It has iron-mines and furnaces.

ZION, a village of Centre co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 65 m. NW of Harrisburg. It has an extensive charcoal furnace.

ZIOPP, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Holleschau.

ZIPANGRI, or Cipangu, the name by which Japan was originally known to the Europeans.

ZIPAQUIRA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and prov. of Bogota, 11 m. NNE of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota. Pop. 4,000. It has extensive salt-mines.

ZIPKOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Stolpe. Pop. 300.

ZIPPELZERBST. See Zorbig.

ZIPPLINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Ellwangen. Pop. 518.

ZIPPNOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Deutsch-Krone. Pop. 1,200.

ZIPREIN, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Gratz. Pop. 500.

ZIPS, or Szepes-Varmegye, an administrative province and comitat of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, bounded on the N by Galicia; on E by the comitat of Saros; on the S by those of Abauj, Torna, and Gomor; and on the W. by the comitat of Lyptau. It is 69 m. in length from NW to SE, and 24 m. in medium breadth, comprising an area of 562 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 224,510, of whom the majority are Sclaves. This comitat may be regarded as the Switzerland of Hungary, being to a great extent covered by the Carpathian mountains, which here form the northern boundary with Poland, and reach their highest point in the vast Tatra group, the lowest of which rises nearly 7,000 ft above the level of the sea. "These granite giants, though unadorned by nature's varied tapestry, still, with their snow-clad peaks, rugged perpendicular cliffs, unfathomable precipices and roaring cataracts, vie with the most majestic Alpine scenery, unfolding to the beholder a picture of wild beauty and stern grandeur that at the same time awes and delights." The central part is watered by the Poprad, the S by the Hernad and Gobnitz. The N confines are for some distance traced by the Dunajec. The climate is cold, unsuited to the culture of the vine, but the soil yields barley, flax, pulse, fruit, timber, and in small quantities grain. Cattle, sheep, pigs, and fowls are reared extensively, and game and bees are found in large quantities in woods, and fish abound in the streams. The comitat is noted for the variety and abundance of its mineral wealth. It has mines of gold and silver, copper, and iron, and vitriolic springs. Brandy, linen, pottery, and leather, are its chief articles of manufacture. The com. of Z. comprises 38 towns, two of which are royal, and 175 villages, one of which bears the same name. These towns form a district independent of the jurisdiction of the comitat, and enjoy several privileges, amongst others that of being governed by a count of their own election. The chief town is Leutschau. The village of Z. is near Kirchdorf. It contains the fine ruins of an ancient royal castle of the same name. "The Zipsers are an enduring and vigorous race of people, honest and simple in their habits, and remarkable alike for their general mental culture and ardent attachment to liberty and the Protestant faith. Of this they gave countless proofs amidst the vicissitudes their country was subjected to under the Austrian rule. Their devotion, however, reached its height during the memorable period of 1848, when they placed their savings at the disposal of the national government, and sent thousands of their bravest sons to the plains on the banks of the Theiss against the Austrian and Russian invaders. Hungarians in heart and from conviction, the Zipsers were so deeply affected by the tragic conclusion of the war, that, when the remnant of their gallant bands returned to their mountain fastnesses and related the terrible tidings of their country's downfall, their despair knew no bounds."

ZIPSENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Zeitz. Pop. 330.

ZIPSER-HANS, Szepes-Var, or Spissky-zamek, a castle of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 1½ m. E of Kirchdrauf, on a lofty rock. It belongs to the counts of Csaky, and gives its name to the comitat. Near it is the fine church of St. Martin.

ZIPUEZA, an ancient Indian town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, 30 m. SE of Mompox, on the SW bank of Lake Zapatosa. It is now a mere village.

ZIRAFFE, a town of Tripoli, on the gulf of Sidra, 126 m. SE of Mesurata.

ZIRCHOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Stolpe. Pop. 220.

ZIRCZ, or Zirtz, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 12 m. N of Veszprim.

ZIRGESHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, and presidial of Donauwörth. Pop. 393.

ZIRK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Eger, and bail. of Pfraumberg. Pop. 260.

ZIRKAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Sprottau. Pop. 260.

ZIRKE, or SIRAKOW. See SIRAKOW.

ZIRKENDORF, two villages of Bavaria, in the circle of the Oberpfalz, and presidial of Eschenbach. Pop. 350.

ZIRKLACH, a village of Illyria, in the gov. and circle and 17 m. NNW of Laybach.

ZIRKNITZ, a market-town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, and circle of Adelsberg, to the N of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,300. It has a considerable trade in salt. Lake Z. is 3 m. long from N to S, and 1½ in breadth. It lies amid lofty mountains, and the rocks by which it is surrounded are naked, sterile, and uniform. It is remarkable for its flux and reflux. Towards the middle of summer, when the snow disappears from the mountains, the waters decrease, and the bed becoming dry, is rapidly covered with rich vegetation, and abundant crops of clover, sainfoin, luzern, and rice reward the diligence of its cultivators.

ZIRKWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Treb. Pop. 540.—Also a village of the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Flatow. Pop. 390.—Also a village of the reg. of Stettin, and circle of Greiffenberg. Pop. 250.

ZIRL, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, and circ. of Oberhinthal, on the Inn, 5 m. W of Innspruck. Pop. 1,700.

ZIRLAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Schweidnitz. Pop. 925.

ZIRMIE, or ZIRMI, a town of Nigritia, in Haoussa, to the E of Sakatu, capital of the prov. of Zamfra. It occupies a peninsula formed by the Guarama, the banks of which rise precipitously, covered with brushwood, through which a path leads to the town, which is surrounded with a mud wall and ditch. The inhabitants are noted for their rapacity.

ZIRMONY. See JERMOUN.

ZIRNAU, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency and bail. of Budweis. Pop. 1,000.

ZIRNDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, and presidial of Nürnberg. Pop. 1,689, of whom about 100 are Jews. It has a synagogue, and possesses manufactories of tobacco and breweries.

ZIRNELSCHLAG, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Kaplitz. Pop. 400.

ZIRONA, an island of the Adriatic, near the Dalmatian coast, in the circle of Spalatro, and to the NW of the island of Bua. It is about 3 m. in length from N to S, and contains a village.

ZIROW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis and bail. of Pilgram. Pop. 290.

ZIRRA, a river of Persia, in Farsistan, which has its source to the E of Guiere, and to the SW of Shiraz; runs in a generally S direction; and after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into the Persian gulf, between Bender-Rick and Abushehr.

ZIRZOW, a village of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in the circle of Stargard. Pop. 280.

ZISCHKOW, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Pop. 480.

ZISCHOW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Budweis, bail. of Wittengau. Pop. 200.

ZISSEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Coblenz, and circle of Ahrweiler. Pop. 750.

ZISSERSDORF, a village of Austria, in the country below the Enns, in the Upper Mannhartsberg, and presidial of Drosendorf. Pop. 500.

ZISTENDORF (NIEDER and OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Coblenz, and circle of Ahrweiler, containing respectively 580 and 430 inhabitants.

ZISTERSDORF, a town of Austria, in the district below the Enns, and lower circle of Mannhartsberg, 33 m. NW of Vienna. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle.

ZISWINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, in the presidial of Nordlingen. Pop. 250.

ZITANG. See ZITTANG.

ZITAQUARO, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan, 54 m. ESE of Valladolid. Pop. 2,000. It has important silver-mines.

ZITARA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, and prov. of Choco, on the Atuato, 285 m. N of Popayan. It has mines of gold and platina.

ZITATE, or CITATE, a village of Wallachia, near the l. bank of the Danube, and 10 m. NNE of Widin. It stands on the brow of a hill which overlooks the surrounding plain for many miles, and is flanked on two sides by ravines. That towards the E is of considerable depth, broken and *escarpé*, and shelving at the bottom into a lake, beyond which a plain extends to the Danube at a little distance; the other is less formidable, and winds towards the top of the hill in the rear of the village, forming a sort of hollow or covered way, which can be traversed from one end to the other without difficulty. The village, like all those of Wallachia and Bulgaria, is composed of scattered houses, all open and unprotected, except by slight fences, designed to secure the corn and hay. The road from Kalafat towards Saltsha, Gruja, and Tschernetz, passes through the centre in a NW direction, after having ascended between the ravines. A hard-fought battle took place in the neighbourhood of this village in the late war with Russia, on the fruitful and picturesque plain which extends W, in a SW direction from Radovan to Cioroin, and thence to Z.; and from the latter place N to Plenizza.

ZITTANG, SETANG, or PAULAN, a river of Burmah, a branch of the Irawady, from which it separates in the Mranma, between Ava and Ummerapura; runs first SE; then SW and S; and falls at a little below a town of the same name, into the gulf of Martaban, to the E of Rangoon, and NW of Thaleayn. It is navigable to Taungu, a distance of 180 m. from its mouth. The latter is much obstructed with sand-banks, and is liable to sudden swelling of the waters. The Z. has a total course of about 480 m. At Graungrue, where it forms a lake, it communicates by the Mobia with the Thauluyn.

ZITTAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 29 m. SE of Bautzen, on the Altwasser and Mandau, an affluent of the Niesse. Pop. in 1837, 8,674; in 1843, 9,268; in 1852, 11,000. It is enclosed by a substantial double wall with four gates, and has two suburbs. It contains eight churches, a gymnasium, an hospital, an orphans' asylum, a theatre, a library, a museum, and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, carding machines, pottery, bleacheries, a paper-mill, dye-works, and breweries, and carries on an active trade in flax and grain. Z. was erected it to a town in 1255, and enclosed with walls in 1287. In 1757 it was taken by assault by the allies of the elector of Saxony. In the vicinity are the mineral springs and baths of Augustusbad.

ZITTNA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Ribnitz. Pop. 240.

ZITTOW, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the circle and bail. of Schwerin. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on the March. Pop. 600. It has a castle.

ZITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow. Pop. 290.

ZITZENHAUSEN, a village of Baden, in the

circle of the See, and bail. of Stockach, on the Aach. Pop. 1,030.

ZITZEWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Stolpe. Pop. 270.

ZITZISHAUSEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, and bail. of Nurtingen, on the Neckar. Pop. 397.

ZITZLAU, a village of Austria, in the district above the Enns, and bail. of Linz. Pop. 370.

ZITZMIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Schlawe. Pop. 420.

ZITZOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Schlawe. Pop. 290.

ZITZCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Merseburg. Pop. 320.

ZITZSCHEWIG, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. of Dresden. Pop. 1,020.

ZIVOTOV. See JIVOTOV.

ZIWENITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. and bail. of Pardubitz. Pop. 480.

ZIZ, or SEGELMESA, a river of Marocco, in the prov. of Tafilet, which descends from the S side of the Great Atlas; runs SE, and, after a course of 300 m., loses itself in the desert.

ZIZELITZ, or ZIZELICZE, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Ehlumetz, on the Ezidlina. Pop. 2,000.

ZIZELOWES, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Koniginhof. Pop. 380.

ZIZERS, a market-town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons and Ligne-de-la-Maison-de-Dieu, near the r. bank of the Rhine, and 8 m. N of Coire. Pop. 1,115. It has an alms-house and mineral baths.

ZLABERN, a village of Austria, in the district below the Enns, and lower circle of the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 500.

ZLABINGS, ZLABINCS, or SLAWONICE, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 30 m. SSW of Iglau. Pop. 2,300. It has a manufactory of cloth, and possesses mineral wells.

ZLACZEW, or ZLUCZEWO, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. and 35 m. SE of Kalisch, and obwod of Jieradz. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of cloth, hats, and hosiery.

ZLADKOW, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Brunn, and seignory of Pernstein. Pop. 230.

ZLAKOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Brzeznitz, on the l. bank of the Moldau. Pop. 540.

ZLAMANKA, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 260.

ZLATNIK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Eul. Pop. 330.

ZLATTEN, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Bruck. Pop. 250.

ZLAUKOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Rakonitz. Pop. 310.

ZLEB, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pardubitz, and circle of Czaslau. Pop. 1,300. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of saltpetre, potash, and woollen fabrics and bleacheries.

ZLECHAU, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 600.

ZLEM, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Judenbruck. Pop. 280.

ZLIN, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Hradisch, on the Drewnitza. Pop. in 1834, 2,630. The manufactures of boots and of pottery form important branches of local industry.

ZLINKA, or JELINKA-PČSA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 75 m. NNE of Tchernigov, and district of Novo-Zibcov.

ZLITOUN. See ZLITEN.

ZLITSCH, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Braunau. Pop. 300.

ZLIW, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. and bail. of Budweis. Pop. 260.

ZLOBITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Kreinster. Pop. 440.

ZLOCZOW, a circle and town of Austria, in Galicia. The circle is bounded on the N and NE by Russia; on the SE by the circle of Tarnapol; on the SE by that of Brzezany; and on the W by the circles of Lemberg and Zolkiew. It is 63 m. in length from NW to SE, and 39 m. in extreme breadth. Except in the SE it presents a generally flat surface. It gives rise to the Bug and Sered, and has in some parts a tolerably fertile soil. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form the chief pursuits of the inhabitants. Pop. in 1837, 232,964; in 1843, 245,046, of whom 26,000 are Jews.—The town is 36 m. E of Lemberg. Pop. 3,958, of whom 1,850 are Jews. It has a Catholic, Greek, and a United Greek church, and an ancient castle. Sail-cloth forms its chief article of manufacture.

ZLONIN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Prague, and bail. of Rakonitz. Pop. 250.

ZLONITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 480. It has a fine castle.

ZLONITZ, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. Pop. 770. It has a castle belonging to the princes of Klinsky, and an hospital.

ZLOTNIKI, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Posen. Pop. 240.

ZLOTOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, and circle of Lobau. Pop. 560.

ZLOTTERIE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, and circle of Thorn. Pop. 460.

ZLOTTNIK, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 320.

ZLUCZEWO. See ZLACZEW.

ZMATYN. See SMATYN.

ZMEEV, or ZMIEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 24 m. SSE of Kharkov, on the Sievernoï-Donetz. Pop. 5,000. It has two churches.

ZMEINOGOROSKOI, a fortified town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, and district of Büsk, on the Smeïevka, at the foot of Mount Schlaugenberg. Pop. 3,000. Gold is found in the adjacent streams.

ZMIETSCH, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Budweis, and bail. of Krumau. Pop. 500.

ZMIEWO, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, and circle of Strasburg. Pop. 280.

ZMISCHBEKSCH, a village of Russia, in the gov. of the Caucasus, on the Kuban.

ZMOLLENITZ, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Gratz. Pop. 260.

ZMYGROD, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 11 m. S of Yaslo, on the r. bank of the Wisloka. It has manufactories of linen.

ZMYSLONA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Schildberg. Pop. 250.

ZNATCHKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltava, district and 12 m. SE of Lonbuy.

ZNAYM, a circle of Austria, in the SW part of Moravia, bounded on the E and NE by the circle of Brünn; on the S by the archduchy of Austria; and on the W and NW by the circle of Iglau. It is 51 m. in length from E to W, 45 m. in extreme breadth from N to S, and comprising an area of 501 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 157,752; in 1843, 167,406. The principal river is the Taya, by which it is watered in the S. It is intersected also by the Iglawa, Rokitna,

Jaromirszka, and Oslawa, and contains several ponds. The N part is mountainous, but in other directions it consists of fertile plains, producing in great abundance corn, fruit, wine, flax, anise, mustard, and fennel. It has extensive forests, and possesses large numbers of cattle.—The chief town, called also Znaym, Znaymo, or Znogmo, stands on a hill, the base of which is washed by the Taya, 38 m. SW of Brünn, in N lat. 48° 51′ 15″, and E long. 16° 2′ 36″. Pop. in 1834, 5,010. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and has several suburbs. It contains an ancient fortress, now employed as a military fortress, formerly the residence of the Moravian princes of the Znaym dynasty, several convents, several churches, a gymnasium, and an educational establishment for the education of children of the military. An engagement took place in the vicinity of this town, between the French and Austrians, in June 1809.

ZNETINEK, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, and seignory of Gross-Meseritsch. Pop. 270.

ZNIATKA, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, and seignory of Namiescht. Pop. 220.

ZNIN, or SCHNIN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, and circle of Schubin. Pop. 1,618.

ZNIO-VARALLYA. See VARALLYA (ZNIO).

ZNOGMO. See ZNAYM.

ZNOROW, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, and seignory of Weselh.

ZOAGLI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and on the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3,900.

ZOAR, a village of Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the E bank of the Tuscarawas river, and 90 m. ENE of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 249. It was formed by a German communal colony, called Separatists, under the government of a patriarch.

ZOAR (EL), a village of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, near the SW extremity of the Dead sea, and near the frontier of Arabia Petræa.

ZOARA, a town of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, 75 m. W of Tripoli.

ZOBBENITZ, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, in the circle of Helmstadt. Pop. 360.

ZOBEIR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 9 m. SW of Bassora. It is well-built, with straight and well-kept streets. This town was founded on the ruins of the ancient *Bassora*. It derived its name from one of the first disciples of Mahomet, whose tomb is still to be seen in the vicinity, amid the ruins of the ancient city.

ZOBEL, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Liegnitz. Pop. 200. It has a castle.

ZOBELITZ. See ZOBLITZ.

ZOBERITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Bitterfeld. Pop. 206.

ZOBERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Liebenwerda. Pop. 240.

ZOBES, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Plauen. Pop. 385.

ZOBIGKER, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. of Leipsig. Pop. 312.

ZOBING, a town of Austria, in the upper circle of the Mannhartsberg, on the r. bank of the Great-Kemp, 8 m. NE of Krems.

ZOBINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Ellwangen. Pop. 775.

ZOBLITZ, or ZOBELITZ, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, bail. of Lauterstein, and 18 m. SE of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1837, 1,415; in 1843, 1,545. It is well-built, and possesses manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and lace, and several breweries.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 280.

ZOBRA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 63 m. NW of Sana.

ZOBTEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 27 m. SW of Breslau, and circle of Schweidnitz, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on which is a quarry of fine marble. It has two churches and an hospital.—Also a village of the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Lowenberg. Pop. 650. It has a castle.

ZOBTENBERG, a mountain of Prussia, in Silesia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Schweidnitz. It has an alt. of 2,320 ft. above sea-level.

ZODEL, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Liegnitz, and circle of Gorlitz. Pop. 700. It has two castles.

ZODIN. See JODIN.

ZOEN, a town of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Aggershuus, on the gulf of Christiania.

ZOERLEPARWYS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. 431.

ZOERSEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 944.

ZOEST, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 17 m. ENE of Utrecht, and arrond. of Amersfoort. Pop. 1,290. To the NW of this village is the castle of Zoestdyk.

ZOETENAEY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes.

ZOETERMEER, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, and S of Haag. Pop. 960.

ZOFINGEN, a bail. and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, on the r. bank of the Wigger, 11 m. SSW of Aarau. Pop. 3,175. It has a public library, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics, ribbon, velvet, &c. This town is of great antiquity. The district of Z. comprises 5 circles.

ZOGANY, a town of Nigritia, in Kanem, on the N bank of Lake Tchad. It stands in a flat locality, covered with a species of low brushwood, locally named Kaneskia.

ZOGERSDORF, a village of Austria, in the district below the Enns, and lower circle of the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 200.

ZOGGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Hamme. Pop. 408.

ZOGNO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and 8 m. N of Bergamo, on the r. bank of the Brembo. Pop. 2,000.

ZOHAB, a town and district of Asia, the political relations of which are matter of dispute between the governments of Turkey and Persia. The district is bounded on the NW by the river Diyalah; on the E by the mountain-range of Zagros; and on the S by the river Holwan. The soil is rich, and where irrigated extremely fertile in rice and corn, which is principally disposed of to traders from Bagdad. The town, which lies about 100 m. NE of Bagdad, from its frontier position between Turkey and Persia, is exposed to constant spoliation, and in 1836 was a mass of ruins, with scarcely 200 inhabited houses. Immediately overhanging the town to the E, is the fortress of Bán-Zardah, or Kalahi-Yezdijird, the stronghold of Holwán, to which Yezdijird, the last of the Sasanian kings, retreated after the capture of Ctesiphon by the Arabs. It is a noble specimen of the labour which the monarchs of those ages bestowed upon their royal buildings. It is formed by a shoulder projecting westward from the mountain of Dálâhú, girt upon three sides by an inaccessible scarp, and defended upon the other, where alone it admits of attack, by a wall and dry ditch of colossal dimensions, drawn right across from one scarp to

the other, a distance of above 2 m. The wall is now in ruins, and the debris has fallen down into the ditch at its foot, but it still presents a line of defence of no ordinary description. It is flanked by bastions at regular intervals, and it would seem to have been about 50 ft. in height and 20 ft. in thickness; the edge of the scarp has also been faced all round with a wall of less dimensions. The hill itself is elevated very considerably above the plain of Z., perhaps 2,000 ft.: the slope from the plain is abrupt, and it is everywhere crowned by a scarp varying from 300 to 500 ft. The N side of the hill is higher than the S, and the table-land of the fort, containing about 10 sq. m., presents an inclined surface throughout. At the NE angle, where the scarp rises in a rocky ridge to its highest point, and joins the mountain of Dáláhú, there is a pass which conducts into the fort, the ascent rising gradually along the shoulder; the whole way from the town of Z. is easy enough, but the descent on the other side into the table-land of the fort is by a precipitous and difficult gorge. A straight line drawn from Mount Ararat to the mouth of the Tigris will fall in pretty well with the frontier boundary of Turkey and Persia, as it is at present laid down in our maps, and as it has remained from the time of Nadir Shah to the present day. About the northern half of this line there is no dispute. Zohab, one of the disputed districts, falls about its middle; and about half of the southern part of the same line will pass through the disputed district of Mohamran. According to the decision of the conferences at Erzerum, Zohab was assigned to the Turks, and Mohamran to the Persians. The district of Mohamran has an extensive littoral upon the Persian gulf, stretching from the mouth of the Tigris towards Bushire, and a convenient port near the river's mouth. The Turks lay much more store by Mohamran than Zohab, a territory comparatively fruitless to them by the intractable nature of the Kurdish tribes which inhabit it, and from which tribute can only be extracted at the sword's point.

ZOHLOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfurt, and circle of Lebus. Pop. 290.

ZOHSE, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, bail. of Landskron. Pop. 650.

ZOLCHOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam, and circle of Prenzlau. Pop. 200.

ZOLDEKOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Stettin, and circle of Kammin. Pop. 215.

ZOLDER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Halselt. Pop. of dep., 2,378; of com., 1,234.

ZOLENDNICE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Kroben. Pop. 200.

ZOLES (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 11 m. from Zamora, in a fertile locality. Pop. 800.

ZOLKENDORF, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Ivenack. Pop. 200.

ZOLKIEW, a circle and town of Austria, in Galicia. The circle is bounded on the NW by Poland; on the NE by Russia; on the E by the circle of Zloczow; on the S by that of Lemberg; and on the SW by the circle of Przemysl. It comprises a surface, generally flat, of 75 m. in length from E to W, and 48 m. in medium breadth. Its chief river is the Bug. It produces grain, flax, hemp, and legumes, and contains extensive forests. Pop. in 1837, 210,043; in 1843, 224,027. It contains 17 towns and 267 villages.—The town is 15 m. N of Lemberg, on a small river, in N lat. 50° 4′, and E long. 24°. It has a castle, a convent, a school, and a military hospital. Pop. 3,800. It has manufactories of cloth, and of china, and tanneries. In the vicinity is an ancient castle belonging to the Sobieski family.

ZOLKIEWKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. and 27 m. SSE of Lublin, and obwod of Krasnistan. Pop. 200.

ZOLKOW, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Lubz-on-the-Warnow. Pop. 300.

ZOLLCHAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow. Pop. 320.

ZOLLDORF, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Jungbunzlau. Pop. 340.

ZOLLEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Soldin. Pop. 260.

ZOLLGRUN, a village of Reuss-Schleiz, in the prov. of Schleiz. Pop. 410.

ZOLLIKON, a village of Switzerland, in the cant., bail., and SW of Zurich, on the Zurcher-See. Pop. 1,316.

ZOLLIKOFEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and bail. of Bern. Pop. 1,045.

ZOLLING, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Friestadt. Pop. 490. It has a castle.

ZOLLING (Gross and Klein), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, and circle of Dels. Pop. 601 and 303.

ZOLLNITZ, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, in the bail. of Roda. Pop. 300.

ZOLLINO, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 12 m. SSE of Leice. Pop. 560.

ZOLLWITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, and bail. of Golditz. Pop. 252.

ZOLONDOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Bromberg. Pop. 240.

ZOLOTCHEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 24 m. NNW of Kharkov, on the Ouda. Pop. 5,000. It has some dilapidated fortifications.

ZOLOTOI-OSTROV, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Astrakhan, formed by two of the embouchures of the Ural, in the Caspian sea. It is surrounded with sand-banks, which now prevent all approach except in small boats.

ZOLOTONOCHA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 126 m. W of Poltava, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 1,000. It has two convents, and carries on an active trade in cattle.

ZOLOTOPOL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 45 m. SE of Zvenigorodka.

ZOLTKAMP, a fortified village of Holland, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Groningen, and 27 m. ENE of Leeuwardin, on the r. bank of the embouchure of the Hunse.

ZOLUDEK, or Joludek, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 51 m. ESE of Grodno, and district of Lida.

ZOLVERN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and cant. of Esch, on the Alzette. Pop. 360. It has a castle.

ZOLY. See Sohl.

ZOLYOM. See Sohl. See also Sohl (Alt).

ZOMA (La), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 63 m. from Saragosa, and 27 m. from Alcaniz. Pop. 140. In the vicinity are mines of iron and lead.

ZOMBER, or Sombor, a royal town of Hungary, capital of the gov. or comitat of Bags-Bodrogh, 29 m. NE of Eszek, on the Mosztunka, near the French canal, which connects the Danube and Theiss. Pop. 22,000, of whom upwards of two-thirds are Catholics. It has a Greek and a Catholic

school, and a Greek gymnasium and school. The trade consists chiefly in corn and in cattle.

ZOMOEIVECK, a colony of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Bromberg. Pop. 220.

ZONAS, a mountain of Greece, in Livadia, on the SW confines of the hypodiocese of Doriale, and 30 m. NE of Lepanto. It forms a part of the Pindus chain, rises between the mountains of Vardisio and Elato, and to the NE of Mount Oxas.

ZONDAG, or SUNDAY, a river of South Africa, which has its source on the SW side of the Snieuw-Berg or Snow mountains; runs S; forms for some distance the line of separation with the district of Uitenhagen; traverses the latter, and, after a total course of 150 m., enters Algoa bay. Its fall is considerable, and its bed rocky. Its tributaries are chiefly periodical streams.

ZONEBAD, a river of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, an affluent of Lake Urmina or Shahee.

ZONHOVEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Hasset. Pop. of dep. 2,556; of com. 244.

ZONNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Saint-Jean-d'Eremo. Pop. 161.

ZONNEBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 2,421.

ZONNEGHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep., 385; of com., 166.

ZONS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 9 m. SSE of Dusseldorf, and circle of Reuss, near the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 900. It has manufactories of cloth, tanneries, and distilleries of brandy. This town, under the name of *Gesonia*, was one of the 50 castles of Drusus. In the ancient maps it is called Sontenum. It was formerly bathed by the Rhine. It was fortified by Sigfried, and in 1645 withstood an attack by the French.

ZONZONATE. See SONSONATE. See also TRINIDAD.

ZOOGO, a town of Africa, in Sudan, to the W of Borgu.

ZOOTZEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Ost Priegnitz. Pop. 220.

ZOPEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Konigsberg, and circle of Wehlau. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, bail. and near Vorna. Pop. 389.

ZOPPOK, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, and circle of Neustadt, on the Baltic. Pop. 598. It has manufactories of cloth and of paper.

ZOPPOLHEN, a village of Reuss-Greiz, in the bail. of Burgk. Pop. 580.

ZOPTAU, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Wiesenberg. Pop. 1,140.

ZOPTEN, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. of Grafenthal. Pop. 220.

ZORA, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 39 m. NNE of Bagdad, near a canal drawn from the Diala. Pop. 1,000. The environs produce dates and silk, and pasture large herds of buffaloes.

ZORBIG (KLEINZERBST, or ZUPPERZERBST), a town of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Bitterfeld, on the Fuhne, 12 m. NNE of Halle. Pop. in 1843, 2,856. It has a suburb, an hospital, and an ancient castle. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

ZORE, or ZUR, a town and port of Arabia, in Oman, to the W of Ras-el-Had, and 105 m. SE of Muscat. It carries on a considerable trade with Persia and Sinde.

ZORGE, a town of Brunswick, in the circle and 27 m. SW of Blankenburg, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1,268. It has important iron-works.

ZORITA, a town in the prov. of Caceres, and partido of Logrosan. Pop. 2,273. It has a parish church and a custom-house.—Also a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and 69 m. N of Valencia, on a height near the l. bank of the Bergante. Pop. 600. On the r. bank of the river, in a grotto, is a curious chapel.

ZORITA-DE-LAS-CANES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. E of Madrid, on the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 150.

ZORN, a river of France, which has its source on the E side of the Vosges, in the dep. of the Meurthe, flows thence N into the dep. of the Lower Rhine, which it traverses from W to E, and after a course of about 60 m., throws itself into the Moder, on the r. bank, a little below Rohrweiler. Its principal affluents are the Zintzel, Moselle, and Rohrbach.

ZORNDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfurt, and circle of Kustrin. Pop. 500. An engagement between Frederick II. and the Russians took place here in 1758.—Also a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Wieselburg, on an arm of the Leitha, to which it gives its name. Pop. 1,267. It has a considerable trade in grain, hay, cattle, and wool, and is noted for its crav fish.

ZORNETING, or ZORNEDING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and presidial of Ebersberg. Pop. 454.

ZORNHEIM, a village of Hesse, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, and circle of Mainz. Pop. 680.

ZORNISZCZE. See JORNICHTCHI.

ZORNOSA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Vizcaya, between Bilboa and Vittoria. An engagement took place here between the Spaniards and French on the 31st Oct. 1808.

ZORRAQUIN, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Burgos. Pop. 200.

ZORRICA, or ZURRICO, a town of Malta, 7 m. SW of La Valetta, and about ½ a mile from the S coast of the island. Pop. 3,500.

ZORRO, or SORRO, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, which has its source to the NW of Alpalhao, near the S bank of the Tagus, runs W and SW, and after a course of about 60 m. joins the Sorraya, opposite Conco.

ZOSCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Merseburg, on the Luppe. Pop. 580.

ZOSCHINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, in the presidial of Lauingen. Pop. 596.

ZOSNITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Bohmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Auscha. Pop. 260.

ZOSSEN, a town of Prussia, in the regency of and circle of Teltow, on the Notte, 21 m. S of Potsdam. Pop. in 1843, 1,919. It is enclosed by palisades and ditches, and has three suburbs, a castle, and an hospital. The manufacture of linen, and adjacent fisheries form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a village of Austria, in Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. Pop. 980.

ZOTORSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 240 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the left bank of the Khoper.

ZOTTANCE, a village of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Zolkiew. Pop. 2,000. It has a Catholic and a United Greek church.

ZOTTELSTADT, a village of Saxe-Weimar, in the prov. of Weimar, and bail. of Rossla. Pop. 400.

ZOTTEWITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Grossenhain. Pop. 200.

ZOTTIG, a village of Austria, in Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. Pop. 550.

ZOTTISHOFEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Künzelsau. Pop. 290.

ZOTTKUTTEL, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and seignory of Hohenstadt. Pop. 1,250.

ZOTTWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Ohlau. Pop. 730.

ZOTZENBACH, a village of Hesse, in the prov. of Starkenburg, circle of Hippenheim, and presidial of Furth. Pop. 580.

ZOTZENHEIM, a village of Hesse, in the prov. of Rhein-Hesse, and circle of Bingen. Pop. 330.

ZOUBLOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 75 m. SW of Tver, on the Volga, at the confluence of the Vazowza. Pop. 1,000. It contains four churches and an alms-house.

ZOUCHA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Toula, and district of Novosil, enters the gov. of Ozel, traverses Mtzensk, and after a course in a WNW direction of about 75 m., joins the Oka, on the r. bank, a little to the N of Dechkin, and on the confines of the governments of Ozel and Tula.

ZOUT, or SALT-RIVER, a river of South Africa, which has its sources in the district of Beaufort, in the Nieuwveld-Bergen, runs along the E confines of the district, forming the dividing line with that of Graaf-Reynet, and at the point of junction with the districts of Georgia and Uitenhage, joins the Karreeka, and thence takes the name of Camtoos or Great river. It has a total course of about 90 m.

ZOVAN. See ZAGRAN.

ZOVANY, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Kraszna, on the r. bank of the Berettyo, and 6 m. W of Somlyo.

ZOVAR, a halting-place in the Sahara, in the district of Bergu, 24 m. NW of the town of that name. It has good wells.

ZOVAYA, or ZAWIEH, a town of Tripoli, 9 m. W of Mesurata. The houses are well built, and are surrounded with gardens.

ZOW, or ZO, an oasis of the Sahara, in the country of the Tibbus, to the S of Bilma, on the road from Murzuk to Kouka. It is well-supplied with water. The name, signifying 'difficult,' is derived from the dangerous character of the route in which it is situated. A little to the N of Z. is another oasis named ZOW-SEGHRIR or Little Zow, near a group of hills named Kakoroum.

ZOWAT, ZAWAT, or BRABEESH, a Moorish tribe of Nigritia, who inhabit the territory to the N of Timbuctu. Their chief towns are El Arawan and Bousbeya. Major Laing was assassinated by order of the chief of this territory in 1827.

ZRUCZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. SW of Czaslau, on the Sarawa.

ZRUTSCH, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Pardubitz, and bail. of Lebetsch. Pop. 800. It has a castle.

ZSAMBEK, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, in the comitat of Pesth, 15 m. WNW of Ofen.

ZSAMBOKRETH (NYITRA), or ZABOKREKY, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, in the comitat and 24 m. NNE of Neutra, and near the r. bank of the river of that name.

ZSAMBOLY. See HATZFELD.

ZSARNOCZA, ZERNOWITZ, or ZARNOWICE, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Bars, on the r. bank of the Gran, and 6 m. NE of Uj-Banya.

ZSCHAGAN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Torgau. Pop. 290.

ZSCHAITEN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Grossenhain. Pop. 280.

ZSCHAITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Meissen. Pop. 285.

ZSCHEPA (GROSS and KLEIN), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Grossenhain. Pop. 320.

ZSCHEPPLIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Delitzsch, on the Mulde, near Eilenburg. Pop. 628.

ZSCHERBEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of the Saal. Pop. 310.

ZSCHERNGOSTA, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfort, on the Oder, circle and 18 m. SSW of Kalau. In its vicinity is an extensive glass manufactory.

ZSCHERNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Delitzsch. Pop. 350.

ZSCHERNITZSCH, a village of Saxe-Altenburg. Pop. 360.

ZSCHERNSKE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 200.

ZSCHIEDGE, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. of Dresden. Pop. 200.

ZSCHIEREN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Pirna. Pop. 310.

ZSCHIESEWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Bitterfeld. Pop. 200.

ZSCHIRLA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, and bail. of Golditz. Pop. 285.

ZSCHOCHAU, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, and bail. of Meissen, near Döbeln. Pop. 436.

ZSCHOCKEN (OBER and UNTER), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, near Hartenstein. Pop. 1,093.

ZSCHOLLAU, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, and bail. of Oschatz. Pop. 200.

ZSCHOPAU, a river of Saxony, which has its source on the N side of the Erzgebirge, in the S part of the circle of that name, runs N, waters the E part of the circle of Leipsig, and after a course of about 75 m. joins the Mulde, at Treeburgus, 3 m. WNW of Dobeln. Wolkenstein, Zschopau, Mettweyda, and Waldheim, are the chief places on its banks.—Also a town in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Augustusburg, on the l. bank of the Zschopau, at the foot of the Zschopenberg. Pop. in 1837, 5,813; in 1843, 6,169; in 1849, 6,938. It has a castle and two churches, and possesses manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, parchment, and pottery, bleacheries, and several breweries.

ZSCHOPPENITZ, a village of Saxe-Altenberg, and bail. of Altenberg. Pop. 200.

ZSCHORLAU, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Kirchberg, near Schneeberg. Pop. 2,065. It has manufactories of lace, and iron-ware.

ZSCHORNA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, and bail. of Wurzen. Pop. 336.

ZSCHORNEGOSDA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, near Kalau. Pop. 310.

ZSCHORNEWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Bitterfeld. Pop. 220.

ZSCHORTAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Delitzsch, on the Loberbach. Pop. 500.

ZSELLELZ, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Bars, on the Gran.

ZSOGOD, or SOGOD, a village of Transylvania, in the Szeklers territory, on the l. bank of the Aluta, 3 m. ESE of Csik-Szereda.

ZSOLNA. See SZOLNA.

ZSOLT. See SOLT.

ZSOMBOLY. See HATZFELD.

ZUBA, a village of Syria, 15 m. ESE of Jaffa.

A signal victory was here gained over Antiochus by Judas Machabeus.

ZUBAKI, a river of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Dewa, which descends from the Oraxi mountains, runs NW, and after a course of about 60 m., throws itself into the sea of Japan.

ZUBEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, and bail. of Gottlieben. Pop. 225.

ZUBERWANGEN, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, and bail. of Wyt. Pop. 1,127.

ZUBIENA, a market-town of Sardinia, in the gov. of Turin, SSW of Biella. Pop. 5,000.

ZUBIETA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. from San Sebastian. Pop. 158.—Also a market-town in the prov. of Navarre, and 30 m. N of Pamplona, in the valley of S. Esteban-de-Lerin.

ZUBOV, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in the W part of Servia, near the sources of the Lieg and Kamenitza.

ZUBRI, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, and bail. of Walachisch-Meseritsch. Pop. 2,060.

ZUBRY, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. Pop. 440.

ZUBSUCH, a village of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Sandic. Pop. 2,000.

ZUCAPA, a town of Guatimala, in the state of that name, midway between the coast and Guatemala-la-Vieja. Pop. 8,000.

ZUCARELLO, a town of Sardinia, in the division of Genoa, prov. and 6 m. NW of Albengo, on the Arossia Pop. 1,500.

ZUCHAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, and circle of Kalbe. Pop. 465.

ZUCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Neustettin. Pop. 240.

ZUCHERING, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, in the presidial of Neuburg. Pop. 622.

ZUCHOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Dramburg. Pop. 328.

ZUCHWEIL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, and bail. of Bucheggberg, near the confluence of the Emmen with the Aar. Pop. 435.

ZUCKAU, or ZUCKOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, and circle of Karthaus, on the Radaune, a little above the confluence of the Stolpe. Pop. 580. It has a paper-mill.

ZUCKERHANDL, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Znaim. Pop. 260.

ZUCKERHU, an island of New Zealand, to the N of Cape Borell, in the island of Eahenomauwe.

ZUCKERS, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Rummelsburg. Pop. 240.

ZUCKLAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Breslau, and circle of Dels. Pop. 470.

ZUCKMANTEL, a town of Austria, in Silesia, in the circle and 12 m. NW of Troppau, and duchy of Neisse. Pop. 3,200. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics.

ZUDA, a village of Arabia, in Yemen, 114 m. NW of Sana.

ZUELA, a town of Tripoli, in Fezzan, 114 m. ENE of Murzuk. It was formerly capital of Fezzam.

ZUERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Zaragoza, on the r. bank of the Gallejo. Pop. 2,000. It is well-built, and has a collegiate church, convent, and almshouse.

ZUEROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Cordova, and partido of Cabra. Pop. 2,024. It has a parish-church, a school and a public granary.

ZUF, GUR, JANGARIE, or CHING HEHIRAN, a town of Afghanistan, capital of the Ghorat district, 170 m. SSW of Balkh, and 139 m. NNW of Candahar. This town, which was formerly capital of a state, was taken by the Khan of Kharism, and sacked by the armies of Denghiz Khan and Tamerlane. Little now remains but the name.

ZUFFERABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Allahabad, 5 m. N of Juanpur. Pop. 20,000.

ZUFFONNE, or MERS-EL-FAUM, a town of Algeria, 75 m. E of Algiers, and 48 m. W of Bougie, in the prov. of Constantine, on the Mediterranean. Coal is found in the environs.

ZUFRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Huelva, and partido of Aracena, 45 m. NNW of Seville, at the foot of the Sierra-Morena. Pop. 730.

ZUG, a canton of the Swiss confederation, situated between 47° 5′ and 47° 13′ N lat., and between 8° 24′ and 8° 39′ E long., bounded by the canton of Zurich —from which it is separated by the Sihl—on the N; by Schwytz—from which for several leagues it is divided by Lake Zug, the line of demarcation from which in its entire length is described by the Reuss —on the E and W; and by Lucerne and Aargau on the S. It comprises an area 14 m. in length from E to W, and 9 m. in extreme breadth, and is, next to Geneva, the smallest canton in Switzerland. Pop. in 1837, 15,322, of whom 14,193 were citizens of the cant., 1,019 those of other cants., and 110 strangers. Pop. in 1850, 17,461, of whom 17,346 were Catholics. The German language is that commonly spoken. Towards the NW this cant. consists chiefly of plains. The Zugerberg rises to the S of Lake Zug, and in the SE are several mountain-ranges. Except on the E frontier, traversed by the Limmat, this cant. is comprised entirely within the basin of the Reuss. It contains the greater part of the lake of the same name, and the whole of that of Egeri. Its principal rivers are the Reuss and Sihl, on the E and W frontiers; and, in the interior, the Lorze, an efflux from Lake Egeri, and affluent of Lake Zug, and ultimately the Reuss. The climate is mild, especially in the vicinity of the lake. The soil is fertile, producing grain, fruit, cider, and in considerable quantity, but inferior in quality, wine. Butter and cheese are among the most important agricultural productions. The manufactures consist chiefly in paper leather, and floes-silk. Cattle, timber, kirchwasser, cider, chestnuts, fruit, and butter, are the chief articles of trade. A small school at Zug, and a Latin school at Zaar, are its only educational establishments. The cant. of Z. ranks eighth in the order of the Helvetian confederation. Its contingent for the federal army is 456 men, and 16 horses, and 2,295 francs in silver. Its receipts in 1843 amounted to 90,000 francs. It depends upon the diocese of Coire, and has an Episcopal commission. It is a democratic republic, the citizens of which enjoy political privileges, and are all soldiers on attaining the age of 19. In 1837 the number of active citizens was estimated at 3,500. The sovereignty belongs to the people, and is exercised either directly in the national, or in the communal assemblies, or by representatives forming the councils or constituted bodies. The *landsgemeinde*, or National Assembly, meets once a-year to receive the reports of the administrators of public affairs, and to appoint the public functionaries. The chief of these, the *vorgesetzten*, is named for life. He presides at the landsgemeinde, and is assisted in the exercise of the executive power by the *kantonsrath*, or council of the canton, of which also he is president. This council consists of the vorgesetzten and 54 members elected for two years by the communal assemblies, with liberty to represent their respective localities rather than the country generally. The legislative power, and the right of electing deputies

to the diet, were delegated by the constitution in 1814 to the *landrath*, or council of the country, consisting of a number triple to that of the kantonsrath, and hence called the great or triple council, and which meets three times a-year. The cant. is divided into two amts,—viz., the innere-amt, containing 6 communes, and the aussere-amt, which comprises 5.—The chief town, which bears the same name, is on the E bank of the lake of the same name, at the foot of the Zugerberg, and 17 m. S of Zurich, in N lat. 47° 9′, and E long. 8° 35′, at an alt. of 1,443 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 3,302. This town, which was founded in the 15th century, still preserves some of its ancient fortifications, and its massive walls and towers. It is well and regularly built, and has an ancient cathedral, in which are the tombs of the Zursanben family, a capuchin convent, a gymnasium, a public library, an arsenal, and a poors'-house. It has manufactories of paper and of leather, and carries on an active trade in cattle, wood, kirchwasser, cider, chestnuts, and dried fruit. In 1435 two of the streets sunk into the lake, and in 1594 several houses shared the same fate. In 1795 it suffered extensively by fire.

ZUG (LAKE OF), a lake of Switzerland, divided into two parts by an angle formed near its centre by the cant. of Lucerne, the northern of which is comprised in the cant. of the same name, and the southern in that of Schwytz. It is connected with the basin of the Rhine, or of its affluents, by the Lorze, Reuss, and Aa, and is bordered on the E and S by the Zugerberg and Righi mountains. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in extreme breadth, and is 1,340 ft. in alt. above sea-level. Its principal affluent is the Lorze, an efflux of Lake Egeri, which it receives on the N at Chain, and which afterwards conveys its waters to the Reuss. The E bank of this lake is the most fertile. It abounds with fish, and is said to contain carp of 90 lbs weight.

ZUGA, or ZOUGA, a river of South Africa, which flows from the SE extremity of Lake Ngami, in a stream which, for two or three days from the lake, is from 300 to 500 yds. wide, and pursues an E, S, SE, and then NE course, becoming narrower and shallower as it proceeds, until it divides into a number of small rivulets, which are finally absorbed in extensive salt marshes in the great Kalahari desert. Its water is clear, soft, and cold. Its volume of water is largest in October, and it then gradually decreases till June. Its banks, for some distance from the lake, are flat and swampy; they then rise, and are generally of calcareous tufa. They are lined towards the lake by gigantic trees, among which are the baobab, the Palmyra palm, and the banyan. Alligators and hippopotami are numerous in its waters. The Bakoba are the principal dwellers on the islands and banks of the river.

ZUGAR (JEBEL), a volcanic island in the Red sea, having its NE point in N lat. 14° 5′, E long. 42° 48′. It is 28 m. in circumf., and nearly 9 m. long from N to S; and is composed of a series of lofty barren hills. A sprinkling of timber occurs on the N and S parts of the island, and a little grass in some of the valleys affords subsistence to a few antelopes; but the island is only occasionally resorted to by fishermen.

ZUGDAMM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Danzig, on the Werder. Pop. 430.

ZUGERBERG, a group of mountains in Switzerland, in the cant. of Zug, to the E of the town of that name. It presents a generally fertile surface, and has fine fruit trees. Its principal summit, the Kamstal, has an alt. of 912 Paris ft. above the level of the lake.

ZUGLIANO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and to the S of Udine.

ZUG-MERKAYIL, a town of Syria, capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Kesrawan, and about 5 m. from Nahr-el-Kelb. It is of recent foundation, is well-built, and has a handsome church dedicated to St. Michael, two palaces, one belonging to the sheik, with fine gardens, and two convents. Pop. 12,000. The environs are noted for their silk and wine.

ZUHLEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Ruppin. Pop. 368.

ZUHLSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Nieder-Barnim. Pop. 200. —Also a village of the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Arnswalde. Pop. 338.

ZUHLSHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Dramburg. Pop. 320.

ZUHR, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Wittenburg. Pop. 260.

ZUIDER-ZEE, ZUYDER-ZEE, or SUDERSEE [i. e. 'South sea'], an inlet of the German ocean, on the coast of Holland, enclosed by the prov. of North Holland on the W, those of Utrecht and Gelderland on the S, the prov. of Over Yssel on the E, and that of Friesland on the NE. Stretching across its entrance on the N, are the islands of Ameland, Schelling, Vlieland, and Texel, and to the SE of these near the opening of the gulf is the island of Wieringen. Between Stavoren, the W extremity of Friesland, and Enkhuizen in Holland, the Zuider-Zee does not exceed 11 m. in breadth; further S it expands into a circular basin, forming the Zuider-Zee, properly so called, and presents a diameter of 45 m. The total area is estimated at 1,207 sq. m. To the SW it is connected by the Pampus channel and Het-Y, on the S bank of which is Amsterdam, with the Haarlem Meer. The entrance to the gulf is encumbered with sand-banks. The Zuider-Zee, properly so called, has, except near the shores, comparatively few. It contains the islands of Schokland, on the E of Urk towards the centre, and of Marken in the SW. The Yssel, a branch of the Rhine, and the Vecht with its affluent, the Zwarte-water, in the E, and another Vecht, a branch of the Rhine, on the S, are its chief tributaries. The southern part of the gulf was formerly a lake named Flevo. It received the Yssel, and discharged a stream into the sea, then 50 m. distant. In 1170, Lake Flevo rose to such a height, that the water spread over the land as far as Utrecht, and the people of that town caught fish from the walls. In 1230, 100,000 persons were drowned in Friesland; and from this date encroachments were rapid: the barrier-islands on the sea-board were diminished in size, and the channels between them deepened. By the wasting action of successive inundations, the Zee grew to nearly its present extent by the beginning of the fifteenth century. On some occasions the water has stood 8 ft. above the surface of the dikes in Friesland and Gelderland. The wind most dreaded on the shores of the Z. is one which beginning at the S, sweeps gradually round, and blows for a time from the NW. This pours in such a heaped-up mass of water from the German ocean, that the dams, except under extraordinary circumstances, are too low to repel it, and meadows, farms, towns, and villages, are overwhelmed. The tide runs with great velocity through the channels between the islands, particularly at the Helder, or 'Hell's-door,' as the Dutch name signifies. The growth of the Z. has resembled that of the Haarlemmer-meer, but on a grander scale. The average depth of the two is about the same, excepting certain cavities in the Z. which are very profound; and the formation of a

barrier-dike in water not more than 12 ft. deep appears to be a practicable undertaking. The project is to construct a dike, with buttresses and floodgates across the narrowest part of the Z., from Medemblik or Enkhuysen, on the peninsulated portion of N. Holland, to Stavoren in Friesland. The cost, as estimated, would be £5,000,000. In the spring of 1856, the Z. in consequence of the long continuance of northerly and easterly winds, was almost dry. Between Geneminden, Blockzil, Lemmer, Kampen, and Harderwyk the bed of the sea might be crossed dry footed, and steamboats and other vessels were everywhere high on the sands.

ZUIDHORN, a village of Holland, in the prov., arrond., and 7 m. W of Groningen. Pop. 1,400.

ZUIDLAND, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, to the E of Helvoetsluis. Pop. 1,200.

ZUIDSCHOTE, a village of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 590.

ZUILWOLDE, a village of Holland, in the prov. and to the NE of Groningen.—Also a village of the prov. of Drentheim, to the SE of Meppen. Pop. 1,120.

ZUJAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 57 m. NE of Granada, partido and 6 m. N of Baza, near the Barbata. Pop. 1,655. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary. In the vicinity are mines of copper, and sulphureous springs and baths.

ZUKIN, a village of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the Turnah, 8 m. SE of Kandahar.

ZUKLEBE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Sorau. Pop. 280.

ZUKON. See ZUCKAU.

ZULAUF. See SULAU.

ZULB, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Znaim. Pop. 850.

ZULCHOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, and circle of Randow. Pop. 450.

ZULIA. See SULIA.

ZULICHENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Juterbogk. Pop. 200.

ZULIN, a village of Galicia, in the circle of Stry, on a river of that name. It has a Catholic and a United Greek church.

ZULKENHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Neustettin. Pop. 260.

ZULKOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Kroben. Pop. 240.—Also a village of the circle of Wreschen. Pop. 370.

ZULLA, or XULLA, a town of Abyssinia, in Dankali, in the Hazortas territory, on the S side of Annesley bay, and about 30 m. SE of Arkeeko. In the vicinity are the remains of the ancient *Adule*.

ZULLA, or XULLA, a group of islands, four in number, in the Molucca strait, to the E of the island of Celebes, extending between 1° 55′ and 2° 30′, and between 124° 40′ and 126° 30′ E long. They are high, well-wooded, and populous. One of them, named Xulla-Bessey, is a Dutch factory.

ZULLICHAU, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg and reg. of Frankfort. The circle comprises an area of 350 sq. m. Pop. 39,810.—The town is 24 m. ESE of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in a fertile plain. Pop. in 1843, 4,898. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has four suburbs, a castle, a Lutheran and a Reformed church, an orphans' asylum, and a royal college. It possesses manufactories of fine cloth, hats, hosiery, linen, brandy, and vinegar, and several tanneries.

ZULLSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Torgau. Pop. 348.

ZULLWEIL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant of Soleure and bail. of Thierstein. Pop. 340.

ZULPICH, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Cologne, and circle of Enskirchen. Pop. 1,340. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and tanneries. This town was fortified by the Romans, and called by them Tolbiacum. In the vicinity Clovis successfully resisted the Germans in 496, and in 612 the same locality was the theatre of an engagement between the sons of King Childebert and Thierry II., king of Burgundy.

ZULTE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 17 m. WSW of Ghent. Pop. of dep. 2,002; of com. 296.

ZULTEPEC, or SULTEPEC, a village of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, 30 m. SW of Toluca. Pop. 2,000. The surrounding district is named La-Plata, from its silver mines.

ZULUS, a remarkable tribe of Kaffirs, occupying the country to the N of Natal, and separated from it by the Tuguela river. Their territory is fertile, yielding dhurra and millet, and good pasturage; the greater part of the surface is covered with jungle, and infested by wild animals and venomous reptiles. The Z. are a tall, athletic, well-proportioned race; warlike in their habits, and surpassing most African tribes in intelligence, but improvident, superstitious, and cruel. About seventy years ago, the Z. were an inconsiderable race, finding a scanty livelihood on the banks of the Mozambique channel, and to the N and E of what is now Natal. In this tribe, however, rose a family the members of which for several generations governed the Z. with a rod of iron. The first of these chiefs was named Essenzingercona. Warlike and ambitious, he led the tribe from the swamps of the Mozambique into the more fertile regions of the interior, and, falling upon the inhabitants, either massacred or drove them out of their possessions. Chaka—a man whose name is as terrible in Zulu annals as Domitian or Nero in Roman, was sent by his father Essenzingercona, to live with the king of a neighbouring tribe. Shortly afterwards the monarch died, and a younger brother of Chaka reigned in his stead. Chaka spread a report of his own death, and returning in disguise, with the aid of another of his brothers, murdered the new monarch and proclaimed himself king, his first care being to exterminate all Essenzingercona's councillors and friends, and then to assassinate his accomplice brother. He then attacked the king who had shown him hospitality, killed him, exterminated half his people, and made the rest swear fidelity. A rapid round of similar expeditions took place. Chaka became the sole, absolute, and despotic monarch and master of what might be called a kingdom. Isaacs—now a Natal settler, and who was forced to accompany Chaka on several of these dreadful raids—witnessed a massacre which Chaka instituted as a sort of sacrifice to the manes of his mother, which lasted a fortnight, and in which it was estimated that upwards of 10,000 people were slain: Chaka, beginning to grow old, had that done to himself by his brother Dingarn which he had done to the brother of both. Dingarn was a modified sort of Chaka. He did not kill so many people as Chaka—for European influence was beginning to assert itself, and the missionaries were saving many lives; but Dingarn, in his heart, was as cruel and as treacherous as his predecessor, and at length, incensed at the trespasses of the Dutch boers upon what he considered his dominions, he invited upwards of 60 of the principal of these farmers to a dinner of friendship. They went, unhappily, unarmed. In the middle of the feast each boer was struck down senseless from behind, and then, before death, impaled upon spikes prepared for the purpose. As might have been expected, the countrymen of the victims took a fearful and a bloody revenge. Every man of white blood, for hundreds of miles around, obeyed the call with all his trusty servants; and about half the tribe of Z. revolted against Dingarn, and joined the Dutch. Dingarn led the remainder of his warriors, and a desperate encounter ended in the rout of Dingarn's army, and his own flight to a neighbouring chief, who received him courteously, and murdered him in the night. This expedition and battle is called by the Dutch people 'the Volks Raid,' and is the Waterloo of Natal and the Cape colony. It broke the power of the Z., and their present king, Panda, has the good sense to prefer trading to fighting, and, by the advice of the colonial authorities, now his neighbours, has abolished the murderous and despotic system of his ancestors. Zulu is, however, far from being yet in a satisfactory state of civilization, but it is immeasurably better than when subjected to the tender mercies of Chaka and Dingarn. Nearly 100,000 Zulus fled during the last reign to Natal.

ZULZ, or BIALA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 24 m. SSW of Oppeln, and circle of Neustadt, on the Biala. Pop. in 1834, 2,739. It has a castle, three churches, and a synagogue. Lace is its chief article of manufacture.

ZULZENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, and circle of Nimptson. Pop. 468.

ZUMAMPA, a town of La-Plata, in the prov. and 150 m. NE of Cordova.

ZUMARRAGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of

Guipuzcoa, and partido of Vergara, 21 m. SW of San-Sebastian, near the r. bank of the Urola, over which is a bridge, which forms a communication between this town and Villa-Real. Pop. 969.

ZUMAYA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, and arrond. of Azpeitia, 18 m. W of San-Sebastian, at the foot of a mountain, and at the confluence of the Urola with the gulf of Gascogny. It has a small fishing port, and is well and regularly built. Pop. 1,500. It has a town-house, a handsome edifice, a square, several fountains, a convent, and two hospitals. The adjacent fisheries are important, and in the vicinity are quarries of jasper and limestone.

ZUMAYAQUE, a village of Guatimala, in the state of that name. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics. Cacao is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

ZUMBO, a settlement of Mozambique, on an island of the Zambese, about a month's journey WSW of Tite. The Portuguese have a factory here. The trade consists chiefly in gold from the mines of Abutua, Pamba, and Murusura, ivory from the banks of the Orange river, and iron, copper, and coal of the vicinity. The surrounding district is richly wooded.

ZUM-BUM, a lake of Nigritia, in the district of Bedee, to the E of Houssa, and 12 m. ENE of Bedeguna.

ZUMEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Burgos, on the Urbel. Pop. 200.

ZUMHOF, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Welzheim. Pop. 300.

ZUMHOLZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Freiburg. Pop. 247.

ZUMIKON, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, and bail. of Meilen. Pop. 711.

ZUMILIANSK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, to the NE of Novo-Tcherkask.

ZUMMERN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Eger, and bail. of Tachau. Pop. 270.

ZUMPANGO, a town of Guatimala, in the state of that name, and dep. of Sacatepec and Chimaltenango, and district of Texar. Pop. 4,800.—Also a small lake of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, and to the NW of the lake of San Christoval. It is divided by the dike of the Calzada-de-la-Cruz-del-Rey into two basins, distinguished by the names of Zitlaltepec and Cayotepec. It receives the Pachuca on the NE. The Guantitlan, which formerly flowed into it on the W, now joins the Zula. On the NE bank of the lake is a town of the same name. Pop. 4,000.

ZUNDER (Gross and Klein), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Danzig. Pop. 930.

ZUNDERSBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and presidial of Bruckenau. Pop. 404.

ZUNDERT, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, and SW of Breda. Pop. 3,500.

ZUNEDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Burgos. Pop. 225.

ZUNGOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 7 m. SE of Ariano, and cant. of Villanova, on a hill. Pop. 1,800. It has a collegiate church. This town was founded by the Normans, by whom a fortress was erected in the locality to repress the incursions of the Greeks.

ZUNIGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, 36 m. SW of Pamplona, in the valley of the Solana. Pop. 260.

ZUNIGA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, prov. and 42 m. S of Carthagena.

ZUNIL, a market-town of Guatimala, in the district of Quezaltenango. Pop. 2,900.

ZUNSWEYER, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Offenburg. Pop. 1,430.

ZUNTERSBACH, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Henau, and circle of Schluchtern, and bail. of Schwarzenfels. Pop. 410.

ZUNZGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basle, and bail. of Sissach. Pop. 633.

ZUNZINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bail. of Mullheim. Pop. 230.

ZUPPA-XUPPA ['Four Counties'], a district of Austria, in Dalmatia, in the circle of Cattaro, consisting of four counties, viz.: Lazzarovich, Boicovich, Clubanovich, and Tuicovich. It is very populous, and its inhabitants, although employed chiefly in agriculture, are distinguished in many of their customs and manners from the surrounding people.

ZUR (Ras-el), a headland of Arabia, in the Persian gulf, to the S of Erzug bay.

ZURAWIA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Bromberg, and circle of Schubin. Pop. 280.

ZUR-BURG. See Burg.

ZURGENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. NE of Almeria, partido of Huercalovera, on the r. bank of the Almanzor. Pop. 2,930. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and saltpetre.

ZURGHEIM, a Moorish tribe of the W part of the Sahara, in the vicinity of Mongearts.

ZURI, a small island of the Adriatic, dependent on Dalmatia, in N lat. 43° 38′ 30″, and E long. 15° 40′ 20″. It has coral fisheries, and contains a village.

ZURICH, a northern canton of Switzerland; bounded on the N by Baden and by the territory of Schaffhausen; on the E by the cantons of Thurgau and St. Gall; on the S by Schwyz and Zug; and on the W by Aargau. It has an area of 690 sq. m.; and is in length from N to S about 32 m.; in breadth 25 m. It is somewhat smaller than the average size of an English county; but its pop., 250,698 in 1850, is such as to rank it next to Geneva in density, and among the best-peopled tracts of the continent of Europe: the number of inhabitants being on an average 3,499 to a sq. league; while the average for all Switzerland, in 1850, was 1,370 to a sq. league. The density of the population of this canton is owing less to the fertility of the soil, than to the long continued enjoyment of good government, and consequent habits of industry. The general aspect is pleasant, though without that bold and magnificent scenery which marks the interior and south of Switzerland. The hills do not rise above 3,200 ft., and are separated by beautiful valleys and lakes. There are no glaciers in this cant., the highest mountains being covered with forests and constant verdure. The principal summits are the Allmannskette, the Lägernkette, and the Albikette.—The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Reuss, and the Limmat; all pursuing a W or NW course. The smaller streams are the Thur, the Töss, the Sihl or Sil, and the Glatt. The Limmat is navigable, and flowing through the lake of Zurich, unites with the Aar below Baden. The other lakes are, the Greiffen-see, and the Pfeffikon-see, on the E of Zurich; the Katzen-see on the NW, and the Türler-see on the SW. Among the mineral springs are those of Nidel or Nydelbad, the two Geirenbads, Röslibad, and the baths of Zollikhof, Arnheim, and Drathschmittlein.—The climate is mild, the greatest cold never exceeding 7° 25′, and the greatest heat 70° of Fahr. It rains upon an average 100

days in the year. The soil is not naturally fertile, but rendered productive by careful cultivation. In no part of Switzerland is irrigation, manuring, and the mixture of different soils, better understood: rich pastures and extensive orchards meet the eye of the traveller in every direction. The cattle are in general of a good breed. Wine is cultivated; and the quality, in certain tracts of favourable exposure, is good; but in general it is thin and sharp. The cyder and cherry-brandy are excellent. The manufactures of this canton are mostly carried on by weavers in their own houses, to which are attached patches of land. The fabrics are chiefly cotton and light silk stuffs; also linen, woollen, and leather. The iron-steam-boats which ply on the lake are all built here. Corn is imported, the produce being inadequate to the consumption.—In its mode of government, this canton was long aristocratic; but since 1831 the government, as far as election goes, has been democratic. The great council or legislative body of 213 members is elected by universal suffrage. The session of this council is short, the executive functions being committed to 19 of its members. The revenue of the cant. is about £50,000; its contingent to the military force of Switzerland is 3,858 men. The inhabitants are, with the exception of two Catholic parishes, almost all Calvinists. Having joined the Swiss confederacy soon after 1315, this cant. was long the principal state, and had the honour of giving a president to the diet, as well as of receiving at Zurich the ambassadors of foreign powers. At present it ranks in the diet next to the cant. of Berne. Its territory was the scene of important military operations in 1798 and in 1799.

ZURICH, the capital of the above cant., stands on the river Limmat, at its outlet from the N extremity of the lake of Zurich, in a narrow valley between hills, 46 m. ESE of Basle, and 60 m. ENE of Berne. It was fortified with a wall and ditch, and is neat and clean, though most of the houses are old fashioned, and the ramparts have been levelled since 1833. The population, 10,475 in 1812, and 17,040 in 1850, are almost all Calvinists. Z. contains few public buildings of note. The *rath-haus* or town-hall is large and well situated, but inelegant; the cathedral is an old massive structure; of the four other churches, none are entitled to notice; on the other hand, the beauty of scenery is striking. The archery-ground, which extends along the banks of the Limmat to the spot where that river is joined by the Sil, a copious stream flowing from the southward, is one of the finest walks in Switzerland; and there are a number of fine promenades around the town. Z. having in its lake and river the advantage of water-communication, has long been a place of manufacture and trade, and is now celebrated for its silk and cotton manufactures, and calico-printing. So early as the 13th cent., we read of fabrics of woollens, linen, and leather, in this place; here were also silk-works, small in extent but of note in an age when manufacturing industry was backward. They were soon surpassed by those of Tours and Lyons, and have been latterly replaced by cotton-works, which are carried on to a considerable extent. Few places of the size of Z. have surpassed it in the cultivation of literature. It contains extensive collections of books, manuscripts, paintings, and antiques. The town-library founded in 1628, contains 40,000 vols.; that of the cathedral is also considerable. Of schools and literary establishments, great and small, there are here no less than 24. Philosophy, divinity, and classics, are taught in the *Collegium Carolinum*, but most young divines are educated in Germany. There are here also a military and a medical seminary, a botanical garden, and a society of physics, economics, and natural history. Z. is the seat of the *vorort* or Swiss diet, alternately with Berne and Lucerne. A railway connects Z. with Baden or Aargau.

ZURICHER-SEE, a lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent, chiefly through the canton of Z., but partly also between those of Schwyz and St. Gall. It is divided into an upper and lower lake by the strait at Rapperschwyl, which, the breadth being little more than a quarter of a mile, is crossed by a long wooden bridge; in other places the breadth varies to the extent of nearly 3 miles. Its entire length is about 30 m. in a long irregular course. Its greatest depth is 600 ft. This lake, without rivalling those of Geneva or Lucerne in awful sublimity of scenery, is still one of the finest in Europe, being surrounded by a populous and well cultivated country, and the prospects on its banks being richly varied. It abounds in fish, and affords the means of extensive water-carriage. By the Linth it is connected with the lake of Wallenstadt.

ZURITE, a town of Peru, in the dep. and 30 m. NW of Cuzco.

ZURMATT, a village of Switzerland, cant. of Valais, and bail. of Visp, in the Matterthal. Pop. 369.

ZURMIE, or ZIRMIE, a town of Nigritia, in Houssa, on the r. bank of the Quarama or Kambarra, 100 m. ESE of Saccatu, in a fine plain. This town was visited by Clapperton in 1826.

ZURNAE, a fortress of Afghanistan, 44 m. SW of Ghuznee, on the road thence to Cabul, and at some distance from the r. bank of the Logurk.

ZUROMIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. and 23 m. NNE of Plock, and obwod of Mlawa. Pop. 1,360.

ZUROW, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, prov. of Mecklenburg, and bail. of Schwerin. Pop. 220. It has glass and tile-works.

ZUROW, or ZUROJONA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 18 m. E of Stry, at the confluence of the Swica and Dniester.

ZURRAH, ZEREH, ZARANG, DURRAH, HAMUN, KHASHEK, or LOUKH, a lake of Afghanistan, in Seistan, near the Persian frontier. It is still little known, but is stated to be 105 m. in length from ENE to WSW, and 30 m. in breadth. It receives the Helmund at the E extremity, and the Furrah-Rud on the NE, but has no apparent outlet. Its waters are said by Ebn-Haukal to be sweet and abounding in fish, rising and falling periodically with the season, and bordered with reeds.: Elphinstone, on the other hand, pronounces the waters to be scarcely drinkable, and that they annually occasion extensive inundations. Near its centre is an island named Kohizor or Killahi, on which is Fort Rustam. This lake is the *Aria Palus* of ancient geographers.

ZURSACH, a village of Austria, in the country below the Ens, and upper circle of the Wienerwalde, near Gottweig. Garnets of fine quality are found in the environs.

ZURSZYM, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Sanok.

ZURUKHAITNEWSK, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, SE of Nertchinsk, on the confines of China.

ZURUMA, or ZARUMA, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, prov. and 30 m. NW of Loxa, in the midst of the Andes, at an alt. of 10,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 6,000. It was previous to the exhaustion of the rich gold mines in the vicinity extremely populous.

ZURUMILLO, a town of Peru, in the dep. and 105 m. E of Truxillo, near the r. bank of the Maranon.

ZURZACH, a market-town of Switzerland, capital of a circle in the cant. of Aargau, on the l. bank of the Rhine, 18 m. NE of Aarau. Pop. 700. Near the town are the ruins of the castle of Kussenberg, and the site of the *Forum Tiberii* of the Romans. Pop. of district 11,500.

ZUSAM, a river of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, which has its source to the SW of Augsburg; runs NNE; and, after a course of about 45 m., joins the Danube on the r. bank, opposite Donauworth.

ZUSAMALTHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, and presidial of Wertingen, on the Zusam, to the NW of Augsburg. Pop. 490.

ZUSAMZELL, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, in the presidial of Wertingen. Pop. 200.

ZUSCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Treves. Pop. 634.

ZUSCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, and circle of Brilon. Pop. 440.—Also a town of Waldeck, in the district of the Eder. Pop. 799.—Also a town of the principality of Waldeck, and bail. of Eder, on the Elbe, 17 m. SW of Cassel. Pop. 1,000.

ZUSCHERING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia and presidial of Neuburg. Pop. 630.

ZUSENHOFEN, a village of Baden, circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Oberkirch. Pop. 615.

ZUSMARSHAUSEN, a presidial and town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Middle Rhine. Pop. 15,800. The town is on the Zusam, 15 m. WNW of Augsburg. Pop. 931. It has a castle and an hospital.

ZUSOW, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seignory of Wismar and bail. of Warin. Pop. 220.

ZUSSDORF, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Ravensburg, on the confines of Baden. Pop. 206.

ZUTKUERQUE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Audriucq, 12 m. NW of the Omer. Pop. 1,862.

ZUTPHEN, a town of Holland, capital of an arrondissement and canton of the same name, in the prov. of Gelderland, 9 m. S of Deventer, and 17 m. ENE of Arnheim, on the Yssel, by which it is divided into two parts, and at the confluence of the Berkel, in N lat. 52° 8′ 24″, and E long. 10° 11′ 39″. Pop. 10,000. It is well-built and fortified, and contains an ancient cathedral, or *groote-kerk*, Saint-Walburga, with a lofty tower, a town-house, and council buildings, with a peel of 36 bells, and a Latin school. It has paper, oil, tan, and fulling-mills and tanneries, and carries on an active trade in grain. The view of Z. across the river Yssel is striking: its bastions, bridges, and the great tower of Saint Walburga contrasting remarkably with the vast plains through which the Berkel and the Yssel flow to their point of confluence here. The environs are pleasant, and contain considerable quantities of salt. Z. is of great antiquity, and was formerly a Hanse town. In 1572, it was pillaged by the Spaniards under Frederick of Toledo, son of the Duke of Alba, and again in 1583 by the Duke of Parma. In 1591 it was taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau, and in 1672 was captured and dismantled by the French. —The arrond. comprises 14 cant. Pop. 80,000.

ZUTTAU, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch and seignory of Napagedl. Pop. 580.

ZUTTLINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Neckarsulm. Pop. 490.

ZUTZ. See Zuz.

ZUTZEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Luckau. Pop. 380.—Also a village of the reg. of Potsdam, and circle of Angermunde. Pop. 220.

ZUTZER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, and circle of Deutschkrone. Pop. 450.

ZUTZKEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Konigsberg, and circle of Gerdauen. Pop. 200.

ZUTZLAN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Koniggratz. Pop. 340.

ZUURBERG, a district of South Africa, to the N of the co. of Somerset, bordering on Hottentotia. It is intersected by a range of mountains of the same name, forming a continuation of the Snowy mountains, and is divided from the district of Graaf Reynet by a river also called Zuurberg, an affluent of the Nu-Gariep.

ZUURBRAK, or Moses Kraal, an English Missionary establishment and village of South Africa, in the district and 15 m. ENE of Zwellendam, on the Buffeljagts river.

ZUUREVELD, a village of South Africa, in the district of Albany or Zuureveld, to the NE of Bathurst. See also Albany.

ZUVIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 3 m. S of Granada, on the l. bank of the Genil. Pop. 3,095. It has a parish-church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary.

ZUYDER-ZEE. See Zuider-Zee.

ZUZ, or Zutz, a market-town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in the Haute-Engadine, on the l. bank of the Inn, and 27 m. SE of Coire. Pop. 423. Romani is chiefly spoken by the inhabitants.

ZUZELLA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 460.

ZUZENHAUSEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. of Enisheim, on the Elseuz. Pop. 1,040.

ZUZGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aarau, and bail. of Rheinfelden. Pop. 775.

ZUZWEIL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, and bail. of Wyl. Pop. 1,127.

ZVENIGOROD, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. W of Moscow, on the l. bank of the Moskva, in a pleasant and picturesque situation. Pop. 1,000. It has a citadel, situated on a height, and three churches, and contains a salt magazine, a brandy store, and manufactories of silk-fabrics. In the vicinity is the convent of Savinskoi-Storojevskoi.

ZVENIGORODKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 102 m. SSE of Kiev, on the Guiloi-Tikitch. Pop. 800.

ZVERINOGOLOVSKAIA-KREPOST, a town and fort of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk and district of Kourgan, on the r. bank of the Tobol. Pop. 400. It has two churches.

ZVERLIK, or Isperyik, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 51 m. SW of Widdin.

ZVINGI. See Sving.

ZVORNIK, or Isvornik, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 39 m. SW of Czabatz, and 57 m. NE of Bosna-Serai, on the l. bank of the Drina. Pop. 15,000. It is fortified, and has two castles, several mosques, and Greek and Catholic churches. It possesses several manufactories, and carries on an active trade, especially in timber, with Belgrade and Semlin. In the vicinity are mines of argentiferous lead.

ZWAINDORF, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Budweis, and bail. of Kaplitz. Pop. 280.

ZWALBACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Ircoes, and circle of Merzig. Pop. 200.

ZWALLINNEN, a village of Prussia, reg. of Gumbinnen, and circle of Johannisberg. Pop. 200.

ZWALUWE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant. Pop. 2,000.

ZWAMMERDAM, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,120.

ZWANOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pardubitz, and bail. of Schwarzkostelitz. Pop. 410.

ZWARTDOON, a river of South Africa, in the district of Clan-William, which has its source in the Kamiesbergen; directs its course first S; then bends W; and joining Green river, falls into the ocean in S lat. 30° 55′.

ZWARTE-BERG, [*i. e.* 'Black Mountain',] a mountain of South Africa, in the district of Swellendam, which it intersects from W to E.—Also a mountain in the N part of the district of Stellenbosch.

ZWARTE-BERG (GROOTE), [*i. e.* 'Great Black Mountain',] a range of mountains in South Africa, extending from W to E along the confines of the districts of Worcester and Zwellendam, Beauford, and George, and presenting a total length of about 270 m. They average from 2,500 ft. to 3,500 ft. in height, and contain mineral springs.

ZWARTEGAT, a commune of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Clercken. Pop. 100.

ZWARTELINJES, a river of South Africa, in the district of Clan-William, which has its source in the Kamiesbergen; runs W, and falls into the ocean in S lat. 29° 56′.

ZWARTENBROCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Hundelgen. Pop. 335.

ZWARTESLUIS, a fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of Ober-Yssel, and cant. of Hasselt, and 11 m. N of Zwolle, on the r. bank of the Zwarte-water, at the confluence of the Havelter-Aa, and at some distance from the Zuider-Zee. Pop. 2,500.

ZWARTE-WATER [*i. e.* 'Black Water',] a river of Holland, in the prov. of Ober-Yssel, and arrond. of Zwolle, which is formed, a little above the town of that name, by the confluence of four streams, which unite at Vecht, and which, after a course of about 15 m., in a generally NNW direction, falls into the Zuider-Zee, near Geneminden and Zwartesluis.

ZWARTINHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Guaed-Mechelen. Pop. 158.

ZWARTKLIP, or OORLOGSKLOOF, a river of South Africa, in the district of Clan-William, which has its source in the W side of the Roggeveld-Bergen; runs W, and after a course of about 120 m., joins the Great Doom or Thorn river, about 20 m. above the confluence of that river with Elephants or Olifants river.

ZWARTVELD, a commune of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Markegem. Pop. 100.

ZWATZEN, a village of Saxe-Weimar, in the prov. of Weimar, and bail. of Jena. Pop. 370.

ZWECKEL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, and circle of Recklinghausen. Pop. 470.

ZWEEL, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, SW of Emmen. Pop. 800.

ZWEHRENBERG, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, and bail. of Calw. Pop. 279.

ZWEIBRODT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 300.

ZWEIBRUCKEN, or ZWEI-BRUGGEN, or DEUX-PONTS, a canton and town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, pleasantly situated on the Erlbach, 52 m. W of Spire, and 66 m. SW of Mayence. Pop. 7,920. It is of small extent, but is well and regularly built. It has a fine castle, formerly the residence of the ducal family of Z., a Calvinist and two Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, and an orphans' asylum. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, steel-ware, tobacco, gypsum, oil-mills, and tanneries. The printing press of this town, noted for its fine editions of the classics, was, during the French occupation, removed to Strasburg. In the environs are the remains of the chateau built by Stanislaus, king of Poland, and of the castle of Carlsberg belonging to the Duke de Deux-Ponts, and destroyed during the French Revolution.—The duchy of Zweibrucken was formerly a county-fief of the bishopric of Metz. Half of it was sold to Stephen, count-palatine of the Rhine, third son of the emperor Robert, and the other half passed to Philip V., count of Hanau, by his marriage with the daughter of James, last duke of Z. These two portions were reunited by Louis-le-Novi, the first duke, and the duchy was ever held by a descendant of the counts-palatine. It fell by succession to Charles XI., king of Sweden, but the king of France, desirous of reviving the rights of sovereignty on the duchy, took it in 1676, and held it till after the peace of Ryswick. Charles XII. leaving no heir, the duchy fell to Gustavus Emmanuel, and thence to John Casimir. The duke of Z. had a sitting and voice in the diets of the empire, when he took rank in the college of princes. His revenue was estimated at 1,375,000 francs. This duchy was repeatedly possessed by the French between 1792 and 1794, and in 1802 was ceded by the treaty of Luneville to France. In 1814 it was granted in exchange for other territory to Bavaria.

ZWEIBRUGGEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Aachen, and circle of Geilenkirchen. Pop. 200.

ZWEIDORF, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the circle of Wendisch, and bail. of Boitzinburg. Pop. 240.—Also a village of the duchy and circle of Brunswick. Pop. 350.

ZWEIFALTEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Munsingen, on the Aach, 30 m. SW of Ulm. Pop. in 1840, 306, of whom 277 were Catholics. It has a fine convent, now used as a lunatic asylum, and in the vicinity the chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Loretto, a much frequented place of pilgrimage. This town was united to Wurtemberg in 1802.

ZWEIFEILE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Aachen, and circle of Montjou, on the Vicht. Pop. 580. It has manufactories of cloth and of iron-ware.

ZWEIFLINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. of Oehringen. Pop. 260.

ZWEIMEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Merseburg. Pop. 230.

ZWEINAUNDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. of Leipsig. Pop. 327.

ZWEINERT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, and circle of Lebus. Pop. 200.

ZWEISIMMEN, a village and parish of Switzerland, in the cant. and 30 m. S of Berne, and bail. of Ober-Simmenthal, at the confluence of the Great and Little Simmen. Pop. 2,128.

ZWEIT-BAUENSCHAFT, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Dusseldorf, and circle of Geldern. Pop. 250.

ZWELLENDAM, a district and town of South Africa. The district is bounded on the N by the district of Worcester; on the E by that of George; on the S by the Atlantic; and on the W by the district of Stellenbosch. It is intersected from W to E by the Zwarte-Berg, and running along the N confines is the Groote Zwarte-Berg. Pop. 13,800. The

principal rivers are the Breede, with its affluents the Zondereinde, Beffelgots, and Slange, which falls into St. Sebastian bay, and the Gauritz, which receives the waters of the Buffels and Taun in this district, and forms its line of separation from the district of George. St. Sebastian bay contains Beaufort port, formed by the embouchure of the Breede, and is enclosed on the W by Cape Infanta. Further WSW is Struys bay, and thence SW Cape Lagullas, the S extremity of Africa. Towards the W extremity of the district, and to the N of Danger Point, is Walker's bay. Its chief towns are Zwellendam and Caledon.—The town of Z. is situated to the S of the Zwarte-Berg, about 6 m. N of Breede river, and 120 m. E of Cape Town. Pop. 1,800.

ZWENKAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle and to the S of Leipsig, and bail. of Pegau, on the r. bank of the Flossgrabens. Pop. in 1843, 2,612. It has a suburb, and possesses manufactories of cloth and saltpetre.

ZWENTENDORF, a village of Austria, in the country below the Enns, and circle of the Oberweirwald, on the Danube. Pop. 550.—Also a village of the Lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, and bail. of Ernstbrunn, on the Zapâ. Pop. 360.

ZWERGEN, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and bail. of Hofgeismar. Pop. 628.

ZWERINCK, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Gitschin, and bail. of Podiebrad. Pop. 200.

ZWERNDORF, a village of Austria, in the country below the Enns, Lower district of the Mannhartsberg, and bail. of Marchegg. Pop. 360.

ZWESTEN, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle of Fritzlar, and bail. of Jesberg, on the Wezelbach. Pop. 1,156.

ZWETHAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Merseburg, and circle of Torgau. Pop. 330.

ZWETKOFZEN, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Marburg. Pop. 300.

ZWETTEL, or ZWELL, a town of Austria, in the country below the Enns, and Upper circle of the Mannhartsberg, on the l. bank of the Great Kamp, at the confluence of the Zwettel, and 26 m. NW of Krems. Pop. 1,092. It has a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1138, with a valuable library. It possesses manufactories of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, ribbon, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in flax, hemp, wool, grain, and cattle.

ZWETTEL (KURZEN), a town of Austria, in the country above the Enns, regency of Linz, and circle of Muhl, on the Great Rottel, 11 m. W of Rottel. It has extensive manufactories of linen.

ZWEYBRUCKEN. See ZWEIBRUCKEN.

ZWICKAU, a kreis or circle, amt and town of Saxony. The circle comprises an area of 84.25 German sq. m. Pop. in 1852, 735,557. The town is on the l. bank of the Mulde, 20 m. WSW of Chemnitz, at an alt. of 850 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 7,239; in 1840, 8,806; in 1852, 12,000. It was formerly fortified, and has several suburbs, four churches, a gymnasium, with a library of 16,000 volumes, an hospital, and two military stores, and a house of correction, formerly the castle of Osterstein. It possesses manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, nails, sealing-wax, and cards, bleacheries, and dye-works, and has an important entrepot trade in salt. Coal is wrought in the environs.—Also a small town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 28 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau, on the Bober. Pop. 3,800.

ZWIEFALLENDORF, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Riedlingen, on the Danube. Pop. 380. It has a castle.

ZWIELIPP, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Koslin, and circle of Furstenthum. Pop. 270.

ZWIERCYNICE, a village of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Lublin, and obwod of Zamos. It has a large brewery.

ZWIESEL, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, and presidial of Regen, on the Schwarzen-Regen. Pop. 2,245. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of wooden-ware, and extensive breweries.

ZWIESELAN (OBER and UNTER), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, and presidial of Regen. Pop. 324.

ZWIESELDORF, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, and bail. of Thun. Pop. 237.

ZWIESIGKO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Schweinitz. Pop. 230.

ZWIESTON, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Wotitz. Pop. 440.

ZWIKAU, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. and bail. of Bohmisch-Leipa. Pop. 4,380. It has manufactories of linen.

ZWIKOWETZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Prague, and bail. of Horzowitz. Pop. 480.

ZWIN, a small arm of the North sea, on the confines of the Belgian prov. of West Flanders, and the Dutch prov. of Zeeland, to the W of the island of Cassandria, and to the N of L'Ecluse. The canal of Bruges terminates here.

ZWINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, and bail. of Laufen. Pop. 370.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Starkenburg, and bail. of Bensheim, 13 m. S of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bail. of Eberbach, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 380.

ZWINGENDORF, a village of Austria, in the country below the Enns, and Lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, on the Palka. Pop. 500.

ZWINOMASS, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency and circle of Pilsen. Pop. 240.

ZWINZEN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the regency of Budweis, and bail. of Kruman. Pop. 400.

ZWIPPENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Frankfort, and circle of Sorau. Pop. 220.

ZWIRKOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, regency of Budweis, and bail. of Moldauthein. Pop. 240.

ZWIRSCHEN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Hostau. Pop. 220.

ZWISCHENAHN, a parish and village of the duchy and circle of Oldenburg, on the S bank of a small lake of the same name, and 11 m. WNW of Oldenburg. Pop. of bail., 2,953; of village, 280.

ZWISCHENWASSER, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, in the Vorarlberg, and presidial of Feldkirch. Pop. 780.

ZWISCHENWASSERN, formerly HOCKSTEIN, a village of Illyria, in the circle of Klagenfurt, at the confluence of the Olkza and Gulk. It has a fine castle belonging to the bishop of Gurk.

ZWITTAU, or ZWITTAWA, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 39 m. WNW of Olmutz, near the source of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Schwarza. Pop. 3,699. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, is well-built, and contains three churches. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and carries on an active trade also in flax and wool.

ZWITTAWKA, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, on the Zwittau.

ZWITTE, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Bohmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Haida. Pop. 280.

ZWOCHAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Delitsch. Pop. 330.

ZWOISCHEN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Vergreichenstein. Pop. 260.

ZWOLEN. See Alt-Sohl.

ZWOLENSKA-STOLICE. See Sohl.

ZWOLIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Radom. Pop. 2,026.

ZWOLL, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Koniginhof. Pop. 450.

ZWOLLE, or Zwol, an arrondissement, canton, and town of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel. The arrond. comprises five cant. Pop. 50,000. The town is on the Yecht, at the confluence of the Soest, 54 m. ENE of Amsterdam, 9 m. from the Zuider-Zee, and at some distance from the r. bank of the Yssel, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. 16,000. It is fortified, regularly built, and has several spacious streets, intersected with canals. Three gates connect the suburbs with the town properly so called. Z. possesses eight churches, inclusive of the ancient cathedral, and a house-of-correction, and contains manufactories of pins, linen, salt, soap, and sugar refineries, and bleacheries, a vinegar-work, and tanneries. Horses, cattle, butter, and leather are exported from it. In the vicinity is Mount St. Agnes, on which was formerly an Augustine convent, noted as numbering amongst its inmates the celebrated Thomas-a-Kempis.—Also a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. and bail. of Pilsen. Pop. 280.

ZWOLNO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Schrimm. Pop. 250.

ZWONITZ, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Grunhain, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1843, 2,012; in 1849, 2,400. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, blankets, and lace.

ZWONITZ (Nieder), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Grunhain, near the Zwonitz. Pop. 1,200. It has two churches, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics, paper, saw and oil-mills. In the vicinity are beds of porcelain clay, and two mineral springs.

ZWORNIK. See Zvornik.

ZWOTA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Voigtsberg, near Klingenthal. Pop. 1,089.

ZWOTZEN, a village of Reuss-Schleiz, in the prov. of Gera, on the Elster. Pop. 260.

ZWYCHLIN, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 63 m. W of Warsaw. It has several tanneries, and manufactories of gold-ware.

ZWYNAERDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 4 m. S of Ghent, on the Schelde. Pop. 1,802.

ZWYNDRECHT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde, watered by the Schelde. Pop. of dep. 1,935; of com. 1,649.

ZWYNENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Lennick-Saint-Martin. Pop. 102.

ZYDACZOW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Stry, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Dniester. Pop. 2,741, of whom 524 are Jews. It has three churches.

ZYDARKO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, and circle of Gnesen. Pop. 200.

ZYDLOCHWITZE. See Sclowitz.

ZYDOWO, a town of Prussia, in the regency of Bromberg, and circle of Gnesen. Pop. 300.

ZYFEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, and presidial of Liestal. Pop. 910.

ZYFFLICH, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Dusseldorf, and circle of Cleves. Pop. 470.

ZYGHOR, or Jayghur, a port of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. and 174 m. W of Bejapur, on the Concan coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which forms a small bay. This port is well sheltered, but is difficult of access. It has a considerable trade in pepper, salt, and hemp.

ZYGLIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Beuthen. Pop. 290.

ZYGOS, a mountain-range on the frontier of Thessaly, connecting the northern and southern range of Pindus, and over which the road leads from Metzovo to Trikala. The ascent, of three hours, is steep and difficult. The view from the summit of the pass extends from the snowy top of Mount Olympus to the Olytzka and the Suli range. On the side of Albania the eye beholds rugged peaks covered with dark firs; on that of Thessaly it rests upon a succession of beautiful hills and plains, covered with forests of noble birch, oak, and plane-trees.

ZYLDEGHEM, a com. of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Cruyshautein. Pop. 1,090.

ZYMINO, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Schroda. Pop. 240.

ZYORY. See Sorau.

ZYPE, a canton of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, and arrond. of Alkmaer, nearly equidistant from Helder and Alkmaer. Pop. 2,400. It is marshy, but affords good pasturage. It is noted for its sheep. Its chief town is Schagerburg.

ZYRANKA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the E part of the prov. of Jakutsk, an affluent of the Kolyma, which it joins to the N of Verkhne-Kolymski, and after a course in a generally ENE direction of 180 m.

ZYRIA, a mountain of Greece, in the N part of the Morea, near Trikala, a part of the *Cyllene* of the ancients. It has an alt. of 7,605 ft. above sea-level.

ZYRIANES. See Sirianes.

ZYROWA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Gross-Strelitz. Pop. 380.

ZYSKALENFIELD, a mountain of Norway, on the confines of the dioceses of Nordland and Drontheim. It is remarkable for the pyramidal rocks of Torgehatten, which rise to the height of 3,000 ft.

ZYTNO, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Kalisch, obwod and 12 m. S of Petrikau. Pop. 260.

ZYTOMIERZ. See Jitomir.

ZYWIEC, or Saybusz. See Seypusch.

ZYWIELSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kasan, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,300

ZYWODCZYTZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 330.

ZZANG-TSEOU. See Kaldyao-Muran.

ZZUBIN. See Schubin.

APPENDIX.

A LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

SHOWING THE

ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL, AND MODERN DESIGNATIONS BORNE BY THE SAME PLACE.

*** It will be observed from the following List that the Latinized forms of modern geographical nomenclature, as well as the modern forms of ancient names, have been chiefly effected by the substitution of the following terminations for each other.

MODERN.	ANCIENT.
ach or *ack*	*acum* or *achium*
ad	*adum*
agne	*ania*
ailles	*alia*
ain or *eine*	*ania* or *anium*
al	*alium*
alta	*altus*
am	*amum*
an	*ania* or *anum*
ant, anz	*antia*
ar	*aria* or *ara*
atz	*atium*
at	*atum*
au	*avia* or *ovia*
aux	*atium*
berg	*berga*
born	*borna*
burg	*burgum*
c, n, r, t	*iacum*
caster	*castrum*
cester	*cestria*
citta	*civitas*
dorf	*dorfium*
dorp	*dorpium*
dun	*dunum*
e	*a* or *as*
eck	*ecca*
eglia	*elia*
eil or *eille*	*elia*
ein	*inum*
em	*emum*
en	*ena*
ence, en, enz	*entia*

MODERN.	ANCIENT.
ent	*entium*
entre	*inter*
er	*era*
es or *eis*	*ai*
euil	*olium*
ey	*ia* or *eja*
feld	*felda*
fels	*felsa*
ford	*fordia*
frith	*fretum*
furt	*furtum*
gart, garten, gorod, grod	*gardia*
gau	*govia*
gen	*gia* or *ga*
hausen or *husen*	*husium*
hava or *haff*	*hama*
haven	*havia*
heim	*hemium*
hofen	*hofa, horra*, or *hovium*
holm	*holmia*
holz	*holtia*
horst	*horstium*
hut	*hutum*
ich, ig, ik	*icum*
ie	*ia*
igno	*inium*
ili	*clia*
im	*imum*
in	*inum*
itz or *itsch*	*icium* or *itium*
kerchen	*querca*

MODERN.	ANCIENT.
land	*landia*
leben	*laba* or *leba*
mate	*mates*
mold	*moldia*
mond, mons, or *mont*	*montium*
mouth	*muthum*
munde	*munda*
o	*um*
oglio	*oleum*
ogne	*onia*
oise	*osia*
oping	*opia*
oux	*osum*
ow	*ovia*
pel or *poli*	*polis*
por	*pons*
que	*ca*
sand	*sanda*
stadt	*stadium*
stein	*steinium*
stock	*stockium*
thal	*dalia* or *thalia*
vic, wy, or *wyk*	*vicus*
ville	*villa*
wegen	*vegia*
weiss or *weissen*	*alles*
worth	*verda*
z	*ium*
zell	*cella*
zza	*ssa*

AA, or Æ, a river of Holland, the Aa of Overyssel; also the Aade of North Brabant.

AAMANTIA, or Amantia, a fort on the coast of Illyria, Porto-Ragusio.

AARA, Abrinca, Abricca, or Obringa, the river Aar, Aer, or Ahr of Rhenish-Prussia.

AARDALINUS SINUS, the Norwegian bay of Bucker-ford.

AARHUSIA, or Arhusia, the Danish town of Aarhus or Arhus.

AARHUSIUS, or Arhusius-Comitatus, the Danish province of Aarhus or Arhusen.

AASA, the Norwegian port of Aas.

ABA, or Abus, a mountain in Armenia, by some identified with the modern Ararat.

ABÆ, a city of Greece, identified with ruins near the village of Exarcho.

ABACENA, or Abacænum, a town of Sicily, the Sancta-Bigenis in the Val-di-Demona.

ABACUM, the town of Albach or Abach in Lower Bavaria.

ABALLABA, or Abalaba, the town of Appleby in Westmoreland.

ABALLO, or Aballium, the town of Saint-Avalon in the French dep. of Yonne.

ABALUS, or Rantomannia, an island in the Frisch-haff of Prussia.

ABANA, Amana, Bardines, or Chrysorrhosa, a river of Syria, the Barada.

ABANTIAS, an island off the coast of Greece, Eubœa, or Negroponte.

ABANTONIUM, the modern St. Aubenton in the French dep. of Aisne.

ABASCIA, the territory of ABASSIA on the coast of the Black sea.
ABASINIA, the territory of ABYSSINIA or ABESSINIA.
ABATOS, an island in the Nile, generally identified with BIGGEH near Philæ.
ABBATIA, the modern SANCTA-BADIA in the Polesina of Lombardy.
ABBATIA ABUNDANTIÆ, the abbey of NOTRE-DAME-D'ABONDANCE in Savoy.
ABBATIA MARIÆ LUCEDLÆ, the abbey of LUCEDIO in Montferrat.
ABBATIA MARIÆ DE ROSIS, the abbey of ROOSEN, near St. Alost in West Flanders.
ABBATIA BINTENSIS, or HORTUS FLORIDUS, the abbey of BAINDT in Würtemberg.
ABBATIA CÆSARIENSIS, the abbey of KAISERSHEIM in Bavaria.
ABBATIA LORCENSIS, the town and abbey of LOCKUM in Hanover.
ABBATIA ROSACIS, or ABBATIA SANCTI JACOBI, the abbey of ST. JAKOB in Illyria.
ABBATIA SORETHANA, or SORETHIUM, or SORETUM, the cloister of SCHUSSENRIED in Würtemberg.
ABBATIS CELLA, or ABBATUM CELLA, the town of APPENZELL in Switzerland.
ABBATIS VILLA, or ABBAVILLA, or ABBATICO VILLA, the town of ABBEVILLE in France.
ABBEFORTIA, the town of ABBEFORT in Norway.
ABBENDONIA, the town of ABINGDON in Berkshire.
ABDERA, or ABDARA, or AUDERA, the town of ADRA in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean.
ABDERA, a once opulent city of Thrace, the Polystylus of the middle ages, the ruins of which are said to exist near Cape Balustra in Romelia.
ABDUA, the town of LODI, on the Adda in Austrian Italy.
ABDUA, or ADDUA, the ADDA, a river of Italy, falling into the Po near Cremona.
ABELLA, or AVELLA, the AVELLA-VECCHIA of the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
ABELLABA, or ABALLABA, a station on Hadrian's wall in Northumberland, identified with WATCHCROSS.
ABELLINUM, a city of the Hirpini, represented by the modern ABELLINO or AVELLINO in Naples.
ABELLINUM-MARSICUM, a town of Lucania, corresponding to MARSICO-VETERE in the Neapolitan prov. of Basilicato.
ABENSPERGA, ABUSINA, AVENTINUM, or ARUSENA, the town of ABENSBERG in Bavaria.
ABERAVONIUM, ABERAVON in Glamorganshire.
ABERCONVONIUM, ABERCONWAY in Carnarvonshire.
ABERDONA, ABERDONIA, or ABEDONIUM, the city of ABERDEEN in Scotland.
ABERDONIA-VETUS, or DEVONA, the town of OLD ABERDEEN.
ABERDONIA-NOVA, or ABERDEA, the town of NEW ABERDEEN.
ABERFRAVIA, or GADIVA, ABERFRAW in Anglesea.
ABERGONIUM, or GOBANIUM, ABERGAVENNY in Monmouthshire.
ABERISTIVUM, ABERYSTWITH in Cardiganshire.
ABERNETHACA, or ABERONIA, the village of ABERNETHY in Forfarshire.
ABESTA, the port of BAST in the Persian prov. of Segistan.
ABEXIA, the modern ABEX, or HABESH, stretching along the coast of the Red sea.
ABIA, the river ABENS in Upper Bavaria.
ABILA, or ABILLA, a town of Cœle-Syria, the principal city of Abilène, now identified with the village of SUK on the Barada.
ABINDONIA, or ABINTONIA, the town of ABINGDON in Berkshire.
ABLONIUM, the village of ABLON on the Seine in France.
ABNOBA MONS, a name given by Pliny and by Tacitus to a mountain on the SE side of the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, in which the Danube takes its rise.
ABOA, the town of ABO in Finland.
ABOBRICA, or AOBRIGA, a town of Spain, the modern BAYONA on the coast of Galicia.
ABADIACUM, ABADIACON, or ABUDIACUM DANUBIANUM, the modern town of ABACH or ABBACH in Bavaria.
ABOLUS, the modern CANTERA in Sicily between Catania and Syracuse.
ABONITICHOS, ABONI-CASTRUM, or IONOPOLIS, the modern INOBOLI or INEBOLI on the coast of the Black sea.
ABONA ÆSTUARIUM, the DORNOCH FRITH on the N coast of Scotland.
ABONE, or AD ABONAM, the present BITTON in Gloucestershire.
ABORAS, ABORRAS, or CHABORAS, a river of Mesopotamia, the modern KHAPUR, an affluent of the Euphrates, called by Xenophon the ARAXES.
ABOTIS, a town of the Thebaid in Egypt, represented by the modern ABUTIGE.
ABOXIS, or ABOCIMPOLIS, the hamlet of IPSAMBUL or ABUSAMBUL, on the W bank of the Nile.
ABRAVANNUS SINUS, LUCE BAY on the coast of Galloway.
ABRINCA. See AARA.
ABRINCÆ, the French town of AVRANCHES in the dep. of Manche.
ABRONTIUM, the modern ABRANTES on the coast of the Portuguese prov. of Estremadura.
ABROTONUM, an ancient port on the Syrtic coast of N. Africa, identified by Mannert with Sabrata, perhaps the modern TRIPOLI-VECCHIO.
ABSORUS, or AUSORIENSIS-INSULA, the principal island in the group of the Absyrtides, the modern OSERO in the Adriatic.
ABSYRTIDES-INSULÆ, or APSYRTIDES, a group of islands in the Adriatic, off the coast of Illyria, in the Sinus Flanaticus, off the Promontorium Polaticum. They are four in number, and known in modern geography as CHERSO, OSERO, FEROSINA, and CHAO.
ABULA, AVILA in the Spanish prov. of Old Castile.
ABUS, the river HUMBER in England. The name ABUS ÆSTUARIUM is more peculiarly appropriate to the Humber, which is, strictly speaking, the estuary of the united streams of the Trent and the Ouse; while the Ouse itself is designated ABUS FLUVIUS.
ABUSINA. See ABENSPERGA.
ABYDOS, a city of Upper Egypt, now represented by ARABAT-EL-MATFUN. See article ABYDOS.
ABYDUS, ABYDUM, or ABYDONA URIS, a once rich and flourishing town of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Hellespont on the point of land now known as Cape Nagara. See article DARDANELLES.
ABYLA, or ABYLA-COLUMNA, a mountain on the N coast of Africa, one of the pillars of Hercules, the extreme point of the SIERRA-DE-LAS-MONAS. See article ABYLA.
ACA, ACE, ACCO, PTOLEMAIS, COLONIA PTOLEMAIS, a coast town of Syria, the modern ACRE or ST.-JEAN-D'ACRE.
ACALANDRA, a town of Lucania, now represented by the town of SALANDRA in the Neapolitan prov. of Basilicata.
ACALANDRUS, a river of Italy, the SALANDRELLA, falling into the gulf of Tarentium.

ACAMUS PROMONTORIUM, Cape Amant or Salizano on the NW extremity of the island of Cyprus.

ACANTHUS-ÆGYPTIA, a town of the Egyptian Heptanomis, to the S of Memphis, now Dashur.

ACANTHUS MACEDONICA, or Acanthos, a coast town on the Sinus Singiticus in Macedonia, near the modern village of Cheriasa, or Hierisos.

ACAPULCUM, or Portus Aquæ Pulchræ, the port of Acapulco in Mexico.

ACARNANIA, a region of Central Greece, mainly represented by the modern Karlelia or Karnia. The ancient region was bounded by the Sinus Ambrasius, or gulf of Arta, on the N; on the E by the river Achelous; on the SW and W by the Mare Ionium, or Ionian sea. See article Acarnania.

ACAUNUM, Agaunum, or Mauritianum, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, the modern St. Maurice or Moritz, in the Swiss cant. of Valais.

ACCADIA, the peninsula of Acadie, on the frontier of Canada.

ACCI, Colonia, Accitana Gemellensis, in the vicinity of the town of Guadix-el-viejo in the Spanish prov. of Granada.

ACCIPITRUM INSULÆ, Flandricæ, or Terceres Insulæ, the modern group of the Azores.

ACCO. See Aca.

ACCELLIUM, or Aveglio, represented by Arona on the Lago Maggiore, in Sardinia.

ACELUM, or Acilium, a town of Italy, represented by Asola in the Lombardian prov. of Treviso.

ACEMUM, or Achemum, the modern Acheen in Sumatra.

ACCERRÆ, a town of the Insubres in Gallia Cisalpina, now represented by Gherra.—Also a town of Campania, near the sources of the Clanius, the modern Acerra in Naples.

ACESINES, a tributary of the Indus, the modern Chenab.—Also a river of Sicily, the modern Cantera.

ACESTA, Ægesta, Egesta, Segesta, a town of Sicily, in the vicinity of the modern Castell-a-Mare-di-Golfo.

ACHADA, Achata, or Achonrita, the modern Achonree in co. Sligo.

ACHÆORUM PORTUS or Achæon, a haven on the coast of the Troad, at the mouth of the Xanthus or Ergentchal.

ACHAIA, a district of Greece, inhabited by a Pelasgic race, who became afterwards blended with an Ionian colony, when the name of the country was changed from Ægialus to Ionia. About B. C. 1104, a body of Achæi, driven before the Dorians, expelled the Ionians, and gave their name to the country. The Roman prov. of Achaia, after B. C. 146, comprehended all the Peloponnesus and all Northern Greece S of Thessaly. Achaia, including Sicyonia, was bounded on the N by the Sinus Corinthiacus, or gulf of Corinth; on the E by Corinthia; on the S by Arcadia and Elis; and on the W by the Mare Ionium or Ionian sea. See article Achaia.

ACHARNÆ, a town or village of Attica, the ruins of which are near the modern Menidi, on the route from Athens to Phyle, by Khassia.

ACHATES, a river of Sicily, the modern Drillo of the Val-di-Noto.

ACHATIUS, the Echitz of Würtemberg, an affluent of the Neckar.

ACHELOUS, a river of Central Greece, the modern Aspropotamos, or Aspropotamo.

ACHERON, a river of Epirus, the modern Suli, descending from the mountains to the W of Pindus, and falling into the Ionian sea near Parga. See article Acheron.—Also a river of Magna Græcia, in the Roman prov. of Bruttium, now the Maresanto or Arconti, which unites with the Crathis near Cosenza in Naples.—Also a river of the Peloponnesus, an affluent of the Alpheus, now known as the Savuto.

ACHERONTIA, a town of Apulia Peucetia or Daunia, now Acerenza in Naples.

ACHERONTINA PROVINCIA, or Lucania, a district of Magna Græcia, now represented by the Neapolitan provs. of Basilicata and Principato-Citra.

ACHERSUNDIA, the Norwegian island of Ackersund.

ACHERUSIA PALUS, a marsh through which the river Acheron Epiroticus flows in the early part of its source.—Also a lake of Campania, by some identified with the Lacus Lucrinus; by others with the Lacus Avernus. Probably the modern Lago Fusaro.

ACHILA, or Achilla, a town of Byzacium or Africa Propria, near Elalia.

ACHILLEA, or Achillis Insula, or Leuce, an island in the Black sea, the modern Fidonisi or Ylan Adassi, 24 m. E by N of the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

ACHMETA. See Ecbatana.

ACHRIS, or Lychnidus, a town of Macedonia, the modern Ochrida or Ghiustendil.

ACHSIB, or Ecdippa, a town of Upper Galilee, represented perhaps by the modern Dsib or Zib between Acre and Tyre.

ACHYRUM, the town of Achtyrka, in the Roman gov. of Charkof.

ACILIA AUGUSTA, the modern Straubingen in Bavaria.

ACILIO, a town in Gallia Aquitanica, represented by Aiguillon, in the French dep. of Lot-et-Garonne.

ACIMINCUM, or Acumincum, a town of Pannonia Inferior, near the modern Peterwardein in Hungary, on the Danube.

ACINCUM, Acincus, or Aquincum, a town of Pannonia Inferior, now Alt-Ofen, on the Danube.

ACINIPO, or Acinippo, a town of Hispania Bœtica, represented by Ronda-la-Vieja, on the Sierra-de-Ronda.

ACIRIS, a river of Græcia Magna, the Agri of the Neapolitan territory, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.

ACIS, a river of Sicily, the modern Jaci, falling into the gulf of St. Thecla.—Also one of the Cyclades, now Serpho.

ACONA, or Aquæ Saxonicæ, the modern St. Achen, on the Elbe, in the Prussian gov. of Magdeburg.

ACRAGAS, or Agrigentum, the modern Girgenti, in Sicily.

ACRICONIUM, the town of Hereford in Herefordshire.

ACRITAS PROMONTORIUM, a cape on the S coast of Messenia, now Cape Gallo.

ACROATHON, Cape Monte-Santo, on the W coast of Asiatic Turkey.

ACROCERAUNIA, or Acroceraunii Montes, a range of mountains in Epirus, the Monti-della-Chimera, or Kimaria of Upper Albania.

ACROCERAUNIUM PROMONTORIUM, now Cape Linguetta.

ACROLISSUS, a fortress in Dalmatia, now Alessio, near the mouth of the Drin.

ACRONIUS LACUS, the Ueberlinger arm of the lake of Constanz.

ACROPOLIS, the modern Acropoli, in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Citra.

ACSTEDA, the village of Ackstedt, a little to the N of Bremen.
ACTANIA, the island of Schelling, in the German ocean, off the coast of Friesland.
ACTE, the peninsula of Mount Athos in Asiatic Turkey.
ACTIUM, a point of land at the entrance of the Sinus Ambrasius now the bay of Previsa, on the coast of Greece, by some identified with La Punta, by others with Azis.
ACTIUM PROMONTORIUM, Capo-d'Acciagualla, on the W side of Sardinia.
ACULA, or Aquæ Tarinæ, the town of Acquapendente in the Papal states.
ACUSIO, the village of St. Ancona, on the Rhone, in the French prov. of Dauphiny.
ACUTUS, the river Agout, in the French dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne.
ACUUM CAPUT, Cape Agulhas, the S point of Africa.
ADAMANTIA, or Amantea, the town of Santa Amantea in Calabria-Citra.
ADAMAS, a river of Maesolia, probably the Brammi, an affluent of the Ganges.
ADANA, the modern Aden.
AD AQUAS, or Belga Uvella, the modern Wells in Somersetshire.
AD-AQUAS, the modern St. Sciacca, near Girgenti in Sicily.
AD AQUAS HELVETICAS, the modern Baden in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.
AD AQUILAS, the village of Eigell or St. Aigle in the Swiss cant. of the Valais.
ADATA, a town of Commagene, in Syria, now Arah.
ADAX, or Attagus, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, the Aude of Carcassone in France.
AD CALLENO, or Ad Cale, a town of Umbria, the modern St. Cagli in the Papal deleg. of Fermo.
ADDUA, or Addas, the river Ain, an affluent of the Rhone.
AD DURIUM, a town of the British tribe of the Damnonii, probably the modern Totness.
ADEBA, the town of Amposta in Spain.
ADELLUM, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, the modern St. Elda in Valentia.
ADELUM REGNUM, the territory of Adel, on the E coast of Africa.
ADENUM PROMONTORIUM, Cape Aden.
ADERBORNA, Aderborn in Pomerania.
AD FAVARIAS, or Favarium, the town of Pfeffer in the Swiss cant. of St. Gall.
AD FINES, the town of Pfin in the Swiss cant. of Zurich.
AD FLEXUM, Antiquumburgum, or Ovaria, a town in Pannonia Superior, the modern Altenburg or Ober of Hungary.—Also a town of Gallia Cisalpina, the modern Rivoltella.
AD HORREA, or Horreæ Celiæ, a town of Byzacium, the modern Enclea.—Also the modern Cannes in the French dep. of Var.
ADILBEGIANA, or Aderbeizana, the Persian prov. of Azerdbijan.
ADISATHRUS, the Ghauts of peninsular Hindostan.
ADJACII SINUS, the gulf of Ajaccio on the W coast of Corsica.—Also the gulf of Alexandretta or Scanderun, on the coast of Syria.
ADJACIUM, Issus, or Nicopolis, the town of Ajazor Ayas, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.
AD LACCUM the town of Lachen on Lake Zurich, in the Swiss cant. of Schwytz.
ADMIRALES INSULÆ, the Seychelles, off the coast of Zanguebar.—Also the Admiralty group in the S. Pacific.
AD MONILIA, the town of Moneglia in Genoa.
AD MONTES, or Admontium, the town of Admont on the Enns in Styria.
AD NOVAS, the town of Rutschuk in Bulgaria.
ADONCUM, Adonco on the lake of Como.
ADORFIUM, St. Adorf on the Elster in Saxony.
AD PONTEM, a town of the Coritani, Southwell on the Trent.
AD PONTEM ISIS, or Ibissa, the modern St. Ips or Yrbs, a village at the influx of the Ips into the Danube in Austria.
AD PONTEM MURI, the village of St. Murau on the Muhr in Styria.
ADRAMYTTENUS SINUS, the Gulf of Adramyti or Adramiti, on the W coast of Asiatic Turkey.
ADRAMYTTIUM, a city at the head of the gulf of Adramiti, represented by the modern Adramyti.
ADRIANA, or Adranus, the Eider or Edda, a branch of the Fulda in Cassel.
ADRANUM, Aderno in Sicily.
ADRIA, or Hadria, the modern Adria, in the Venetian prov. of Polesina.—Also Altri, in the Neapolitan prov. of Abruzzo-Ulteriore 1ma.
ADRIA, Adria Sinus, Adriaticus Sinus, Adriacus Pontus, Mare Hadrianum, Mare Hadriaticum, Mare Saturnium, or Mare Superum, that eastern arm of the Mediterranean which extends between Italy and the shores of Illyricum, Epirus, and Greece, comprising the modern Gulf of Venice, and the Ionian sea or Adriatic.
ADRIÆ SCOPULUS, the island of Pelagosa in the gulf of Venice.
ADRIANOPOLIS, or Hadrianopolis, the city of Adrianople in Turkey.
ADROBICA, the town of Corunna on the N coast of Spain.
ADRUMETUM, Adrumettus, Adrymetus, Heraclea or Hadrumetum, the modern Hamamet in Tunis, or perhaps Herkla.
AD SABRINAM, Portishead in Somersetshire.
ADULA, Alpes Summæ. Arula, the highest summit of the Alps, in the NW of Italy, on the borders of Helvetia, applied to the Furka St. Gothard and Lucmanierberg.
ADULE, or Adules, the port of Axume, on the Sinus Arabicus, supposed by D'Anville to be the modern Arkiko, but more probably Zulla.
ADURA, or Adurum, or Civitas Atrensium, represented by Aire on the Lys, in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
ADVERSA, Averse in Naples.
ADVICENAS, Vincennes in France.
AD VIGESIMUM, Castle Flemish in South Wales.
ADZELIA, Adzel or Aezel in Livonia.
ÆA, a town of Colchis, perhaps Male on the Phasis.
ÆANTIUM PROMONTORIUM, Cape Trikeri or Volo on the coast of Greece.
ÆBUDÆ, Ebudæ, Hebridæ, or Hebrides Occidentales, the Hebrides of Scotland.
ÆCLANUM, or Æculanum, a city of the Hirpini, perhaps Fricenti on the Tripalta, in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
ÆDEPSUS, Dipso on the coast of Negroponte.
ÆGÆ, or Edessa, the capital of Emathia, perhaps the modern Vodina in Northern Greece.—Also a place in Eubœa celebrated for the worship of Neptune, now represented by Akio on the coast of Negroponte.
ÆGÆUM MARE. See Mare Ægæum.
ÆGATES INSULÆ, the islets of Tavagnana, Maretimo, and Levenza, off the W coast of Sicily.

ÆGESTA, a town of Sicily, whose ruins exist near the modern ALCAMO.
ÆGIDA, or JUSTINOPOLIS, a city of Histria, now CAPO-D'ISTRIA, at the mouth of the Fornico in Illyria.
ÆGILIUM, or IGELIUM, the island of GIGHO off the coast of Tuscany.
ÆGILON, or CAPRARIA, the island of CAPRAIA off the coast of Tuscany.
ÆGINA, ÆNONE, ÆNOPIA, MYRMIDONIA, the island of EGINA or ENGHIA off the coast of Greece.
ÆGINIUM, a town of Thessaly, the KALABACHI of the Turks according to Leake; but supposed by Cramer to be represented by the modern MOCOSSI.
ÆGIRA, a town of Achaia, the ruins of which still exist near BLUBUKI to the NW of Trikala.
ÆGIRCIUS, the town of GERS in the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees.
ÆGISSUS, or ÆGYPSUS, a town of Mœsia Inferior, the modern TATZA near the mouth of the Danube.
ÆGITNA, a town of CANNES in the French dep. of Var.
ÆGIUM, a town of Achaia, the modern VOSTIZZA.
ÆGLESBURGUS, AILESBURY in Buckinghamshire.
ÆGOS FLUMEN, or ÆGOSPOTAMOS, or CAPRÆ-FLUMINA, a river and town of the Chersonese, the port of which is perhaps represented by the modern GALATA.
ÆGUSÆ. See ÆGATES.
ÆGYPTI FLUVIUS, the modern WADY-EL-ARISH on the S frontier of Palestine, meeting the sea at Rhinocolura.
ÆGYPTUS, MIZRAIM, RAHAB, or CHAMI, the ancient EGYPT, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the E by Arabia Petræa and Palestine; on the S by Æthiopia; and on the W by the Libyan desert.
ÆGYPTUS INFERIOR, the DELTA of Egypt.
ÆGYPTUS MEDIA, or HEPTANOMIS, a name originally applied to that part of Egypt extending from Abydos to the fork of the Delta at Cercasorum. Under the Eastern empire it took the name of ARCADIA.
ÆGYPTUS SUPERIOR, THEBAIS, or PATHROS, that portion of Egypt which extended from Abydos to the N frontier of Æthiopia.
ÆJOPOLIS, the modern HILLAH on the Euphrates.
ÆLANA, AILA, AILAS, ELANA, or ELATH, at the head of the Sinus Ælanîtes, the modern AKABA.
ÆLBURGUM, or ALBURGUM, ALBORG in Jutland.
ÆLI, HALI in the Arabian prov. of Yemen.
ÆMILIANUM, or MILLIADUM, ST. MILHAUD in the French dep. of Tarn.
ÆMINIUM, AGUEDA in the Portuguese prov. of Beira.
ÆMODÆ, EMODÆ, EMUDÆ, EMUDES, ATMODES, or ACMODÆ, a group of islands in the Oceanus Deucaledonius, probably the SHETLAND group to the N of Scotland.
ÆMONA, EMANA, EMA, or HÆMA, the town of LAYBACH in Illyria.
ÆMONIA NOVA, CITTA NUOVA in the circle of Trieste on the Adriatic.
ÆNARIA, INARIMA, or PITHECUSA, an island off the coast of Campania, the modern ISCHIA.
ÆNEA, a town on the E shore of the Sinus Thermaicus, near CAPE PANOMI, on the coast of Macedonia.
ÆNI PONS, AD ENUM, or ÆNIPONS, the modern INSBRUCK in Tyrol.
ÆNNUM, PHILOTERA, PHILOTERÆ PORTUS, or PHILOTERIS, the modern COSSEIR on the Red sea.
ÆNONA, NONA on the gulf of Venice.
ÆNOS, ÆNUS, or ABSYNTHUM, a town of Thracia, at the mouth of the Stentoris Palus, the modern ENOS.
ÆNUS, or ŒNUS, INN in Tyrol.
ÆOLIÆ INSULÆ, ÆOLIDES, VULCANIÆ HEPHÆSTIADES, LIPAREÆ, LIPAREORUM INSULÆ, or PLATÆ, a group of islands off the N coast of Sicily, embracing Lipăra, Osteodes, Heraclea, Didyme, Phœnicusa, Hiera, and Strangile, now known as the LIPARI group.
ÆONA, ÆONS, or MYSIA, a district of Asia Minor, settled by colonies from Greece, about the year B.C. 1124; in the largest sense of the term embracing the W and a portion of the NW coast of Asiatic Turkey.
ÆPEA, or ÆPEIA, a town of Messenia, the modern PETALIDI, about 15 m. N of Coron.—Also a town on the coast of Cyprus, near the modern SOLIA.
ÆQUINOCTIUM, the town of FISCHAMUND at the influx of the Fischa into the Danube.
ÆQUOLESIMA, or ENGULISMA, a town in Gallia Aquitania, near the modern ANGOULEME in the French dep. of Charente.
ÆQUOR TUSCUM, the TUSCAN sea.
ÆRA, or ÆREA, the town of AYR in Ayrshire.
ÆREUS, the river AYR in Ayrshire.
AERIA, VAISON in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
AERIA, AETHRIA, CHRYSA, THASUS, or THASSUS, an island of the Chersonesus, the modern TASSO.
ÆSEPUS, a river of Mysia Minor, the modern SATAS-DERE in the Troad.
ÆSERNIA, a city of Samnium, now ISERNIA in the Neapolitan prov. of Sannio.
ÆSIA, or ŒSIA, the river OISE of France.
ÆSICA, the SOUTHERN ESK of Forfarshire.—Also a station on Hadrian's Wall, represented by GREAT CHESTERS in Northumberland.
ÆSTHONIA, or ÆSTIA, the town of REVEL on the gulf of Finland.
ÆSTIVÆ INSULÆ, or SOMMERIÆ INSULÆ, the BERMUDA group.
ÆSTUARIUM AVUM, the HUMBER in England.
ÆSTUARIUM ST. GEORGII, SINUS SABRINÆ or SABRIANA, or MUNICA BRISTOLIENSIS, the BRISTOL CHANNEL.
ÆSTUARIUM VARÆ, the FRITH OF CLYDE in Scotland.
ÆTHALIA, or ILVA, the island of ELBA.
ÆTHIOPIA, a name of somewhat undefined application in ancient geography, but applied to the region lying between Egypt on the N; the Sinus Arabicus and Mare Erythræum on the E; and Libya Interior on the W. Its S boundaries were unknown. It included the modern NUBIA, SENNAAR, and a part of ABYSSINIA. The name is given, by later writers, more particularly to Abyssinia.
ÆTHIOPICUS SINUS, or OCEANUS MERIDIONALIS, the GULF OF GUINEA.
ÆTHONIA, or ETONA, ETON in Buckinghamshire.
ÆTNA, or INNESA, a town on the S declivity of Ætna, now represented by CASTRO.
ÆTNA MONS, a mountain of Sicily, the modern ETNA or MONGIBELLO.
ÆTOLIA, a district of ancient Greece, bounded on the N by Aperantia and Æniana; on the E by Doris, and the territory of the Locri Ozŏlæ; on the S by the Sinus Corinthiacus; and on the W by the river Achelous, separating it from Acarnania. Under the Turkish empire this region formed part of LIVADIA, it is now included within the frontiers of Greece. The northern and more rugged portion of the ancient territory was distinguished as ÆTOLIA EPICTETUS; that section which extended along the coast, from the mouth of the

Achelous eastwards to the narrow entrance of the gulf of Corinth, was ÆTOLIA ANTIQUA. Æ. formed part of the Roman province of Achaia.

ÆXONE, a town of Attica, near the modern hamlet of AXAONA.

AFRICA, a name originally given by the Romans to the territory around the city of Carthage, and said to have been derived by them from a small Carthaginian district. When the name had become applied to the whole continent of Africa, the Roman geographer still distinguished AFRICA PROPRIA, or AFRICA VERA, a region corresponding to the modern TUNIS and part of TRIPOLI. Herodotus considered Libya or Africa, as terminating N of the equinoctial line, and as surrounded by water, except at the isthmus of Suez. It is supposed that the Carthaginian Hanno had passed to the S of the mouth of the Senegal river, in his exploratory voyage made probably before B. C. 500. 'The Periplus of the Erythrean sea,' a work compiled probably about the time of Pliny the elder, mentions Rhapta as the extreme S point reached on the African coast, and this has been identified with QUILOA. In time of Ptolemy, the W coast of Africa was known as far as to the parallel of 11° N; and the probability is, that the Romans were not altogether ignorant of the upper course of the NIGER. See that article.

AGANA, PAGANA, INSULA ST. JOANNIS, the island of GUAHAM or GUAM in the Ladrones.

AGARA, a town of India, to the NW of Palibothra, on the S bank of the Jomanes, now represented by AGRA in Hindostan.

AGARUS, a river of Dacia, now the BERDA.

AGASUS PORTUS, a town of Daunia, probably PORTO-GRECO in Naples.

AGATHA, AGATHE, or CYRTA, a town at the mouth of the Arauris, now AGDE in the French dep. of Herault.

AGATHA DÆMONOS, an island in the Indian ocean, probably one of the Nicobar group.

AGATHOPOLIS, or FORUM SANCTÆ AGATHÆ, now the town of AGATA-DI-GOTI, in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.

AGATHYRNA, or AGATHYRNUM, a town on the N coast of Sicily, near the modern SANTA AGATHA.

AGBATANA. See ECBATANA.

AGEDINCUM, AGENDICUM, AGREDICUM, or LUGDUNENSIS QUARTÆ, a town of the Senones, on the r. bank of the Acauna, now SENS in the French dep. of Yonne.

AGEDUNUM, AHUN in the French dep. of Creuse.

AGEIUM, or ANESIACUM, the town of AI or AY in the French dep. of Marne.

AGELOCUM, or SEGELOCUM, a town of the Coritani, perhaps LITTLEBOROUGH in Essex.

AGENNO, AGENNUM, or CIVITAS AGINNENSIUM, a town of Gallia Antiquitana Secunda, on the Garumna, now AGEN in the French dep. of Lot-et-Garonne.

AGERANA VALLIS, the valley of the ELAN in the Swiss cant. of Valais.

AGER MARIANUS, the town of MARIAGER in Jutland.

AGESINATES, a town of Gallia, now LUSIGNAN.

AGGER GANDAVENSIS, the town of SAS-VAN-GAND in the Dutch prov. of Zieland.

AGGERHUSIUM, AGGERHUUS in Norway.

AGGERIPONTUM, the town of THOMASBRUCK or THAMESBRUCK in the Prussian circle of Erfurt.

AGINO, AGNIUS, or EUXENO, the river AA in the French dep. of Manche.

AGISYMBA, or AGHIMBA, a region in Ethiopia, S of the equator, comprising the whole of Central Africa as known to Ptolemy.

AGMUNDESHAMUM, or AMERSHAMUM, AMERSHAM in Buckinghamshire.

AGNIADELLUM, the town of AGNADEL in Lombardy.

AGORUM, AGORA in the Venetian prov. of Belluno.

AGRAMONTIUM, ST. AGRA in Catalonia.

AGRIA, the town of ERLAU or EGER in the Hungarian prov. of Hevesch.—Also the river ERLAU, an affluent of the Theiss in Hungary.

AGRIANES, a river of Thrace, a tributary of the Hebrus, now the ERGENE.

AGRIGENTUM, the modern GIRGENTI in Sicily.

AGRIMUM, the town of AGHRIM in co. Roscommon.

AGRIPPINA, or COLONIA AGRIPPINA UBIORUM, a town of Gallia Belgica, now COLOGNE in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.

AGROPOLIS, or NOVOMARCHIA, the town of MAROS-VASARHELY in Transylvania.

AGUILARIA, ST. AGUILAR in the Spanish prov. of Navarre.

AGUILARIA-CAMPESTRIS, ST. AGUILAR-DEL-CAMPO in Old Castile.

AGUNTUM, INNICHEN on the Drave in Tyrol.

AGYRIUM, or AGYRENA, a town of Sicily to the W of Etna, the ruins of which are near ST. FILIPPO-D'AGYRO.

AHUSIA, AHUUS in the Swedish territory of Blekingen.

AIANIA, the AYAN coast of NE. Africa.

AICHA, AICHACH or AICH in Bavaria.

AICHSTADIUM, ARENTUM, DRYOPOLIS, the modern AICHSTADT or EICHSTADT on the Bavarian Altmuhl.

AIRIACUM, the town of AIRY in the French dep. of Yonne.

AKHASSA REGIO, ACHASA, or CESI, a region of India, which Ptolemy places between the Chatæ Scythæ on the N, and the Chauranæi Scythæ on the SE, and to the eastward of the Byltæ, and which Major Cunningham identifies with LADAK.

ALA, ALENA, or OLA, now AALEN or ALEN in Würtemberg.

ALA, or AQUILEGIA, the town of AELEN or AIGLE in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.

ALABANDA, or ANTIOCHIA AD MÆANDRUM, a town of Caria, identified by Leake with ARABI-HISSAR.

ALABASTRITES MONS, a portion of the JEBEL-MOKATTAM on the E side of the valley of the Nile.

ALABON, or ALLABONA, the modern ALAGOA, near the influx of the Xalon into the Ebro in the Spanish prov. of Aragon.

ALABUS, or ALABON, the river CANTERA in Sicily.

ALÆNUS, or ALAUNUS, perhaps the river BRIT or BRIDE of Dorsetshire.

ALÆSUS, a river on the N coast of Sicily, the PATINEO.

ALALIA, or ALERIA, a town of Corsica, the modern ALERIA.

ALANDIA, the island of ALAND in the mouth of the gulf of Bothnia.

ALANGUERA, or ALANGUERUM, the town of ALANGUER in Estremadura.

ALANI, or ALAUNI MONTES, or ALAUNUS MONS, a mountain of Sarmatia Europæa, now known as the WALDAI range between the Dnieper and the Don, in Russia.

ALANTIA, ALANCHES in the French dep. of Cantal.

ALANUS, the river ALAN in Cornwall.

ALARA, the ALLER in Lower Saxony.

ALATA CASTRA, CASTRA PUELLARUM, EDINUM, EDINBURGUM, BURGUS ALATUS, BURGUS ALARUM, the city of EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland.

ALATRIUM, ALATRI in the Campagna-di-Roma.

ALAUNA, or ALAUNIUM, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, now ST. QUIMPER in the French dep. of Finistere.

ALAUNUS, or ALÆNUS, the river ALNE in Northumberland.

ALBA, the river AUBE, a tributary of the Seine in France.—Also the Spanish town of ESTELLA on the Ega in Navarre.

ALBA, or ALBA BULGARICA, or ALBA GRÆCA, the town of BELGRADE in Servia.

ALBA, or HELVÆ, the town of ELVAS in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.

ALBA, ALBIA, or ALBIS, the river ELBE in Germany.

ALBA, or TEZERUS, the river TER in the Spanish prov. of Catalonia.

ALBA AUGUSTA, ALBA HELVIORUM, or VIVARIUM, the capital of the Helvii in Gallia, now ALPS or APS in the French dep. of Ardeche, or perhaps VIVIERS.

ALBA CAROLINA, ALBA JULIA, APULUM, COLONIA APULENSIS, MUNICIPIUM APULUM AUGUSTUM, a town of Dacia, now CARLSBERG or WEISSENBURG in Transylvania.

ALBA DOMINARUM, the cloister of FRAUENALB on the Alb, in the grand-duchy of Baden.

ALBA DOMINORUM, the town of HERRENALB in Würtemberg.

ALBA FUCENTIA, or ALBA MARSORUM, near ALBA in the Neapolitan prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da.

ALBA INGANNORUM, ALBIUM INGAUNUM, or ALBINGA, now ALBIENGA in the prov. of Genoa.

ALBA LONGA, or ALBONA, a town of Latium, now represented by PALAZZOLO.

ALBA MALA, ALBAMARLA, the town of ST. AUMAL in the French dep. of Seine-Inferieure.

ALBA MARIS, or BLANDONA, a port near ST. BROGRAD in Dalmatia.

ALBA MONS, ALPAGORIA, ALPES SUEVIÆ, ALPENSIS PAGUS, the RAUHE-ALP in Würtemberg, extending from the source of the Danube, along its N bank, to the junction of the Licus or Lech.

ALBANIA, a region of Asia, bounded on the N by the Caucasus; on the E by the Caspian; on the S by Armenia; and on the W by Iberia; corresponding to the Persian provs. of DAGHESTAN and LAZISTAN. Its inhabitants were of Scythian origin.

ALBANIA, or EPIRUS, the modern pashalik of ALBANIA in Turkey.

ALBANIA NOVA, the town of ALBANY in the state of New York, U. S.

ALBANIÆ PORTÆ, or PYLÆ, or PORTA FERREA, the pass of DERBEND in the Persian prov. of Daghestan.

ALBANIUM, or ALBA REGALIS, the town of STUHLWEISSENBURG in Lower Hungary.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Illyris Græca, the modern ALBANOPOLI on the Drino.

ALBANUM, a town in Latium, the modern ALBANO in the Campagna-di-Roma.

ALBANUS, a river of Asia, the SAMURA, or perhaps the BILBANA, falling into the Caspian.

ALBANUS, or ALBIUS MONS, the modern MONTE-DEL-CORSO in Carinthia.

ALBANUS LACUS, the modern LAGO-CASTELLO or LAGO-DI-CASTEL-GONDOLFO in the Papal states.

ALBA PAUPEIA, the modern ALBA in the duchy of Montferat.

ALBARICINUM, or LUBETUM, the town of ALBARCIN on the Guadalaviar, in the Spanish prov. of Aragon.

ALBA SELUSIANA, or SELUSIUM, the town of WEISSENBURG, on the Lauter, in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.

ALBA TERRA, AUBETERRE in the French dep. of Charente.

ALBECE, REGIUM, REGII APOLLINARIS, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, represented by the modern RIEZ in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.

ALBERTONIA, ALVERTON in Yorkshire.

ALBIA, or ALBIGA, a town of Gallia Aquitania, now ALBI in the French dep. of Tarn.

ALBIANUM, KUFSTEIN in Tyrol.

ALBIATE, ALBIATUM GRASSUM, or ABIAGRASSA, the modern BIAGRASSA in Austrian Lombardy, on the Canal Naviglio.

ALBICASTRUM, or CASTROBRACUM, on the river Liria, the modern CASTELLO BRANCO in the Portuguese prov. of Beira.

ALBIGA. See ALBIA.

ALBIMONTIUM, the town of BLEMONT on the Vezouze, in the French dep. of Meurthe.

ALBION, or BRITANNIA, the island of Britain. The name Albion is derived from the Celtic *alp* or *alb*, and may have reference either to the lofty coasts of the island as beheld from the opposite shores of France, or to the white chalky cliffs of Britain.

ALBION NOVA, the states of NEW ENGLAND on the American continent.

ALBIPOLIS, the HOHENELBE in the Bohemian circle of Bitschow.

ALBIS. See ALBA.

ALBIUM INGAUNUM, the chief city of the Ingauni in Liguria, the modern ALBENGA.

ALBIUM INTEMELIUM, or ALBINIMINIUM, a city of the Intemilii in Liguria, now VINTIMIGLIA, at the mouth of the Roya, in the prov. of Genoa.

ALBIUS MONS. See ALBANUS.

ALBONA, or ALBUNEA, the river AGOGNA in Piedmont.

ALBONA, ALVONA, or ALVUM, the modern ALBONA in Istria.

ALBORIUM, the town of ALVAR in the Spanish prov. of Algarve.

ALBRETUM, ALBRET, or LA BRITT in the French dep. of Landes.

ALBUCELLA, or ARBUCULA, the largest city of the Vaccæi, now VILLA FASILA in the Spanish prov. of Asturias.

ALBUCIUM, or ALBUCUM, the town of AUBUSSON in the French dep. of Creuse.

ALBULA, TIBERIS, TIBRIS, TYRRHENUS AMNIS, or THYMBRIS, the TIBER of the Papal states. Albula was probably the old Latin name of this river; Tiberis, the Tuscan one.

ALBULA, the river WEISSERITZ of Bohemia, which joins the Elbe near Dresden.

ALBULÆ AQUÆ, or ALBUNEA FONS, probably represented by the LAGO-DI-ZOLFO, and other two sulphureous lakes, on the road from Rome to Tivoli.

ALBUM MARE, or SINUS GRANVICUS, the WHITE SEA, a gulf of the Arctic ocean, on the coast of the Russian gov. of Archangel.

ALBUQUERCUM, ALBUQUERQUE in the Spanish prov. of Estremadura.

ALBUQUERCUM AMERICANUM, ALBUQUERQUE in New Mexico.

ALBURACIS, or AURIGERA, the river AURIGE in the French dep. of Arriege.

ALBURNUS MONS, a ridge of mountains on the N frontier of Lucania, near the junction of the Silarus and Tanager, now MONTE-DI-POSTIGLIONE, or MONTE ALBRUZZO, in Naples.

ALBUS PORTUS, ALGECIRAS on the S coast of Spain.

ALCALA REGALIS, or ALCALA REGIA, the town of ALVALE-REALE in the Spanish prov. of Jaen.

ALCAMUS, ALCAMO in Sicily, SW of Palermo.

ALCANITIUM, Alcaniz on the river Guadalupe in Aragon.
ALCANTARA, Alcantarilla in Andalusia.
ALCARATIUM, a town of the Celtiberi, now represented by Alcaraz in New Castile.
ALCASARIUM MAGNUM, or Cæsarea Magna, the town of Alcazar-Quevir, on the river Luco, in Fez, in Northern Africa.
ALCASARIUM PARVUM, the coast-town of Alcazar-Coguer in Fez.
ALCASARIUM SALINARUM, or Salacia Imperatoria, the town of Alcaçar-do-Sal in Portuguese Estremadura.
ALCASARIUM SANCTI JOANNIS, the town of Alcaçar-de-San-Juan in the Spanish prov. of Toledo.
ALCEJO, or Aliso, the town of Alzey or Altzoy in Rhein-Hessen.
ALCIACUM, Auxi-le-Chateau in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
ALCIATUM, Alzato in the Lombardian prov. of Como.
ALCIMOENNIS, Samulacenæ, or Ulma, the town of Ulm in Würtemberg.
ALCINOI INSULA. See Corcyra.
ALCIRA, or Setabicula, the town of Alvire in the Spanish prov. of Valencia.
ALCMARIA, or Alcmarium, the town of Alkmaer in North Holland.
ALCOBATIA, or Eburobritium, the town of Alcobaza in Spanish Estremadura.
ALCOLA, Area, or Flavium Arvense, the town of Alcole in Seville.
ALDEA MURI, Aldea-el-Muro in Old Castile.
ALDEA RIVI, Aldea-el-Rivo in Seville.
ALDENARDA, Oudenaarde in East Flanders.
ALDENARIA, Aldenhar in Rhenish Prussia, NW of Bonn.
ALDERGENIUM, Auveghem in East Flanders.
ALDNUBIS, or Alduadubis, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, now represented by Doubs in the French dep. of Doubs.
ALECTA, or Electa, Aleth in the French dep. of Aube.
ALEMANNIA PROPRIA, or Algea, or Almangovia, the lordship of Algau in Suabia.
ALEMANNI MONASTERIUM, the monastery of Altmuhl-Munster in Bavaria.
ALEMANNUS, Alemo, or Almona, the river Altmuhl in Bavaria.
ALENCONIUM, Alencon in the French dep. of Orne.
ALEPUM, Aleppum, Berea, Berhæa, or Chalep, the city of Aleppo in Asiatic Turkey.
ALERE, Andria, Anger, or Ingeris, the river Indre in France.
ALERIA, a town of the Bituriges Cubi, now St. Vincent-d'Ardentes on the Indre.
ALESIA, Alisia, or Alessia, now represented by the village of Alise, at the base of Mount Auxois, in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
ALESIA, or Alesium, the town of Alais in the French dep. of Garde.
ALESIA, or Usellis, a town of Sardinia near the modern Ales.
ALESUS, the modern river Sanguinaria in the Papal states.
ALETHA MACLOVIA, or Maclopolis, the island of St. Malo in the French dep of Ille-et-Vilaine.
ALETUM, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis near St. Malo.
ALEXANDREA, Alexandria, Alexandria Troas, Antigonea, Colonia Troas, a town founded by Antigonus, on the coast of the Troad, in Asia, the ruins of which appear at Eski-Stambul.
ALEXANDREA, or Alexandria, a city founded by Alexander the Great, on the W of the Delta in Egypt, now Alexandria.
ALEXANDREA ARIANA, or Alexandria apud Arachotos, the ancient capital of Aria in Asia, founded by Alexander, probably near the modern city of Herat.
ALEXANDREA-AD-ISSUM, or Alexandria Catisson, or Alexandriola, now represented by Alexandretta or Scanderun in Syria.
ALEXANDRIA A PALEA, or Alexandria Statiellorum, the town of Alessandria-della-Paglia in Piedmont.
ALEXANDRIA AD CONFLUENTES ACESINIS, the city of Lahore in the Punjab.
ALEXANDROVIUM, Alexandrofsk, in the Russian gov. of Yekaterinoslav.
ALEXANI CIVITAS, or Alexanum, Alessano in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-d'Otranto.
ALEXODUNUM, Hexham in Northumberland.
ALFACHUSA, Alfaques in Tunis.
ALFELDA, Alfelden in Hanover.
ALFORDIA, Alford in Lincolnshire.
ALFRADONIUM, Alfreton in Derbyshire.
ALGARBIA, the Portuguese prov. of Algarve.
ALGERIA, Corax, or Portus Caracodes, the town of Alghiwas on the W coast of Sardinia.
ALGERIA, or Algerium, the city of Algiers in Africa.
ALGERIANUM REGNUM, the kingdom of Algiers.
ALGIA, the French port of Honfleur.
ALGIDUS MONS, a chain of hills in the Papal states, stretching from the Albon mount to the Tusculan hills.
ALIACMON, or Haliacmon, a river of Macedonia, flowing into the Sinus Thermaicus or gulf of Saloniki, identified by Leake with the Irje-karasu.
ALICANTA, Alicantium, or Lucentum, Alicant in Valencia.
ALICANUM, Halicanum, or Raclitanum, the village of Rucksburg, on an island of the Muhr in Styria.
ALIETUM, Isolo in the Illyrian circle of Trieste.
ALIFA, Allife, Allifha, or Allifæ, Alifa in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
ALILÆI, Sokia in the prov. of Yemen in Arabia.
ALINDA, the capital of Caria, represented by the modern Mughlar.
ALINGO, or Portus Alingonis, a town on the river Gammua, probably near Langon in the French dep. of Gironde.
ALIONE, Alona, or Lancastria, a town of the Brigantes, the modern Lancaster in Lancashire.
ALIPHERA, a town of the Eleans, in Arcadia, corresponding to the modern Nerovitza.
ALISIUM, or Heilbronna, Heilbron on the Neckar in Würtemberg.
ALISO, or Eliso, the Alme, an affluent of the Lippe in Westphalia; or perhaps the Lise.
ALISO, Alisum, or Vesalia Inferior, Niederwesal at the influx of the Lippe into the Rhine.
ALISO ROMANORUM, perhaps represented by the village of Lisborn in Westphalia; but identified by some with Elsen at the junction of the Alme and Lippe.
ALISONTIA, Alizunta, or Elza, the Elze, an affluent of the Sure passing Luxemburg.
ALLÆ CASTRUM, or Allenburgum, Allenburg in Brandenburg.
ALLATURA, Alatyr on the Sura, in the Russian gov. of Nijny-Novgorod.

ALLECTUM, Donum Dei, or Tuadanum, the town of Dundee in Forfarshire.

ALLENDORFIUM, Allendorf on the Werra, in Kur-Hessen.—Also Allendorf in Hessen-Darmstadt.

ALLENSTENIUM, Allenstein in the Prussian prov. of Konigsburg.

ALLIA, a river of the Sabini, an affluent of the Tiber, on which Brennus defeated the Romans B. C. 390, by some identified with the Rio-del-Mosso or Fosso-di-Pradaroni; by others with the Scolo-del-Casale; by others with the Fosso-di-Conca, which flows into the Tiber at Malpasso.

ALLIENI FORUM, Fenara, or Trigaboli, a town of Gallia Cispadana, the modern Fenara.

ALMA, or Almus Mons, a mountain in Pannonia Inferior, perhaps the Weinberg.

ALMAGRA, Almaguer in New Grenada.

ALMAGRUM, the Almagra in New Castile.

ALMANDRALEGIUM, Almandralejo in Spanish Estremadura.

ALMANTICA, Almanza in New Castile.

ALMAZANUM, Almazan in Old Castile.

ALMELOA, Almelo in the Dutch prov. of Over-Yssel.

ALMERINUM, Almeria in Portuguese Estremadura.

ALMINIUM, or Peguntium, the modern Almissa in Dalmatia.

ALMO, a river of Latium, the Fosso-Scaricatore, rising in the Albion mount, and flowing towards the Tiber.

ALMODAVURIA CAMPESTRIS, Almodavur in New Castile.

ALMONDBURIUM, Almondbury in Yorkshire.

ALOCETUM, or Lannajam, the town of Lannoy in the French dep. of Nord.

ALOCIÆ INSULÆ, a group off the coast of Jutland, Mors, Thye, and Vendyssel.

ALONE, or Alonæ, perhaps Torre-de-Salinas at the mouth of the Tader.

ALONE BRITANNICA, a town of the Brigantes to the SE of Galava, now Ambleside.

ALONTA, a river of Sarmatia Asiatica, the modern Terek flowing into the Caspian.

ALOPECE, or Alopecia, the village of Krabato in the vicinity of Athens.—Also an island in the mouth of the Don.

ALORUS, a town of Macedonia, perhaps Kapsochori.

ALOSTUM, Alost in East Flanders.

ALPES, Alpina Juga, Alpini Montes, Aggeres Alpini, the extensive mountain-system which, under various names, separates Gallia, Helvetia, and Germania from Italia, extending in a crescent form from the Sinus Flanaticus or gulf of Quarnero in the Adriatic, and the sources of the Kolapis or modern Kulpe, to Vada Sabatia, now Savona on the Sinus Lingusticus, or gulf of Genoa.

ALPES, or Alpium Urbs, the modern Aulps or Aups in the French dep. of Var.

ALPES BASTARNICÆ, that part of the Carpathian chain which passes through Transylvania.

ALPES CARNICÆ, or Juliæ, that portion of the Alps which intersects the S of Styria, the modern Carnic Alps.

ALPES COTTIÆ, the modern Cottian Alps extending from Monte-Viso to Mont-Cenis.

ALPES ENGANÆ, a branch of the Carnic Alps.

ALPES GRACÆ, or Grajus Mons, the Graian Alps, stretching from Mont-Cenis to the Little St. Bernard. The origin of the name has been traced by some to the Celtic *craig* or *carraig*, signifying 'a rock.'

ALPES JULIÆ, Alpes Venetæ, or Alpes Pannoniæ, a portion of the Carnic Alps, comprising the Birnbaumer Wald.

ALPES LEPONTIÆ, or Alpes Lepontinæ, the Lepontian Alps sometimes called the Helvetian Alps, in Western Switzerland, extending from Monte Rosa to the St. Gothard.

ALPES MARITIMÆ, or Alpes Littoreæ, the Maritime Alps, extending from Nice to Monte-Viso.

ALPES NORICÆ, the Noric Alps, extending from the frontiers of Carinthia through Salzburg and Styria.

ALPES PANNONIÆ. See Alpes Juliæ.

ALPES PENNINÆ, the Pennine Alps, skirting the S side of the Swiss cant. of Valais, and extending from Mont Blanc to the Simplon.

ALPES RHÆTICÆ, Alpes Ræticæ, or Juga Rhetica, the Rhætian Alps, separating Italy from Rhætia, and extending from the sources of the Rhone, through the Grisons and Tyrol, to the Driehernspitz on the borders of Carinthia.

ALPES SUEVIÆ. See Alba.

ALPES SUMMÆ, the modern St. Gothard.

ALPES TRIDENTINÆ, or Juga Tridentina, a portion of the Rhætian Alps.

ALPES VENETÆ. See Alpes Juliæ.

ALPHA, the Aa of the Swiss cant. of Unterwalden.—Also the Aa of Munster.

ALPHANUM TRAXINUM, Alphano in Portuguese Alentejo.

ALPHEUS, a river of Elis, passing to the S of Olympia, the modern Karitena or Rufia.

ALPIS, the river Albin falling between Trieste and Capo-d'Istria, into the gulf of Venice.

ALPIS COTTIA, Monte Viso and Cenis.

ALPIS GRAIA, Mount St. Bernard.

ALPUXARI MONTES, the Alpuxanas in Granada.

ALSA, or Alsena, the island of Alsen in the Little Belt.

ALSA, a river of Gallia Transpadana, perhaps the Ausa which falls, near the Rimini, into the gulf of Venice.

ALSADAMUS, a mountain of Trachonitis, perhaps the Kelb-Hauran a summit of the Jebel-Hauran in Syria.

ALSÆ FRETUM, the Alsen-sund on the coast of Schleswig.

ALSATIA, or Elisatia, Alsace.

ALSFELDA, Alsfeld to the W of Marburg in Prussia.

ALSIETANUS LACUS, or Alsia Aqua, now Lago-di-Martignano near Trivignano in the Papal states.

ALSTADIUM, Alstadt in Thuringia.

ALSTERA, the Alster, an affluent of the Elbe.

ALTAIUS MONS, Altai Montes, or Annibi Montes, a mountain-range in Scythia extra Imaum, the modern Altai.

ALTA MAUTA, Hohenmauth in Bohemia.

ALTA REPA, Ultenreif in the Swiss cant. of Freiburg.

ALTA SPECULA, or Summontorium, Hohenwarth in Bavaria.

ALTENACHIUM, or Altenacum, Altena in the Prussian gov. of Arensburg.

ALTENBURGUM, or Palæopyrgum, St. Altenburg on the Pleisse.

ALTENHOVIA, or Curia Vetus, Altenhofen on the Danube in Upper Austria.

ALTERPRETUM, or Altstettum, Altstaetten in the Swiss cant. of St. Gall.

ALTHÆA, or Cartera, perhaps Orgaz in New Castile.

ALTILIA, the river Authie in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
ALTINÆ, or Eltenum, Elten in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
ALTISIADARUM, or Autesiodorum, the town of Auxerre in the French dep. of Yonne.
ALTISOLIUM, or Solium Vetus, Altsohl in Lower Hungary.
ALTORFIUM, or Vicus Vetus, Altorff in the Swiss cant. of Uri.
ALTOVADUM, or Vadum Altum, Hohenfurt on the Muldau.
ALTUM CASTRUM, Alta Aræ, or Vicegradum, Wischegrad in Lower Hungary near O'en.
ALUTA, Alvata, or Alvatus, a river of Dacia, the modern Alt or Olt.
ALVERNIA, Auvergne in France.
ALVERNIA SUPERIOR, Upper Auvergne in France.
ALVINAUM, Winzendorf on the Marosch in Transylvania.
ALVONA. See Albona.
AMACAOUM, the modern Portuguese settlement of Macao on the Chinese peninsula of Hiang-shan.
AMADES, or Amisium, Embs or Hohenembs in Tyrol.
AMAGETOBRIGA, a town of the Sequani in Gallia Lugdunensis, perhaps Bingen.
AMAGRIA, the island of Amak off the coast of Danish Sieland.
AMALCHIUM MARE, the Baltic.
AMALIA, Amal on Lake Wener in Sweden.
AMALLOBRIGA, a town of Vaccæi, now Medina-del-Rio-Seco in Spain.
AMANA, a portion of the Anti-Libanus in Syria, N of Damascus.
AMANA. See Abuna.
AMANA, the Ohen in Hessen, an affluent of the Lahn.
AMANDOPOLIS, St. Amand in the French dep. of Nord.
AMANIA, the modern Yemen in Arabia.
AMANISÆ PYLÆ, Amani Montis Portæ, or Amanidos Pylæ, a mountain pass in Cilicia, to the E of Issus, leading through the range of Amanus, the modern Demir-Kapu or Kara-Kapu of the Jawur-Dagh in Syria.
AMANTIA, Amentia, or Adamantia, Amantea in Neapolitan prov. of Calabria Citra.
AMANUS MONS, a mountain on the E of Cilicia, now the Jawur-Dagh skirting the gulf of Scanderun in Syria.
AMARDUS, or Mardus, a river of Northern Media, now the Safid-Rud of Ghilan in Persia.
AMARI LACUS, a bitter lake in the Delta of Egypt, near Arsinoe, now known as the Scheir.
AMARINUM, St. Amarin or Emmerin on the Thur, in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.
AMASEA, Amasia, or Amasia Hadriana, a city on the river Iris in Pontus, the modern Amasiah in Anatolia.
AMASENUS, or Badinus, a river of the Volsci, the Amaseno of the Papal States.
AMASIA, Amasius, Amisia, or Amisis, the Ems flowing into the Dollart bay.
AMASIA, Emeda, or Emda, the modern Emden in East Friesland.
AMASIA CATTORUM, the modern Marburg in Ober-Hessen.
AMASIÆ PRÆFECTURA, the pashalik of Sivas in Asiatic Turkey.
AMASTRA, Mistretta in the Val-di-Demona in Sicily.
AMASTRIS, Amastrianorum Civitas, Amastriana Urbs, or Sesamus, the modern Amasserah, Amastro, or Badistan, near Cape Diwan-Burni on the coast of the Black sea.
AMATHA, Hamath, Chamath, Amathis, Epiphanea, or Epiphania, now represented by Hamath on the Orontes in Syria, and the fertile district surrounding it.
AMATHUS CYPRIA, a town of Cyprus, the ruins of which exist in the vicinity of Limasol.
AMATIQUA, or Janum St. Thomæ de Castella, Amatique in Guatimala.
AMATRICA, Amatrice in Abruzzo Ultra.
AMAVILLA, Ameville on the Doria in Piedmont.
AMAZONIDUM, or Amazonum Fluvius, the river Amazon or Maranon.
AMBACIA, St. Amboise in the French dep. of Indre-et-Loire.
AMBERGA, Amberg in Bavaria.
AMBITARINUS VICUS, or Capella, Capelle in Rhenish Prussia, according to Cluver; but Reuse according to Ukert.
AMBITIVUS PAGUS, Mainfeld in the Prussian prov. of Coblenz.
AMBLAVIA, the Ambleve, an affluent of the Ourthe, in Liege.
AMBLETOSA, Ambleteuse in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
AMBRA, the river Emmer in Westphalia.
AMBRACIA, Arta in Northern Greece.
AMBRACIUS SINUS, the gulf of Arta between Epirus and Acarnania in Northern Greece.
AMBRÆ LACUS, or Ambronis Lacus, the Ammer-See in Bavaria.
AMBRESBURIA, or Ambrosii Vitus, Amersbury in Wiltshire.
AMBRONIACUM, Ambronay in the French dep. of Ain.
AMBRONICUS PAGUS, the Swiss cant. of Solothurn.
AMBROSIOPOLIS, or Saxopolis, Broos in Transylvania.
AMBRYSUS, or Ambryssus, near Distomo in Northern Greece.
AMELANDIA, the island of Ameland off the coast of Friesland.
AMENA, Aymeries in the French dep. of Nord.
AMERIA, Amelia in the Papal deleg. of Spoleto.
AMERICA, or India Occidentalis, or Terra Nova, the continent of America.
AMERIOLA, a town of the Sabines, the ruins of which are situated on the N side of Monte St. Angelo, in the Corniculan range, in the Papal states.
AMERSFORDIA, Amersfort on the Ems, in the Dutch prov. of Utrecht.
AMIDA, Diyarbekir in Asiatic Turkey.
AMILHANUM, or Milhadum, Milhau in the French dep. of Aveyron.
AMILIANUM, Milhaud in the French dep. of Gard.
AMISUS, a city of Pontus, the modern Samsun in the Turkish prov. of Trebisond.
AMITERNUM, a city of the Sabini, near the modern Vittorino in Naples.
AMMA, or Emmana, the river Emma in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
AMMONIUM, Ammoniaca Regio, or Hammoniacus Nomos, the oasis of Siwah in the Sahara.
AMNIAS, a river of Paphlagonia, the modern Karazu, an affluent of the Halyz or Kizel-Irmak.
AMŒNUM STAGNUM, the lake of Albufera in Valencia.
AMOLIA, Amol or Amul in the Usbek territory.
AMORGUS, or Amargus, the island of Amorgo or Margo in the Grecian Archipelago.
AMPELUSIA, or Cotes, Cape Spartel on the Straits of Gibraltar.

AMPELUS MONS, Ambelona in the island of Samos.
AMPELUS PROMONTORIUM, Cape Falso on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.
AMPHIALE PROMONTORIUM, Cape Daphne on the W coast of Attica.
AMPHIMALIA, a town of Crete, near the modern Armira.
AMPHIPAGUS, or Amphipagum, probably the modern Cape San Angelo in the island of Corfu.
AMPHIPOLIS, or Christopolis, an important city of Thrace, near the hamlet of Jenikeui in Northern Greece.
AMPHISSA, a city of the Ozolæ, now represented by Salona on the gulf of that name.
AMPHYSUS, or Amphryssus, a river of Phthiotis, the modern Armyro of Greece.
AMPLIPUTEUM, Amplepuis in the French dep. of Rhone.
AMPSAGA, or Fluvius Ciretensis, a river of Numidia Massylorum, the modern El-Kibir or Rummel of Algeria.
AMSANCTI LACUS, a lake in the territory of the Hirpini, the modern Mefiti in the Campagna-di-Roma.
AMSTELA, the river Amstel on which Amsterdam is situated.
AMSTELŒDAMUM, Amstelodamum, Amsterodamum, or Amsteradama, the city of Amsterdam in Holland.
AMSTRUTTERA, or Anstruttera, the town of Anstruther in Fifeshire.
AMYCLA, a city of Laconia, near Aia Kyriaki in Northern Greece.
AMYCLÆUS MONS, the modern Taygetus or St. Elias in Northern Greece.
ANACTORIA VONITZA, on the gulf of Arta in Greece.
ANAGNIA, a city of the Hernici, now Anagni in the Papal states.
ANANIA, Nonsberg in Tyrol.
ANAPHE, the island of Anaphi or Namfio in the Ægean sea.
ANAPHLYSTUS, or Panis Fanum, Anaphiso in Attica.
ANAPUS, the river Ætos, a tributary of the Aspropotamo of Greece.—Also the river Alfeo in Sicily.
ANAREI MONTES, a branch of the Altai.
ANARISMUNDI, or Andrasimundi Promontorium, perhaps the modern Calpentyn on the W coast of Ceylon.
ANAS, a river of Spain, the modern Guadiana.
ANASSIANUM, Anasum, or Anisia, Ens on the Danube, in Austria.
ANASUS, Anesus, or Anisus, the river Ens, an Austrian affluent of the Danube.
ANATHO, the town of Anah on the Euphrates.
ANATILIORUM URBS, Maritima Colonia, or Maritima Avaticorum, the town of Martigues in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
ANATIS, or Cusa, a river of Mauritania Tingitana, the Ommirabi of Marocco.
ANATOLIA, or Natolia, the modern Asiatic Turkey. See Asia Minor.
ANCANICUM, the river Alanis in Andalusia.
ANCIACUM, Ancy-le-Franc in the French dep. of Yonne.
ANCON, or Ancona, a city of Picenum, the modern Ancona.
ANCYRA, a city of Galatia, the modern Angora or Angori.
ANDECAMULUN, a town of the Lemovices, represented by the modern Rançon in the French dep. of Haut-Vienne.
ANDECAVIUM, or Andetrium, now represented by Olissa in Dalmatia.
ANDEGAVA, Civitas Andicavorum, Andegavum or Juliomagus, the town of Angers in the French dep. of Marne-et-Loire.
ANDEGAVIA, Ducatus Andegavensis, or Ager Andegavensis, the territory of Anjou in France.
ANDELAGUS, Andelium, or Andelaus, the town of Andelys in the French dep. of Eure.
ANDELAUS, the town of Andelot in the French dep. of Haut-Marne.
ANDELUS, or Pompeiopolis, Pampeluna in Spanish Navarre.
ANDERITUM, a town of the Gabali, now Javoux in the Cevennes.
ANDERLACUM, Anderlech in Brabant.
ANDETHANA, Echternach or Echtern in Luxemburg.
ANDIATROCUS, Lake Ontario in North America.
ANDOCERA, Andover in Hampshire.
ANDOMATUNUM, Antematunnum, or Civitas Lingonum, represented by Langres in the French dep. of Haut-Marne.
ANDREOPOLIS, St. Andrews in Fifeshire.
ANDRIACE, a town of Lycia, now Andrake.
ANDROS, Hydrassa, Lasia, or Antandrus, the modern Andros in the Ægean sea.
ANDUSIA, Anduze in the French dep. of Gard.
ANECIUM, Annecium, or Annesium, Annecy in Savoy.
ANEMURIUM PROMONTORIUM, Cape Anamur, the S extremity of Asiatic Turkey.
ANETUM, Anet in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loire.
ANGADIVA, the island of Ankediva off the coast of the Deccan.
ANGARIA, or Angira, Enger in Bavaria.
ANGELOPOLIS, or Civitas St. Angeli, Santo-Angelo in the Capitanata of Naples.—Also Santo-Angelo in Benevento.
ANGELOPOLIS-AD-LOMBORDAM, St. Angelo-de-Lombardi in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
ANGELOPOLIS AD METARUM, St. Angelo-de-Vado in the Papal states.
ANGELOPOLIS AMERICANA, La-Puebla-de-los-Angelos in Mexico.
ANGELOSTADIUM, or Ingolstadium, the town of Ingolstadt in Bavaria.
ANGENACUM, St. Jean-d'Angeli in the French dep. of Charente-Inferieure.
ANGERMANNIA, the old Swedish prov. of Angermanland.
ANGERMANNUS FLUVIUS, the river Angermann in Swedish Lapland.
ANGIA, or Angianum, Enghien in Belgium.
ANGLA, Angle in the French dep. of Vendee.
ANGLA MONTANA, Angle in the French dep. of Herault.
ANGLERIA, Anghiera in Milan.
ANGLIA. The Angli, a tribe of the Suevi, are first noticed by Tacitus, when they appear to have been located to the E of the Elbe. Ptolemy places them on the W of that river, in what is now Magdeburg. D'Anville represents them as occupying in the 5th cent. the greater portion of Schleswig and part of Holstein, having the German ocean on the W, the Saxons on the S, the Vacini on the SE, and the Jates on the N. In 449, a large body of Saxons and Angles, led by Hengist and Horsa, settled themselves in England; and it would appear that the Angles were of predominating influence in this expedition, for they gave their own name to the newly acquired country,—Angelland or Anglia.

ANGLIA MINOR, the lordship of Anglen or Angeln in the duchy of Schleswig, now chiefly occupied by small peasant proprietors, speaking a dialect of the Platt-Deutsch. See article Angeln.
ANGLOMONASTERIUM, Ingelmunster in W Flanders.
ANGLORUM INSULA, Mona, or Monna, the modern Isle of Anglesey.
ANGOTINUM REGNUM, Angot in Abyssinia.
ANGULUM, Angulus, or Angelopolis ad Mare, Santo-Angelo at the mouth of the Aternus, in Abruzzo Citra.
ANGULUS ALPIUM, Albek in Suabia.
ANHALTINUM VETUS, Anhalt in Anhalt-Bernburg.
ANICIUM, Vellava Urbs, or Urbs Vellavorum, the modern Puy in the French dep. of Haut Loire.
ANIENE, or Anio, the river Teverone which falls into the Tiber below the site of Antoninæ.
ANISIARUM AD LIGERIM, St. Ay in the French dep. of Loiret.
ANNABERGA, or Annæmontium, Anaberg in the kingdom of Saxony.
ANNANDIA, or Annandi Vallis, Annandale in Dumfries-shire.
ANNANDUM, Annan in Dumfries-shire.
ANNANDUS, the river Annan in Dumfries-shire.
ANNAPOLIS, Port Royal in Jamaica.
ANNECIUM VETUS, Annecy-le-Vieux in Savoy.
ANNONACUM, Annonay in the French dep. of Ardeche.
ANONIUS, the river Mons in Tyrol.
ANOTHIA, Annot in the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes.
ANSA, Antium, or Ansa Paulini, Anse in the French dep. of Rhone.
ANSER, or Serculus, the river Serecchio in Lucca.
ANSLAGA, or Christiania, the town of Anslo or Opslo in Norway.
ANSTRUTIERA. See Arnstrutiera.
ANTÆOPOLIS, a town of Upper Egypt, near the present village of Kau.
ANTANDRUS, or Antandros, a town of Mysia Major, now Antandro at the foot of Mount Ida in the Troad.
ANTARADUS, a town of Lycia, the modern Tortosa in the pash. of Tarablus.
ANTEA, or Anteis, Ampuis in the French dep. of Rhone.
ANTECARIA, Anticaria, or Antequaria, a town of Hispania Bœtica, the modern Antequera in the Spanish prov. of Granada.
ANTEMNÆ, near the present Torre-di-Quinto at the junction of the Anco and the Tiber.
ANTIA, the river Anza, an affluent of the Tosa in Lombardy.
ANTIBARUM, Antivari in Dalmatia.
ANTICARIA NOVA, Antequera in the Mexican prov. of Guanaxuato.
ANTICOSIA, Antiscotia, or Assumtionis Insula, the island of Anticosti in the St. Lawrence.
ANTILIA, Ampthill in Bedfordshire.
ANTILIBANUS, Amana, Hermon, or Senir, the southernmost of the two parallel chains of Lebanon in Syria.
ANTILLÆ, Antiliæ, Camercanæ Insulæ, Caribes or Caribanes, the Caribbean Islands or Antilles in the gulf of Mexico.
ANTIMELOS, Antimilo in the Grecian archipelago.
ANTIMONASTERIUM, Etmoutiers in the French dep. of Haut-Vienne.
ANTINOE, Antinoi Urbs, or Besa, a town in the Egyptian delta, the ruins of which are near Sheikh-Abadeh.
ANTIOCHEA SUPER CRAGUM, a town in Cilicia Trachea, now Antiocheta in Cyprus.
ANTIOCHIA, Antiochea ad Orontem, Antiochea Tetrapolis, Antiochia apud Daphnen, Antiochia Theopolis, the modern Antioch or Antakia in Upper Syria.
ANTIOCHIA AD MÆANDRUM, or Antiochia Cariæ, Nisa, or Nyssa, the modern Jenisheir in Asiatic Turkey, near the Mendere-su.
ANTIOCHIA AD PISIDIUM, or Colonia Cæsarea Antiochia, a town in Phrygia Major, the modern Aksheir in Asiatic Turkey.
ANTIOCHIA AD TAURUM, perhaps the modern frontier fortress of Bahasna in Northern Syria.
ANTIOCHIA MARGIANA, or Antiochia Arida, a town in Margiana, according to Mannert, Merud or Manushak, on the Murghab river in Northern Asia; according to others, Mawri or Shahjehan.
ANTIOCHIA PISIDIA, Yalovatch in Asiatic Turkey.
ANTIPATRIS, in Judæa, Arsuf, or perhaps Kaffer-Saba in Syria.
ANTIPOLIS, Antibes in the French dep. of Var.
ANTIQUA, Antigua in the Antilles.
ANTIRRHIUM PROMONTORIUM, a headland on the coast of Ætolia, at the entrance of the Sinus Corinthiacus, now Cape Rumeli opposite Cape Drepano.
ANTITAURUS, a branch of the Taurus, passing through Cappadocia, the modern Alidagh.
ANTIUM, a city of the Volsci, now Capo-d'Anzo, near Nettuno in the Papal states.
ANTIUM, or Hantium, Hanz in the Grisons.
ANTIVESTÆUM PROMONTORIUM, Cape St. Ives on the W coast of Cornwall.
ANTONA, Aufona, or Avona, the river Avon falling into the Bristol channel.
ANTONIA, Antoing on the Scheld.
ANTONIA, or Trajectum ad Rhenum, Trajectus Rheni or Ultrajectum, Utrecht in Holland.
ANTORICUM, or Antricum Carnutum, the town of Chartres in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loir.
ANTRINUM, Antrim in the Irish prov. of Ulster.
ANTROS, probably CordUAN on the river Garonne.
ANTUNACUM, or Andernacum, Andernach on the Rhine.
ANTVERPIA, Antwerp in Belgium.
ANUBINGARA, probably Negombo in Ceylon.
ANXANUM, Lanciano-Vecchio in Abruzzo-Citra.
ANXELLODUNUM, Exclodunum, or Osoldunum, Yssodun in the French dep. of Indre.
ANXIA, Anzi in the Neapolitan prov. of Basilicata.
ANXUR, or Tarracina, the modern Terracina in the Papal deleg. of Frosinone.
APAMEA, the capital of Apamene, now Kalat-el-Medik or Famieh.
APAMEA, in the S extremity of the island of Mesene, the modern Kornah on the Tigris.
APAMEA CIBOTOS, Apamea Phrygiæ, or Apamea-ad-Mæandrum, a town of Southern Phrygia, near the modern Dinare.
APAMIA, Pamiers in the French dep. of Arriege.
APENESTÆ, or Viestæ, a town in Apulia Daunia, now Venesti on the coast of the Neapolitan prov. of Capitanata.
APENNINUS, Apennini Juga, Apenninus Mons, the modern Apennines. The true form is Apeninus, not Appeninus, nor Apeninus.
APENROA, Apenrade in Schleswig.
APERIASCIO, or Eperiæ, Eperies in Transylvania.
APEROPIA, a town of Argolis, now Dhoko, or perhaps Hydron.
APHACA, Afka in Northern Syria.
APHRODISIAS, in Caria, now Gheira.

APHRODISIUM PROMONTORIUM, or PYRENÆ PROMONTORIUM, the modern CAPE CREUX on the coast of the Mediterranean.

APHRODILOPOLIS, ASFUN in Upper Egypt.—Another place of this name was in the vicinity of the modern ATFIEH; and another stood near the modern TACHTA in Upper Egypt.

APIARIUM, BEJAR in the Spanish prov. of Murcia.

APOCREMNUS PROMONTORIUM, in Ionia, now CAPE ESOMENO.

APOLLINARIUM, a town of the Volcæ Arecomici, now AUBENAS in the French dep. of Ardeche.

APOLLINIS PROMONTORIUM, CAPE MOSTAGAN on the N coast of Africa.

APOLLINOPOLIS MAGNA, EDFU in Upper Egypt.

APOLLONIA CYRENAICA, near MARSA-SUZA on the N coast of Africa.

APOLLONIA ILLYRIA, POLLINA near the mouth of the Vojussa.

APOLLONIA MACEDONICA, a town on the Egnatian way, near POLLINA.

APOLLONIA THRACIA, or SOZOPOLIS, now SIZEBOLI.

APOLLONIATIS LACUS, a lake in Mysia Minor, the modern ABULLIONTE.

APONIANA INSULA, EGUSA off the W coast of Sicily.

APONUM, ABANO or ALBONO in Lombardy.

APOSTOLORUM PORTA, or APOSTOLORUM MONS, POSTELBERG in Bohemia.

APPIA, or VIA APPIA, a celebrated Roman road, leading from Rome to Capua, a distance of more than 1,000 stadia; and afterwards prolonged to Brundusium. It began at the Porta Capena of Rome, near the modern hill of S. Balbona, where the Via Latina was united with it, and joins the modern road from Velletri to Cisterna, at the 32d mile-stone, whence they run nearly together to Terracina.

APRIMONASTERIUM, or NOVIENTIUM, the abbey of EBERSHEIMMUNSTER on an island in the Ill in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.

APROSITOS, the island of FUERTEVENTURA in the Canary group.

APRUSA, the river AUSA in the Papal states.

APRUTIUM, ABRUZZO in Naples.

APRUTIUM PROVINCIA AQUILENSIS, the Neapolitan prov. of ABRUZZO CITRA.

APSARUS, or APSORUS, the river OSERO flowing into the gulf of Trieste.

APSUS, a river of Illyria Græca, the modern BARETINO or ERCENT flowing into the Adriatic.

APTA JULIA, APTA, or OURTAI APTENSIUM, the modern APT in the French dep. of Vaucluse.

APUA, or PONS TREMULUS, the town of PONTREMOLI in Tuscany.

APULIA, APULIA DAUNIORUM, or DAUNIA, a district of Græcia Magna, now PUGLIA or APUGLIA in Naples. The name Apulia was originally applied to a small tract of country immediately to the SE of the Frentani; but in the reign of Augustus it included not only Daunia but also Messopia.

AQUA ANTIQUA, ALTWASSER in Silesia.

AQUABELLETTA, or AQUÆ BELLÆ, AIGUEBELLE in Savoy.

AQUABURGUM, WEISSERBURG in Bavaria.

AQUA CAMPESTRIS, AGUILAR-DEL-CAMPO in Old Castile.

AQUÆ, BADENA, CASTELLUM AQUARUM, or THERMÆ INFERIORES, the town of BADEN in Baden.

AQUÆ, AQUISGRANUM, GRAND PALATIUM, or URBS AQUENSA, AACHEN or AIX-LA-CHAPELLE in Rhenish Prussia.

AQUÆ ALLOBROGUM, or AQUÆ GRATIANÆ, AIX in Savoy.

AQUÆ AUGUSTÆ, AQUÆ TURBELLICÆ, or TURBELLA CIVITAS, near ACQO in the French dep. of Landes.

AQUÆBELLICUS in Augusta Trevirorum, the modern WASSERBILLICH at the conflux of the Moselle and the Sauer.

AQUÆ BIGERRONUM, or VICUS AQUENSIS, the town of BAGNERES-EN-BIGORRE in the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees.

AQUÆ BILBITANORUM, or AQUÆ BILBICITANÆ, near ALBANIA in Spanish Aragon.

AQUÆ BORMONIS, or BORBONIUM ACCIMBALDI, the town of BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULD in the French dep. of Allier.

AQUÆ BORVONIS, the town of BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS in the French dep. of Marne.

AQUÆ CALENTES, the town of CHAUDES-AIGUES in the French dep. of Cantal.

AQUÆ CALIDÆ, AIGUES-CHAUDES in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.

AQUÆ CILINORUM, AMPHIOCHIA, or AQUÆ CELENIÆ, ORENSE in Spanish Galicia.

AQUÆ DURÆ, ALCALA-DEL-RIO in Seville.

AQUÆ FLAVIÆ, near CHAVES in the Portuguese prov. of Tras-os-Montes.

AQUÆLUPÆ, GUADELUPE in New Castile.

AQUÆ MATTIACÆ, MATTINEI FONTES, or THERMÆ WISBADENSES, the town of WIESBADEN in Nassau.

AQUÆ MORTUÆ, AIGUES-MORTES in the French dep. of Gard.

AQUÆ NERÆ, NERIS in the French dep. of Allier.

AQUÆ ONESIORUM, BARREGES-LES-BAINS in the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees.

AQUÆ PANNONICÆ, THERMÆ AUSTRIACÆ, or THERMÆ PANNONIÆ, the town of BADEN in the archd. of Austria.

AQUÆ REGIÆ, AEGERI or EGERI in the Swiss cant. of Zug.

AQUÆ RUBEÆ, or RUFFACUM, RUFFACH in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.

AQUÆ SEXTIÆ, or COLONIA AQUENSIS, AIX in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.

AQUÆ SPADANÆ, SPA in Liege.

AQUÆ STATIELLÆ, ACQUI in the duchy of Montferrat.

AQUÆ TARBELLICÆ, the modern DAX in the French dep. of Landes.

AQUÆ TIBILITANÆ, the springs now known as HAMMAM-EL-BERDÆAH in Algeria.

AQUÆ VETERES, OUDEWATER in the Dutch prov. of Utrecht.

AQUÆ VIVÆ, AIGUES-VIVES in the French dep. of Var.

AQUALATUM, YGNALADA in Catalonia.

AQUARIA, YVOIRE on the lake of Geneva.

AQUA SPARSA, or AQUÆ CALIDÆ, AIGUEPERSE in the French dep. of Puy-de-Dome.

AQUIANUM, EVIAN on the lake of Geneva.

AQUILA IN VESTINIS, or AQUILIA, AQUILO in the Neapolitan prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da.

AQUILANA PROVINCIA, or ABRUTIUM ULTERIUS, the Neapolitan prov. of ABRUZZO-ULTRA.

AQUILEJA, AQUILEJA COLONIA LATINA, the modern AGLAR or AQUILEJA on the gulf of Trieste.

AQUILEJA. See ACULA.

AQUILONIA, CEDOGNA in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.

AQUINUM, AQUINO in Naples.

AQUITANIA, one of the four provinces of Gaul under the Romans, comprising the territory of the Aquitani reaching up to the Garumna or Garonne, and that portion of Celtic Gaul which

lay between the Garumna and the Legeris or Loire. It was subdivided into Novem Populana, Aquitania Prima, and Aquitania Secunda. The division of Novem Populana comprised the original Aquitania, or the country between the Pyrenees and the Garonne.

AQUITANIA PRIMA, that portion of Gallia Celtica which Augustus added to Aquitania Proper, comprising the modern French departments of CHER, INDRE, ALLIER, CANTAL, PUY-DE-DOME, TARN-ET-GARONNE, CAREZE, and HAUTE-VIENNE. Its cap. was Civitas Bituriges now Bourges.

AQUITANIA SECUNDA comprised the modern French deps. of VENDEE, DEUX-SEVRES, VIENNE, CHARENTE-INFERIEURE, and a portion of LOT, TARN-ET-GARONNE, and GIRONDE. Its cap. was CIVITAS BURDIGALENSIUM now Bourdeaux.

AQUITANICUS OCEANUS, the GULF OF GASCOGNY.

ARA BACCHI, or BACCHARACUM, BACCHARACH in Rhenish Prussia.

ARABIA, a region bounded in ancient, as in modern geography, by Palestine and the desert of Syria on the N; by the Sinus Persicus or Persian Gulf on the NE; by the Mare Erythræum or Indian Ocean on the E and SE; by the Sinus Arabicus on the SW; and by the isthmus of Suez on the W. The name *Arab* signifies 'an inhabitant of the West,' that is, one dwelling to the west of the river Euphrates. A. was divided by the Greeks and the Romans into Arabia Deserta, Arabia Petræa, and Arabia Felix.

ARABIA DESERTA, the interior of the Arabian peninsula, more particularly the N part of it, bordering on the Syrian desert, and roamed over by tribes whom the Greeks distinguished as *Arabes Scenitæ*, that is, 'tent-dwelling Arabs.'

ARABIA FELIX, that portion of Arabia which borders on the Sinus Arabicus or Arabian gulf, below the Sinus Ælanites or gulf of Akaba, and on the Mare Erythræum or Red sea, and the Sinus Persicus or Persian gulf. It answers to the modern YEMEN, HEDJAZ, HADRAMAUT, and OMAN.

ARABIA PETRÆA, the NW portion of the Arabian Peninsula, from Palestine to the Sinus Arabicus, including the country around the Sinus Ælanites. This portion of A. was so called from its capital, Petra. It was the IDUMÆA or EDOM of Scripture, and is now nearly identical with the Great desert of EL-TYH.

ARABICI MONTES, the JEBEL MOKATTIM forming the E side of the valley of the Nile.

ARABICUS SINUS, or MARE RUBRUM, the RED SEA.

ARABISSUS, perhaps GUBUM on the Tokmah-su, in Armenia.

ARABO, RABUS, or AQUA NIGRA, the river RAAB in Hungary.

ARACCA, the ancient ARACH or EDESSA, perhaps ORFA or URFA in the Asiatic pash. of Diyarbekir.

ARACEME. See PETRA.

ARACHOSIA, or COPHEN, identified by Major Rawlinson with ULAN-ROBAT or SHAHRI-ZOHAK in the Ghilzizeh country, SE of Kandahar.

ARACILLUM, ARAQUIL in the Spanish prov. of Pampelona.

ARACOSIA, ARCOZ in Andalusia.

ARADIENSIS COMITATUS, the com. of ARAD in Hungary.

ARADUS, the island of RUAD off the coast of Syria.

ARÆ FLAVIÆ, ERYTHROPOLIS, or AURICUM, NORDLINGEN in Bavaria.

ARÆGENUS, or CIVITAS-BAJOCASSIUM, BAYEUX in the French dep. of Calvados.

ARAGNUM, the river ALMEN in the Swiss cant. of Valais.

ARAGONIA, CELTIBERIA, or TERRA IBERIA, the kingdom of ARAGON in Spain.

ARAM, the ancient Hebrew name of SYRIA.

ARAM-BETH-RECHOB, probably the district of ARD or EL-HULEH in Syria, near the source of the Jordan.

ARAM-DAMESEK, or SYRIA DAMASCENA, DAMASCENE-SYRIA.

ARAM-MAACHAH, a district of Syria, extending southwards from Damascus.

ARAM-NAHARAIM, PADAN-ARAM, or CAMPI-MESOPOTAMIA, the modern EL-JEZIREH in the pash. of Bagdad.

ARAM-ZOBU, or ARAM-SABU, probably a region of Cœlo-Syria.

ARANDA DURII, ARANDO-DE-DUERO in Old Castile in Spain.

ARANDI, a town of the Tardetani, now OURIQUE in Spain.

ARANIA, the island of ARRAN in the Frith of Clyde.

ARANIA VALLIS, the valley of ARAN in the Pyrenees.

ARANLÆ INSULÆ, the ARRAN islands off the W coast of Ireland.

ARANUM, ARANNUM, or ARANCI, near AVRANCHES in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.

ARANUS, ARANYOS in Transylvania.

ARAR, ARARIS SAGANA, or SAUGONNA, the river SAONE in France.

ARARAT, MONTES ARMENII, TERRA ARMENIORUM, KARDU, a mountain of Armenia, still generally known as MOUNT ARARAT, the MASIS or MASEES of the Armenians, the KOH-I-NU of the Persians, the DAGHERDAGH or AGHRIDAGH of the Turks.

ARARUS, perhaps the ALUTA, a branch of the Danube.

ARASSIUM, ARASSI in the duchy of Genoa.

ARA UBIORUM, BONN in Rhenish Prussia.

ARAUGIA, ARAVIA, or AROVIUM, ARAU in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.

ARAURIS, or ERAVUS, the HERAULT or GRACE, falling into the Mediterranean near Agde.

ARAUSIO, or COLONIA ARAUSIO, or CIVITAS ARAUSICORUM, a city of the Cavares, ORANGE in the French dep. of Vaucluse.

ARAUSIONENSE CASTRUM, ORANIENBURG in Prussia.

ARAUSIONENSIS PRINCIPATUS, the principality of ORANGE in the French dep. of Vaucluse.

ARAXES, a river of Armenia Major, now the ARAS.

ARAXES, a river of Persia, now the BEND-EMIR, flowing into the lake of Bakhtegan.

ARAXES, the OXUS falling into the Caspian.

ARAXUS PROMONTORIUM, CAPE PAPAS on the NW coast of Greece.

ARBA, the island of ARBE in the Adriatic.

ARBACALA, VILLENA in the Spanish prov. of Murcia.

ARBELA, ARBEL or ERBIL in Kurdistan.

ARBERGA, or ARLABURGUM, AARBERG in the Swiss cant. of Berne.

ARBONA, or ARBOR FELIX, ARBON in the Swiss cant. of Thurgau.

ARBOREA, or ORISTANA, ORISTANO on the W coast of Sardinia.

ARBOSCA, ARBOIS in the French dep. of Jura.

ARBUDA, KNIN or TINEN in Dalmatia.

ARBURGUM, ARALÆBURGUM, AARBURG in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.

ARCA, ARQUES in the French dep. of Seine-Inferieure.

ARCADES, or ARKADE, ARCADION in the island of Candia.

ARCADIA, a mountainous region, the Switzerland of Greece, now embracing the eparchies of Megalopolis, Mantinea, Gortyne, and Kynuria.
ARCATIF, or Arcatus, near the modern Arcol on the Coromandel coast of India.
ARCANNUM, Braccianum, or Brygianum, Bracciano in the Papal states.
ARCES AD AUGUSTIAS HELLESPONTI, or Arces duæ ad Hellespontium, the Dardanelles.
ARCHA, Herck in Liege.
ARCHANGELOPOLIS, or Fanum, St. Michaelis Archangeli, Archangel in Russia.
ARCHIPELAGUS, or Mare Ægeum, the Ægean Sea or Grecian Archipelago.
ARCI, Arcos-de-la-Frontera in Seville.
ARCIDOVA, Slatina in Wallachia.
ARCISSA, Van or Wan in Armenia.
ARCIUS, the river Arc or Arche in Savoy.
ARCLOA, Arklow in co. Wicklow.
ARCOBRIGA, Arcos on the Xalon in Old Castile.
ARCTOPOLIS, or Berna, Bern in the Swiss cant. of that name.
ARCTOPOLIS, Bierneburgum, Ursorum Castrum, Biorneburg in Finland.
ARCTOPOLIS AD SALAM, or Ursopolis, Bernburg in Anhalt-Bernburg.
ARCTORIS OCEANUS, Oceanus Borealis, Oceanus Septentrionalis, Mare Glaciale, the Arctic ocean.
ARCUS JULIANUS, Arcueil in the French dep. of Seine.
ARDARTUM, Ardfert in co. Kerry.
ARDEA, the capital of the Rutuli, the village of Ardea, 22 m. from Rome.
ARDEA, Ardra, or Ardresium, Ardres in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
ARDABILA, Ardebil in the Persian prov. of Azerdbijan.
ARDELICA, Peschiera in the Venetian prov. of Mantua.
ARDEVICUM, or Harderovicum, Harderwyk on the Zuyder-see in Holland.
ARDIMACHA, or Armacha, or Armacanum, Armagh in Ulster.
ARDONCÆ, or Herdonia, Cedona or Cedogna in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
ARDROSA, Ardrossan in Ayrshire.
ARDUENNÆ SILVÆ, a forest in Gallia Belgica, the modern Ardennes.
AREÆ, or Obia, or Olbia, Hajeres in the French dep. of Var.
AREBURGIUM, or Aremontium, Aremberg on the Aar in Rhenish Prussia.
ARECANUM, Arnemium, or Arnhemia, Arnheim in Holland.
ARECONIUM, or Harfordia, Hertford in Hertfordshire.
AREDATÆ, Aredatum, Aurelianum, Gesadunum, Lentia, Lincia, or Lincium, Linz on the Ens in Austria.
AREFDUCTUS, Harflevium, or Harflonium, Harfleur in the French dep. of Seine-Inferieure.
ARELAS, Gallula Roma, Arelate, Arelatum Constantina, Colonia Julia Paterna Arelate, the town of Arles in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
AREMORICA, Armoricæ Oræ, Armorica, Armoricanus Tractus, Britannia Minor, Neustria, now represented by the French provs. of Bretagne and Normandy.
ARENÆ MONTES, the Arenas Gordas in Spain.
ARENÆ OLONENSIS, Sables d'Olonne in the French dep. of Vendee.
ARENSBERGE, Arensberg in Westphalia.
ARENSEUM, Arleux in the French dep. of Nord.
ARESCHOTTUM, or Arschottum, Arschott in Belgium.
ARETHON. See Aracthus.
ARETIUM, or Municipium Arretium, Arezzo in Tuscany.
ARECA, Arlanzon in Old Castile.
AREVACORUM URBS, Segovia, or Segubia, Segovia in Old Castile.
ARGANTOMAGUS, near Argenton in the French dep. of Creuse.
ARGATHELIA, Argyleshire in Scotland.
ARGELIA, or Forgavia, Forgan on the Elbe.
ARGENTANUM, Santo Marco in Lamis, a prov. of Calabria-Citra.
ARGENTARIA, or Argentovaria, near Harburg in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.
ARGENNUM PROMONTORIUM, Cape Bianco on the W coast of Asiatic Turkey.
ARGENTARIA, Argentiere in the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes.
ARGENTEA REGIA, the modern Indian province of Aracan.
ARGENTEUS MONS, the Sierra-Segura in Spain.
ARGENTINA, Jornick in Bosnia.
ARGENTINA CIVITUS, Argentoratum, Stratæburgum, Stratæburgus, or Tribocorum Urbs, the city of Strasburg in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
ARGENTOLIUM, Argenteuil in the French dep. of Yonne.
ARGENTOLIUM AD SEQUANUM, Argenteuil in the French dep. of Seine.
ARGENTOMUM, Argentan in the French dep. of Orne.
ARGI, Argolica Urbs, Argos, Depsium, Argos near the gulf of Nauplia in Greece.
ARGOLICUS SINUS, the gulf of Nauplia or Napoli-di-Romania.
ARGOLIS, an ancient territory of Greece, bounded on the N by Corinthia and Sicyonia; on the E by the Sinus Saronicus or gulf of Engia; on the S by Laconia and the Argolicus Sinus; and on the W by Arcadia; now composing with Corinth the eparchies of Nauplia, Argos, Corinth, Hydra, Hermione and Trezenia.
ARGOS AMPHILOCHICUM in Acarnania, now Neokhori near the river Ariadha; or perhaps Karavasara on the gulf of Arta.
ARGOUS PORTUS, Porto-Ferrajo in Elba.
ARIA, a region of Asia, bounded on the N by Margiana and Bactriana; on the E by India; on the S by Gedrosia; and on the W by Parthia. It included within these boundaries the Paropamisadæ and Arachosia; and probably corresponds to the modern Khorasan, Seistan, and Afghanistan.
ARIA, Herat in Khorasan.
ARIA, Lake Durrah or Zereb in Khorasan.
ARIANI MONTES, Ariorum Mons or Marianus Mons, the Sierra-Morena in Spain.
ARIAS, Heri in Khorasan.
ARICA, Ebodia, or Oriniacum, the island of Alderney in the English channel.
ARICIA NEMORALIS, Nemus, now Ariccia or La Riccia in the Campagna-di-Roma.
ARICINUS LACUS, Vallericcia an empty crater below La Riccia in the Campagna-di-Roma, but by some identified with the Lago-di-Nemo.
ARIGÆUM, Cabul in Afghanistan.
ARIMATHÆA, Rama, Ramula, the modern Ramleh or Rama of Syria.
ARIODUNUM, Erding in Bavaria.
ARIOLA, or Arolum, Airolo or Orienz in the Swiss cant. of Ticino.
ARIOVICA, Pons Durii, or Pontarium, Pontarlier in the French dep. of Doubs.

ARISTADIUM, ARNESTADUM, or ARNSTADIUM, ARMSTADT near Erfurt.
ARIUS, a river of Aria, probably the HERIRUD.
ARLUNUM, ARALAUNUM, or ORALUNUM, ARLON in Luxemburg.
ARMADATUM, or HARIMEDABATUM, AMADABAD in Gujerat.
ARMASANICÆ, AYMARQUE in the French dep. of Gard.
ARMENIA, a region of Asia, lying between the Caucasus on the N, and the chain of Taurus on the S; but of less easily defined limits towards the E and the W. By the Greeks, Romans, and Armenians, it was divided into A. Major and A. Minor.
ARMENIA MAJOR, or ARMENIA PROPER, was bounded on the N by Colchis, Iberia, and Albania; on the NE and E by Albania; on the S by Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Media; and on the W by Armenia Minor. It constitutes the existing, and by far the larger division of Armenia; and is separated from Armenia Minor by the Euphrates; and from Mesopotamia and Kurdistan by Mount Taurus. It now belongs politically to Russia, Turkey, and Persia.
ARMENIA MINOR, ARMENIA PARVA, or ARMENIA PARTHICA, was bounded on the N by Pontus; on the E by the Euphrates; on the S and W by Cappadocia. It includes portions of the modern pashaliks of KARAMANIA, MERASH, and SIVAS.
ARMENIACENSIS CIVITATUS, ARMAGNAC in the French dep. of Gers.
ARMENISTA, ARNINA, or FLORA, the river FIORE in Tuscany.
ARMENTARIÆ, ARMENTIERES in the French dep. of Nord.
ARMENTIO, the river ARMANCON in France.
ARMORICA, according to Pliny and Mannert, the early name of AQUITANIA PROPER, on the SW of France; according to Ukert, the tract of country stretching along the Atlantic between the mouths of the Loire and the Seine.
ARMORIUM CAPUT, or RHEGIUM PROMONTORIUM, the promontory of CAPO-DELL-ARMI on the coast of Calabria-Ultra.
ARMUZIA, or HARMOZIA, the island of HORMUZ in the Persian gulf.
ARNAPHA, ERFTA, or ERVATIS, ERFT in Rhenish Prussia.
ARNEMUDA, ARNUYDEN in the island of Walcheren.
ARNON, the MODJEB, MUDJEB, or WADY-EL-MUJEB flowing into the E side of the Dead sea.
ARNUS, the modern river ARNO of Tuscany.
AROCHA, a river of Bruttium, the modern CROCHA or CROCCHIO in Naples.
AROLA, or ARULA, the Swiss river AAR.
AROMATA PROMONTORIUM, CAPE GUARDAFUI on the coast of Arabia.
ARANATA, perhaps the modern ZEILAH on the Adel coast of Africa.
AROSIS, the river ARAS of Persia.
AROTTIA, the town of AROLSEN in Waldeck.
ARPI, a city of Daunia near MANFREDONIA.
ARPINUM, a town of the Volsci, now ARPINO in Naples.
ARQUATUM, ARQUA in Lombardy.
ARRETIUM, or ARRETIUM VETUS, AREZZO in the Papal states.
ARRETIUM FIDEUS, CASTIGLIONE in Tuscany.
ARRETIUM JULICUM, SABLIANO in Tuscany.
ARRIA, the island of ARROE in the Little Belt.
ARRIACA, GUADALAXARA in New Castile.
ARROSIUS, the river AROS in France, a tributary of the Loire.
ARSACIA, or RAGA, KASBIN in Persia.
ARSAMOSTA, or ARMOSATA, a town of Armenia Major, now SEMSAT.
ARSARATA, the modern ASTRABAD in Persia.
ARSIA, the river ARSIA in Dalmatia.
ARSIGNANUM, or ARSÆ LANÆ, ARSIGNANO in Lombardy.
ARSINARIUM PROMONTORIUM, or CAPUT VIRIDE, CAPE VERDE on the W coast of Africa.
ARSINOE, CLEOPATRIS, or PISIDIUM, now ASSAB on the NE coast of Africa.
ARSINOE, or CROCODILOPOLIS, a town of the Heptanomis of Egypt, near MEDINET-EL-FAYUM.
ARSINOE, or FAMA AUGUSTA, the modern FAMAGOSTA in Cyprus.
ARSINONE, or TAUCHIRA, the modern TEUCHIRA on the coast of Barbary.
ARSISSA PALUS, Lake VAN in Armenia.
ARTABRUM PROMONTORIUM, or PROMONTORIUM CELTICUM, CAPE FINISTERE, the NW point of Spain.
ARTACOANA, the ancient capital of Aria, represented by the modern HERAT in Khorassan.
ARTAMIS, a river of Bactria, now the DAKASH, an affluent of the Zohrab.
ARTAUNUM, HERBIPOLIS, MACROPOLIS, or WURCEBURGUM, the town of WURZBURG in Bavaria.
ARTAXATA, or NERONIA, the capital of Armenia-Major, now perhaps ARDASHAT.
ARTEMISIA, or DIANIUM, an island near the mouth of the Tiber, now GIANUTI or JANUTI off the coast of Tuscany.
ARTEMISIUM, DIANIUM, or HEMEROSCOPION, the town of DENIA in Valencia.
ARTEMISIUM PROMONTORIUM, DIANIUM PROMONTORIUM, or FERRARIA, at the NE extremity of the Spartarius Campus in Spain, now CAPE-ST.-MARTIN.
ARTEMISIUM PROMONTORIUM, or FANUM DIANÆ, CAPE SYROCHORI on the N coast of the island of Eubœa.
ARTEMISIUS, a mountain range stretching between Monte Cave or Monte Albano and Velletri in the Papal states, near MONTE ARICANO.
ARTEMITA, a town of Assyria, now represented by SHEHRBAN.
ARTENA VEIENTIUM, probably BOCCEA near the river Arrone in the Papal states.
ARTENA VOLSCIRUM, now MONTE FORTINO in the Papal states.
ARTERA, ARTERN on the Unstrut in Prussia.
ARTESIA, or ATREBATENSIS COMITATUS, the lordship of ARTOIS in French Flanders.
ARTIGI, a town in Hispania Bœtica, now the modern ALHAMA in Granada.
ARTISCUS, a river of Thracia, the modern BUJUKDERE, a confluent of the Ergene.
ARTOBRIGA, a town in Noricum, identified by some with LAUFEN in the Salz-Kammergutt of Austria; by Mannert, with TEISSENDORF in the circle of Salzburg.
ARUCCI, or ARUCÆ, in Hispania Bœtica, perhaps MOURA in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
ARULA, the ARLBERG in Suabia.
ARUNDA, the town of RONDA in Granada.
ARUNDÆ MONTES, the SIERRA-DE-RONDA in Granada.
ARUNTINA, ARUNDEL in Sussex.
ARUPENUM, a town of Illyricum, now MODRUSH in Dalmatia.
ARUSINI CAMPI, in Samnium, now ARUSIA.
ARVA, ARAVA or ORAWA in Hungary.
ARVERNA, ARVERNARUM CIVITAS, CLARUS MONS, or CLAROMONTIUM, the modern CLERMONT or CLER-

MONT-FERRANT in the French dep. of Puy-de-Dome.

ARVONIA, ARVONIENSIS COMITATUS, or SNAUDONIA, CARNARVONSHIRE in Wales.

ARX ARMINII, HERMANNSBURG in Waldeck.

ARX BATAVORUM, BATEMBURG on the Maas, in the Dutch prov. of Gelderland.

ARX BRITANNICA, BRITTENBURG in the prov. of South Holland.

ARX FONTANA, FUENTES at the influx of the Adda into Lake Como.

ARX GANDULFI, CASTEL GANDOLFO on the Lago-di-Castello in the Papal states.

ARX HERCULES MONŒCI, now MONACO in Sardinia.

ARX IPHIA, ARX FAXIANA, or CASTELLUM IPHIUM, the CHATEAU-D'IF at the mouth of the Rhone.

ARX KELLINA, ENNISKILLEN in Ulster.

ARX LUDOVICI AD SARUM, FANUM ST. LUDOVICI, or SARAVUS LUDOVICI, SAARLOUIS in Prussia.

ARX MINERVÆ, CASTRUM MINERVÆ, or PORTUS VENECIS, CASTRA in Calabria.

ARX NOVA, or CASTRUM NOVUM, NYSSLOT in Russian Finland.

ARX NOVA, NEOSELIUM, or UJAVERINUM, NEUHAUSEL on the Neutra, in Hungary.

ARX REGIA, FORT ROYAL in Martinique.

ARX RUBRA, the ROTHERTHURM in Transylvania.

ARX SANCTI HOSPITII, ST. OSPITIO in Sardinia.

ARX SANCTI JULIANI, SAO JOAN at the mouth of the Tagus.

ARX SANCTI MARTINI, or FANUM ST. MARTIN, MARTINSBERG on the Raab in Hungary.

ARX SCEPUSIENSIS, or ARX CEPUSIUM, ZIPZERHAUS in Hungary.

ARX SCHENKIANA, or PROPUGNACULUM SCHENCKIARUM, SHENKENHAUS at the influx of the Rhine into the Waal.

ARX SEPTENILIA, SETENILIA, or SEPTENILIUM, SETTENIL in Granada.

ARZEN, ARZES, or ATRANUTZIN, now ERZERUM in Turkish Armenia.

ARZILLA, or COLONIA AUGUSTA JULIA CONSTANTIA ZILI, or ZILIA, a town in Mauritania Tongitana, probably ARVILLE in Fez.

ASCALINGIUM, BENNOPOLIS, HILDESIA, or HILDESHUMIUM, HILDESHEIM in Hanover.

ASCALO, ASCALON, the modern ASKALON in Syria.

ASCANIA, or ASCHARIA, ASCHERSLEBEN in Prussia.

ASCANIA, or TUSCANIA, TOSCONELLA in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.

ASCANIA REGIO, or PRINCIPATUS ANHALTINUS, the principality of ANHALT in Upper Saxony.

ASCANIUS, the river AKSU in Asiatic Turkey.

ASCANIUS LACUS, ASCANIUS SINUS, ASTACENUS SINUS, or OLBIANUS SINUS, now the ISNIK-GOL in the sanjak of Khodavendikar in Asiatic Turkey.

ASCHAVIA, ASCHACH in Bavaria.

ASCIBURGIUM, a town of Gallia Belgica, now ASBURG, or perhaps ESSENBURG.

ASCIBURGIUS, or ASCIBURGII MONTES, or GIGANTES MONTES, the RIESENGEBIRGE in Upper Lusatia.

ASCIBURGUM, EMBRICA, or EMERICA, EMMERICH in Rhenish Prussia.

ASCIBURGUM SCHAFNABURGUM, ASCHAFFENBURG in Bavaria.

ASCRIVIUM, CATTARA, or CATARÆ, CATTARO in Dalmatia.

ASCULUM APULUM, a town in Daunia, the modern ASCOLI-DE-SATRIANO in the Capitanata of Naples.

ASCULUM PICENUM, or COLONIA ASCULANORUM, the town of ASCOLI in the Papal states.

ASCURIS LACUS, now the MAVRO-LIMNE or EZERO in Northern Greece.

ASHTAROTH, in the vicinity of MEZARIB, 3 days' march SSW of Damascus.

ASIA, a quarter of the globe which, as known to the ancients, was bounded on the N by the Great Northern ocean; on the E by the Great Eastern ocean; on the S by the Oceanus Indicus or Indian ocean; on the SW by the Sinus Arabicus or Red sea, which separated it from Egypt; and on the W by the Mediterranean and Ægean seas, and a line drawn through the Hellespontus or Dardanelles, the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, the Pontus Euxinus or Black sea, the Palus Mæotis or Sea of Azof, and the river Tanais or Don. The older geographers considered Egypt as belonging either partially or entirely to Asia; but they were unacquainted with the extreme N and E portion of Asia. The conquests of Alexander added somewhat to their knowledge of India. The Romans, in their wars with Mithridates, king of Pontus, became acquainted with the Caucasus; and pushing forward to the shores of the Caspian, they got information of a commercial route through Bactria to India; and soon afterwards of another route over the high table-land of Upper Asia, to the Seres or Chinese. The Periplus of Arrian contains a brief description of the Pontus Euxinus or Black sea; and Ptolemy knew the Caspian to be an inland sea.

ASIA CIS TAURUM, ASIA CITERIOR, ASIA INTRA HALYN, or ASIA PROPRIA, the western half of Asia Minor.

ASIA EXTRA HALYN, ASIA EXTRA TAURUM, or ASIA MAJOR, the SE part of Asia as known to the Romans.

ASIA PROCONSULARIS, comprising Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, with the exception of Lycaonia.

ASINÆUS SINUS, the GULF OF CORON in the Morea.

ASINARUS, the river FREDDO in Sicily.

ASINDO, ASSIDONIA, or METHYMNA SIDONIA, now MEDINA-SIDONIA in Spain.

ASISIUM, ASSISSI in the Papal deleg. of Perugia.

ASIUS, the river ASI which flows into the Tiber at Orvieto.

ASIUS, or ŒASIUS, the river CHIASCIO, an affluent of the Tiber.

ASMIRÆA, perhaps HAMEL or HAMI in Bokhara.

ASMONÆI MONTES, the western part of the modern DAOURI chain in Bokhara.

ASNESUM, ASSENSEE in the Danish island of FUNEN.

ASNIDIA, or ASSINDIA, or ESSENDIA, ESSEN ABBEY in Prussia.

ASOPUS, a river of Bœotia, the modern ASOPO.

ASOVIA, ASSOFFIUM, or TANAIS, the town of AZOF on the sea of that name.

ASPA, ASPADANA, or ASPAHAMUM, the city of ISPAHAN in Persia.

ASPALATOS, SALONA NOVA, or SPALATIUM, the town of SPALATRO in Dalmatia.

ASPALUCA, ACOUS in the French dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees.

ASPERA, ASPERN in the prov. of S. Holland.

ASPEROSA, or ASTRIZZA, ASPEROSA in Romania.

ASPHALTITES LACUS, MARE MORTUUM, MARE ORIENTALE, MARE SALINARUM, SODOMITUS LACUS, the DEAD SEA.

ASPIS, the town of ASPE in Catalonia.—Also a small harbour in Zeugitana, now CLYBEA in Barbary.

ASPRENCIA, ESPERNÆUM, or SPARNACUM, EPERNAY in the French dep. of Marne.

ASPRICOLLIS, or Mons Acutus, Scherpenheuvel in S. Brabant.
ASPRIMONTIUM, Apremont or Aspremont in the French dep. of Vendee.
ASSUMPTIONIS CIVITAS, Assumcion in Paraguay.
ASSUS, a Lesbian city in the Troad, now Beriam Kalesi.
ASSYRIA, in the most limited sense of the term, a province of Babylonia, now answering to a part of Kurdistan. It was bounded on the N by Armenia; on the E by Media and Susiana; on the S by Babylonia; and on the W by Mesopatamia and part of Babylonia. Its subdivisions were Aturia to the NW of the Greater Zab; Adiabene between the Greater and the Lesser Zab; Apolloniatis to the S of the Lesser Zab; Chalonitis to the E of Apolloniatis; Sittacene around the city of that name; and Satrapene in the extreme S.
ASSYRIUM STAGNUM, the Lake of Galilee.
ASTABORAS, or Astoborras, the river Atbara or Tacazze in Abyssinia.
ASTACUS, a town of Acarnania, probably Tragamesti, near the mouth of the Aspropotamo.
ASTÆ, Asta Pompeia, Astensia Civitas or Hasia, Asti in Piedmont.
ASTAPA, a town of Hispania Bœtica, near Estepa in Seville.
ASTAPES, or Astapus, the modern Abai or Bahr-el-Azrek, Abyssinia.
ASTA REGIA, Xeres-de-la-Frontera in Spain.
ASTASABAS, or Astosabus, the Bahr-el-Abiad, or the true head-branch of the Nile.
ASTERABATIA, a town of Hircania, Asterabad on the Caspian.
ASTIJI, Astygis, or Colonia Julia Augusta Firma, in Hispania Bœtica, now Ecija on the Xenil in Seville.
ASTRACANUM, Astrakhan on the Volga.
ASTRACUS, a river of Macedonia, the modern Vostrizza.
ASTUIA, or Bobenhusa, Bobenhausen near Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ASTURA, now Tuerto in the Spanish prov. of Asturias.
ASTURICA AUGUSTA, or Asturgia, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Astorga in Leon.
ASTURUM LUCUS, now Oviedo in Spain.
ASTYPALACA, or Pyrrha, or Pylæa, the island of Stampalia in the Grecian archipelago.
ASTYPALÆA PROMONTORIUM, Cape Anaphiso in Greece.
ASYPHUS, a mountain in Libycus Nomus, now La Rabbia.
ATAGIS, Ersacus, or Itargus, the river Eisach, an affluent of the Adige.
ATALANTA, an island in the strait of Euripus, now Talanta, or perhaps Tatendi.
ATALANTA, an island off the coast of Attica, now Talantus.
ATELLA, or Atella, a town of the Osci in Campania, near Aversa in Naples.
ATARNEA, a town of Æolia, now Dikalik.
ATERNUM, now Pescara in Naples.
ATESTE, a town of the Veneti in Gallia Transpadana, now Este in the Lombardian prov. of Padua.
ATHA, Ath in Belgium.
ATHANAGIA, a city of the Ilergetes, perhaps Agramant in the Spanish prov. of Lerida.
ATHENÆ, or Cecropia, the modern Athens.
ATHENÆ SALANÆ, Jena in Weimar.
ATHENÆON, or Sugdajah, Sudak in the Crimea.
ATHENOPOLIS, or Sambracia, Grimaud in the French dep. of Var.
ATHENRIA, Athenry in co. Galway.
ATHERDA, Atherdee in co. Louth.
ATHESIA, or Athesinus Ager, Etshland in Tyrol.
ATHESIS, Atesia, or Atison, the river Adige of Italy.
ATHISO, the river Tasa in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
ATHLONA, Athlone in co. Roscommon.
ATHO, the modern Monte-Santo or Hagios-Oros on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.
ATHOLIA, the district of Athol in Perthshire.
ATHRIBIS, or Atharrabis, represented by the village of Atrib in the delta of Egypt.
ATHRULLA, Medinah-el-Nabi on the Arabian Hedjaz.
ATHURNUS, or Volturnus, a river of Campania, the modern Volturno of Naples.
ATHYRAS, or Pydaras, a river of Thracia, the modern Karasu.
ATINUM, a town of Lucania, Atino in Naples.
ARTIA, Altenburg in Bavaria.
ATLANTICÆ INSULÆ, Atlantides, Fortunatæ Insulæ, Hesperidum Insulæ, or Canariæ Insulæ, the Canary group.
ATLANTICUM MARE, the Atlantic.
ATLANTIS, an island said to have existed at a very early period in the Atlantic ocean, over against the Columns of Hercules. Plato, who tells us that he obtained his information from the priests of Egypt, represents it as larger than Africa and Asia taken together. Some writers suppose America to have been known under this name. M. l'Abbè Jolibois, in a recent dissertation, attempts to show that this region must have been composed of the chain of Mount Atlas, the Spanish peninsula in whole or in part, and a region now submerged, situated between the Cape Verd, Canary, and Azore islands.
ATLAS MONS, Dyrin, or Darah, the Atlas chain in Southern Africa.
ATRIA. See Adria.
ATRIANUS, the Tartaro, an affluent of the Po.
ATROPATIA MEDIA, or Atropatene, the Persian prov. of Aderbeidjan.
ATTALIA, Antali, or Satalia, the modern Sataliyah in Asiatic Turkey.
ATTIDIUM, in Umbria, now Attigio.
ATTINIACUM, now Attigny in the French dep. of Ardennes.
ATTOVRIGA, Valencia, or Monasterium Veltenburgium, Wittenburg in Bavaria.
ATURIS, or Aturius, the Adour falling into the gulf of Gascogny.
ATURUS SILVENSIS, the Adour-de-Suebe, an affluent of the Adour.
AUCENSIS FLUVIUS, the river Oka in the Russian gov. of Orel.
AUDOMAROPOLIS, Audomarum, or Fanum Divi Audomari, Saint Omer in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
AUDURA, Autura, or Ebura, the river Eure, an affluent of the Seine.
AUFIDENA, Alfidena in Naples.
AUFIDUS, the river Ofanto in Naples.
AUFINA, or Aufinium, Ofena in Abruzzo-Ultra.
AUFONA, Altona, or Auvona, the river Avon of Warwickshire.
AUGA, Augur, or Augium, Eu on the Breste in Normandy.
AUGIA ALBA, or Wissenavia, Weissenau in Suabia.
AUGIA BRIGANTINA, or Augia Major, the abbey of Mehreran, on the lake of Constanz.
AUGIA DOMINA, Herisau in the Swiss cant. of Appenzell.

AUGIA RHENI, Rheinau on the Rhine near Schaffhausen.
AUGIA SACRA, Elgg in the Swiss cant. of Zurich.
AUGIA VIRGINUM, Magdenau in the Swiss cant. of St. Gall.
AUGUSTA, Agosta in Sicily.
AUGUSTA. See Londinium.
AUGUSTA, Neomagus, Neodunum, Novidunum, or Niviodunum, near the modern Nyons or Neus in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
AUGUSTA ALLOBROGUM, Colonia Allobrogum, Oppidum Allobrogum, Cebanum, Gebenna, Genava, Janoba, or Janua, the city of Geneva in Switzerland.
AUGUSTA ANTONINI, Gastanium, or Gastinum, Gastein in the circle of Salzburg.
AUGUSTA AUSCIORUM, or Climberrum, the town of Auch in the French dep. of Thoulouse.
AUGUSTA BATIENNORUM, a town in Gallia Cisalpina, near Bassignana in Lombardy.
AUGUSTA BILBILIS, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Bambola near Calatayud in Spain.
AUGUSTA BRACARA, Augusta Bracarum, Bracara, or Bracaraugusta, the modern Braga in Portugal.
AUGUSTA CASTRA, Azelburg in Bavaria.
AUGUSTA DACICA, Colonia Sarmizegethusa, or Zarmigethusa, the town of Varhely in Hungary.
AUGUSTA DEA, Civitas Deensium, or Dea, near St. Die in the dep. of Drome.
AUGUSTA EMERITA, or Emerita, Merida in Estremadura.
AUGUSTA JULIA GADITANA, Gaditana Civitas, or Gades, the modern Cadiz in Spain.
AUGUSTA NEMETUM, or Noviomagus, Spires in Bavaria.
AUGUSTA NOVA, Torquemada in the Spanish prov. of Palencia.
AUGUSTA PRÆTINA, Aosta in Piedmont.
AUGUSTA RAURACORUM, or Rauricum, now Augst on the Rhine.
AUGUSTA ROMANDUORUM, Luciburgium, or Luxemburgum, the modern Luxemburg.
AUGUSTA SUESSONUM, or Noviodunum, in Gallia Belgica, now Soissons in the French dep. of Aisne.
AUGUSTA TAURINORUM, or Colonia Taurina, Turin in Piedmont.
AUGUSTA TIBERII, Reginum, Castra Regina, Ratisbona, Hieropolis, or Tiburnia, Regensburg in Bavaria.
AUGUSTA TREVIRORUM, or Augusta in Treviris, Treveris, or Treverorum Urbs, Treves in Prussia.
AUGUSTA TRICASTINORUM, or Fanum St. Pauli Tricasti, St. Paul de Trois Chateaux in the French dep. of Drome.
AUGUSTA TRINOBANTUM, Londinium, Lundinium, or Lundonia, the city of London.
AUGUSTA VAGIENNORUM, Salutiæ, or Salutium, Saluzzo in Piedmont.
AUGUSTA VANGIONUM, Borbitomagus, Civitas Vangionum, Warmatia, Garmatia, Warmatia, or Wormacia, the city of Worms in Prussia.
AUGUSTA VEROMANDUORUM, Quintinopolis, Sanquintinum, or Fanum St. Quintini, St. Quentin in the French dep. of Aisne.
AUGUSTA VESUNNA, Vesonna, Petrocordium, Petrocora, or Petrogoricum, Perigueux in the French dep. of Dordogne.
AUGUSTA VINDELICORUM, Colonia Augusta Ractorum, or Vindelica, the city of Augsburg in Bavaria.
AUGUSTAMNICA, a district in Egyptus Inferior, the modern Er-Rif on the borders of Arabia.
AUGUSTANA PRÆTORIA, a town of Dacia, Roman on the Moldau.
AUGUSTI LUCUS, Lugo in the Spanish prov. of Gallicia.
AUGUSTI MURI, Pons Saravi, or Saræ Pons, in Gallia Belgica, now Saarbruck.
AUGUSTI PORTUS, the exterior port of Portus, now Porto on the Tiber.
AUGUSTI TROPÆA, Torbia in Nice.
AUGUSTOBONA, Augustomana, or Civitas Tricassium, Troyes in the French dep. of Aube.
AUGUSTOBRICA, Puente-del-Arzobispo in New Castile.
AUGUSTOBRIGA, Agreda in Old Castile.
AUGUSTODUNUM, Civitas Æduorum, Hedua, or Bibracte, a town of the Ædui, now Autun in the French dep. of Saone-et-Loire.
AUGUSTOMAGUS, Civitas Silvanectum, or Ratomagus, Senlis in the French dep. of Oise.
AUGUSTORITUM, Lemovicum, or Lemovicæ, Limoges in the French dep. of Vienne.
AUGUSTUS, Augst in the French dep. of Somme.
AULA BONA, Aubonne in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
AULA MAGNI MAGISTRI ORDINIS TEUTONICI, Mariæ Domus, or Mergenthemium, Mergenthal in Würtemberg.
AULA NOVI, Ebersdorf on the Danube.
AULA QUIRIACA, Guerande in the French dep. of Loire-Inferieure.
AULA REGIA, Konigssaal in Bohemia.
AULA REGIA AD LYNUM, or Aulica, Elze in Hildesheim.
AULÆI TICHOS, in the Chersonesus, now Kurudere.
AULIS IN BŒOTIA, the modern port of Oati.
AULON, the modern Terra-di-Melone in Naples. —Also Valona in Albania.
AUNUS, Anneau in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loire.
AURACIUM, Auray in the French dep. of Nord.
AURACUM, or Uracum, Aurach or Urach in the Black Forest.
AURACUM DUCIS, or Auriacum, Herzogen-Aurach in Bavarian Bamberg.
AURANITIS, or Havran, the Haouran in Northern Syria.
AURARIA, Aurariacum, or Abrobania, Gross Schlatten in Transylvania.
AURARIA PARVA, Klein Schlatten or Zaathna on an affluent of the Maros.
AURASIUM, Auras in Lower Silesia.
AUREA CHERSONESUS, or Aurea Terra, probably the peninsula of Malacca.
AUREA TEMPE, Aurea Planities, or Aureum Arvum, the Aue or Rosenaue, an affluent of the Unstrutt.
AUREA VALLIS, Airvaux in the French dep. of Deux-Sevres.
AURELIA, Aurelianorum Civitas, or Cenabum, the modern Orleans.
AURELIA AQUENSIS. See Aquæ.
AURELIACUM, or Auriliacum, Aurillac in the French dep. of Cantal.
AURELIANENSIS AGER, the French prov. of Orlanois.
AURELIANENSIS INSULA, the city of Orleans on the Mississippi.
AURELIANUM, or Origanum, Origano in Lombardy.
AURICHUM, Aurich in E. Friesland.
AURIMONTIUM, Goldberg at the foot of the Riesengebergen.

AURISIUM, Roth in Bavaria.
AURUNCA, Suessa, or Colonia Julia Classica Sussa, a town of the Arunci, now Sessa or Sozza in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
AUSA, Ausa Nova, or Ausona, Vich or Vique in Catalonia.
AUSER, or Ausur, the river Serchio, an affluent of the Arno.
AUSIMUM, or Auxumum, Osmo or Osimo near Ancona.
AUSSONA, or Auxonia, Auxonne on the Saone, in the French dep. of Cote-D'Or.
AUSTA, Austia, or Usta, Aussig on the Elbe.
AUSTERBATIUM, Ostrevend on the Scheldt.
AUSTRALIS TERRA, or India Australis, the Australian continent with Polynesia.
AUSTRASIA, or Westerreich, a name given to a territory composed, in the Middle Ages, of Brabant, Liege, Luxemburg, Lothringia, the Eifel, and Treves.
AUSTRAVIA, or Castra Prætensia, Osterhofen in Bavaria.
AUSTRIA, or Fanum St. Lucerii, St. Lizier de Conserans in the French dep. of Ariege.
AUSTRIÆ ARCHIDUCATUS, the archduchy of Austria, comprising Austria Inferior and Austria Superior.
AUTIANÆ, or Bathia, Bachia or Batha in Hungary.
AVALITES EMPORIUM, the modern Zeilah on the coast of Aden.
AVALLONIA, or Abailonia, the district of Avalon in Nova Scotia.
AVALONIA, Glastonbury in Kent.
AVANTICUM, in Gallia Lugdunensis, the modern Avranches in Bern.
AVARA, the river Evre in the French dep. of Cher.
AVARICUM, Bourges in the French dep. of Cher.
AVARIO, the river Aveyron, an affluent of the Garonne.
AVARUM PROMONTORIUM, or Vianæ Caput, near Viana in Portugal.
AVATICORUM STAGNUM, or Masteamelum Stagnum, the Mer-de-Martignes in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
AVENACUM, Avenay in the French dep. of Marne.
AVENDI CASTRUM, Remiremontium, or Romericum Castrum, Remiremont in the French dep. of Vosges.
AVENIO, a town of the Cavares, near Avignon in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
AVENIONETUM, Avignonet in the French dep. of Aude.
AVENIONIS CASTRUM, Napcule in the French dep. of Var.
AVENLIFNIUS, or Libnius, the river Liffey in Ireland.
AVENNÆ, Avesnes in the French dep. of Nord.
AVENTICENSIS LACUS, the Murtnersee in the Swiss cant. of Freyburg.
AVERIUM, Ercovriga, or Talabrica, Aveiro in Portugal.
AVERNUS, Averno in Naples.
AVERSBERGA, Aversberg in Carinthia.
AVIARUM, or Pluverium, Pithiviers in the French dep. of Loiret.
AVICULA, the Vogelberg in the Rhætian Alps.
AVILIANA, or Villiana, Avegliana in Piedmont.
AVILLA, Aviles in Spanish Asturias.
AVIMONS, Oisemont in the French dep. of Somme.
AVISIUM, Avis in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
AVIUM INSULA, the Bird Islands off the Buenos-Ayres coast.
AXA, Axbridge in Somersetshire.
AXALITA, Lora in Seville.
AXELLA, Axal in Sieland.
AXELVELUNUM, Hexham in Northumberland.
AXIACA, Oczakov in the Russian gov. of Cherson.
AXIACES, the river Teligol in Podolia.
AXIOPOLIS, Galatz in Moldavia.
AXIUS, or Bardarius, a river of Macedonia, the modern Vardar.
AXONA, or Auxunus, the Aisne an affluent of the Oise in France.
AYMONTIUM, Ayamonte in Andalusia.
AZANIA, the Ajan territory on the NE coast of Africa.
AZELUM, Asolo in Lombardy.
AZETIUM, a town of Peucetia now Rotegliano.
AZORUS, a town of Pelasgiotis, now Vuvala in Asiatic Turkey.
AZOTUS, now Es-Dud in Syria.

B

BAALATH, or Baal-Gad. See article Baalbek in the body of this work.
BABA, the village of Beni-Teudi in Fez.
BABARDIA, Baudobrica, Bappardia, or Botobriga, the town of Boppard on the Rhine.
BABBA, Colonia Julia Babba, or Bobba, near Naranjah in Marocco.
BABEBERGA, Bamberga, or Bergium, the town of Bamberg in Bavaria.
BABECILLUM, or Barbizillum, the town of Barbezieux in the French dep. of Charente.
BABELMANDALIA INSULA, a small island in the straits of Bab-el-Mandib.
BABELMANDELUM FRETUM, the Straits of Bab-el-Mandib leading into the Red sea.
BABIA, Balbia, Altomontium, or Mons Altus, the town of Montalto in the Neapolitan prov. of Calabria-Citra.
BABINA, Babasek in Hungary.
BABYLON. See article Babylon *ante*.
BABYLONIA, a region of Asia, which, as known to the ancients, was divided into Babylonia Proper and Chaldæa; the former comprising the country extending southward from Mesopotamia, and enclosed between the Euphrates and Tigris; while Chaldæa was the district lying along the r. bank of the Euphrates, and extending as far into the Desert on the W, as the soil could be rendered fertile by irrigation. The whole territory—now corresponding chiefly to Irak-Arabi—was bounded on the N by Mesopotamia; on the E by Susiana and Assyria; on the S by the Sinus Persicus or Persian gulf; and on the W by the Arabian Desert.
BACACUM NERVIORUM, or Bavacum, a town of the Nervii, now Bavay in the French dep. of Nord.
BACARI, Calicut in Hindostan.
BACASARA, or Bacasarium, Bakshi-Serai in the Crimea.
BACCÆ, or Baccium, Bex in Switzerland.
BACCANÆ, near Bacano in the Papal states.
BACCHARACUM. See Ara Bacchi.
BACCHILIO, or Medoacus Minor, now the river Bacchiglione falling into the gulf of Venice.
BACEMUM, Basrein on the Concan coast of Hindostan.
BACENÆ, or Binascum, Binasko in Lombardy.
BACENIS SYLVA, or Bachonia, now the Thuringerwald chain in Germany.
BACHIA, Bach in Lower Hungary.
BACODURUM, Batava Castra, Passavia, or Pa

TAVIA, a town of Vindelicia, now PASSAU in Bavaria.
BACQUIANUM, the island of BACHIAN in the Moluccas.
BACSIENSIS COMITATUS, the county of BATSCH in Lower Hungary.
BACTRA, the capital of Bactria, now BALKH.
BACTRIA, or BACTRIANA, a region of India, bounded on the N by Sogdiana, from which it was separated by the river Oxus; on the E and S by Aria; and on the W by Margiana. It answers now to the khanate of BALKH.
BACTRUS, or ZARIASPIS, the modern ANDERAB, flowing into the river Oxus.
BACUNTIUS, a river of Pannonia Inferior, the modern BOSSET an affluent of the Save.
BADACUM, BIDACUM, or BEDAJUM, a town in Noricum, now BUDACH in Bavaria.
BADENACHA, the district of BADENOCH in Inverness-shire.
BADENVILLA, or BADENWEILLERIUM, BADENWEILER in Baden.
BADERA, in Gallia Narbonensis Prima, now BAZIEGES in the French dep. of Haut Garonne.
BADESA, or BEDESA, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now ST. JOANNES-DE-LAS-BADESAS.
BADIA, or BATHEA, or PAX AUGUSTA, a town of Hispania Bœtica, now BADAJOZ in Estremadura.
BADRINUS, or VATRENUS, a river in Gallia Cispadana, the modern SANTERNO, an affluent of the Po.
BAECULA, in Gallia Tarraconensis, perhaps RODA on the Ter, in Catalonia.
BAELA CLAUDIA, BAELON, or BELA, a town of Hispania Bœtica, BARBATO in Andalusia.
BÆONES, or BAJAGE, the island of DIU in Gujerat.
BAETANA, a town in Ariaca or India extra Gangem, perhaps BEDER in Golconda.
BAETERRA SEPTIMANORUM, BETERRÆ, BACTIRÆ, or BLITERÆ, the town of BEZIERS in the French dep. of Herault.
BAETES, BETIS, or TARTESSUS, a river in Hispania Bœtica, the GUADALQUIVIR.
BÆTULA, or BETULO, BADALONIA in Catalonia.
BAGA, VAGA, or VACCA, a town in Numidia Marsylorum, near the modern VEGJA.
BAGAMEDICUM REGNUM, the state of BEGEMDER or BIGEMIDIR in Abyssinia.
BAGAUDARUM CASTRUM, the town of SAINT-MAUR-DE-FOSSEZ in the French dep. of Seine.
BAGDADUM, the city of BAGDAD on the Tigris.
BAGENNÆ, or BENNA, the village of BENA in Piedmont.
BAGNERIÆ, or ONESIÆ THERMÆ, the town of BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON in the French dep. of Haute-Garonne.
BAGOUS MONS, the GAUR mountain in the Paropamisan chain of Northern India.
BAGRADA, the river MEJERDAH in Tunis.
BAHARENIA, the port of BAHREIN on the Persian gulf.
BAHUSIA, or BAHUSIUM, the town of BAHUUS in Sweden.
BAIÆ, BAIA in Naples.
BAIMOCIUM, or BAIMOZÆ, the town of BAINITZ, on the Neutra, in Hungary.
BAJANUM, or TORNACUM, the city of TOURNAY in Belgium.
BAJOARIA, or BOJORIÆ, the kingdom of BAVARIA.
BAJONA, or LAPURDUM, the town of BAYONNE in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
BAJONICÆ, BAYONNE in New Castile.
BAJONIUM, the town of BAYON in the French dep. of Moselle.
BAJONNA AD MINIUM, BAYONNE in Galicia.
BALAEPATNA, or BALIPATNA, the city of PATAN, in the state of Ajmir, in Hindostan.
BALAGNIA, ALGAIOLA in Corsica.
BALAMBUANUM, PALIMBUAM on the E coast of Java.
BALBASTRUM, BALBASTRO in Aragon.
BALEARES, the BALEARIC ISLANDS.
BALGENTIACUM, BAUGENCY in the French dep. of Loiret.
BALGIACUM, BAUGE in the French dep. of Saone-et-Loire.
BALISTELLA, BALSTAL in the Swiss cant. of Soluthurn.
BALIUM REGNUM, the DANAKIL territory on the coast of the Red sea.
BALLEGARIUM, BELLEGARIUM, or VALAGNERIA, the town of BALAGUER in Catalonia.
BALLIOLA, or BALLIOLUM, BELLE in the French dep. of Nord.
BALMA, or BAPALMA, the town of BAPAUME in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
BALMA, or PALMA, BAULME in the French dep. of Doubs.
BALNEA, or BALNEALIS, BAGNOLS in the French dep. of Gard.
BALNEA REGIA, or BALNEOREGIUM, BAGNAREA in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
BALNEOLIUM, BAGNOLO in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
BALNEUM MARIÆ, MARIENBAD in Bohemia.
BALSA, TAVIRA in the Portuguese prov. of Algarve.
BALSIO, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now BOVIA in Aragon.
BALTIA, BASILIA, SCANDIA, SCANIA, SCANDINAVIA, or SCHONIA, the Scandinavian peninsula, embracing SWEDEN, NORWAY, LAPLAND, and FINMARK.
BALTICUM FRETUM MAJUS, the arm of the Baltic known as the GREAT BELT.
BALTICUM FRETUM MINUS, the LITTLE BELT.
BALTICUM MARE, the BALTIC.
BALTINGLASIA, BALTINGLASS in co. Wicklow.
BALTIONA, BELENIZONA, or BILITIO, BELLINZONA in the Swiss cant. of Ticino.
BALUCLAVIA, JAMBOL or BALAKLAVA in the Crimea.
BAMBYCE, HIERAPOLIS, or NINUS VETUS, in Cyrrhestica, near the modern MAMBEJ in Asia Minor.
BANASA, or VALENTIA, near MAMORA on the Seibus in Morocco.
BANAVASI, the modern PUNAH in Hindostan.
BANBURIA, BANBURY in Oxfordshire.
BANDER-ABASSIUM, MERCATUS-ABASII, or GOMROMA, the port of BENDER-ABASSI on the Persian gulf.
BANDERA CONGI, or CONGENIS, BENNDER-CONGO in Farsistan.
BANDUM, the Hindu territory of AJMIR.
BANEA VALLIS, BAMENTHAL in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
BANFIA, BANFF in Elginshire.
BANGERTIUM, BANGOR in Carnarvonshire.
BANIASCUM, BAGNASCO in Piedmont.
BANTUM, the Benedictine abbey of BANZ in Bavaria.
BARANIVARIUM, BARANYA in Hungary.
BARAVELLUM, BARAVELLO on Lake Canso.
BARBANSONIUM, BARBANÇON in the French dep. of Nord.
BARBARIA, BERBERORUM TERRA, a name applied by Ptolemy to the AJAN and ZANGUEBAR coasts of Africa; and by the author of the 'Periplus' to that part of the NE coast of Africa which lies between the straits of Dire or Bab-el-Mandeb, and the Aromata-Promontorium.
BARBARIÆ MARE, or AFRICUM MARE, that part

of the Mediterranean which bathes the coasts of Tunis and Algeria.
BARBARICUS CAMPUS, the Syrian desert to the W of the Euphrates.
BARBARICUS SINUS, a gulf on the E coast of Africa, probably identical with the GULF OF ZANGUEBAR.
BARBARIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE ESPICHEL in Spain.
BARBATA, the island of BARBADOES.
BARBECILLUM, or BABEZILLUM, the town of BARBEZIEUX in the French dep. of Charente.
BARBELLUM, or SACER PORTUS, the abbey of BARBEAUX in the French dep. of Seine.
BARBESOLA, a town in Hispania Bœtica, now represented by GUADIARO.
BARBIUM, BARBY in Saxony.
BARCÆORUM PORTUS, or BARCENSICUM URBS, a town in Cyrenaica, now BARCA to the E of Tripoli.
BARCELORIUM, BARCELOR on the Malabar coast.
BARCELUM, BARCELOS in Portugal.
BARCHERIA, or BERCHERIA, BERKSHIRE in England.
BARCHONIUM, BARCHON in New Castile.
BARCINA, BARCINON, or COLONIA FAVENTIA, now represented by BARCELONA in Catalonia.
BARCINO VESCONIÆ, BARCELONE in the French dep. of Gers.
BARCINONA, or BARCINO NOVA, BARCELONETTE in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
BARCOVICUM, BARAVICUM, or BARVICUM, the town of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.
BARDEATIS, the Indian state of BIKANIR.
BARDENSIS PRINCIPATUS, BARTH in Pomerania.
BARDENUVICUM, or BARDEVICUM, BARDOWICK in Luneburg.
BARDIA, BARTHE in Pomerania.
BARDINETIUM, the BARDINEZZA, an affluent of the Po.
BARDIUM, BARDI on the river Cano in Parma.
BARDUM, BARDO in Piedmont.
BAREA, or BARIA, the town of VERGA in Granada.
BAREDGINA VALLIS, the valley of BARREGE in the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees.
BARETIUM, or VARESIUM, VARESE in Lombardy.
BARGEMONTIUM, or BARGEMONUM, BARGEMONT in the French dep. of Var.
BARIANUS, BARITANUS, or BARIENSIS AGER, the Neapolitan prov. of TERRA-DI-BARI.
BARISSUS, BARASSUS, or BARTHA, the river BARTSCH an affluent of the Oder.
BARIUM, or BARRIUM, a town in Apulia Pucentia, now represented by BARI in Naples.
BARIUM, BAR in Podolia.
BARIUM AD ALLULUM, BAR-SUR-AUBE in the French dep. of Aube.
BARIUM AD SEQUARIUM, BAR-SUR-SEINE in the French dep. of Aube.
BARIUM DUCIS, or BARRA DUCUM, the town of BAR-LE-DUC in the French dep. of Meuse.
BARNE, DIONYSOPOLIS, or MATIOPOLIS, the modern VARNA in Bulgaria.
BAROCA, or BROCHIA, BAROACH in Gujerat.
BAROCCA, BAROCHE in the French dep. of Orne.
BAROFLUCTUM, BARFLEUR in the French dep. of La Manche.
BAROLUM, BARULUM, or BARUM, BARLETTA in Naples.
BARPANA, or HARPONA, the island of CERBOLI in the Tuscan sea.
BARRANA ARX, BARRAUX in the French dep. of Isere.
BARROJUS, or BIRGOS, the river BARROW in Leinster.
BARSCHIENSIS COMITATUS, the Hungarian comitat of BARS or BARSH.
BARTONIA, or BARTONIUM, BARTUS in Brandenburg.
BARUCA, BAKU in Shirwan.
BARUSSÆ INSULÆ, the ANDAMAN ISLANDS.
BARUTHUM, or BYRUTHUM, BAIREUTH in Bavaria.
BARVIA, the town of BERVIE in the Mearns.
BARYGAZENUS SINUS, the GULF OF CAMBAY.
BASENTINUS, the river BASIENTO in Naples.
BASIANA, a town in Pannonia Inferior, perhaps SABATZ on the river Sabu, but by some identified with POSEGA.
BASILEA, BASILAGA, or COLONIA MUNATIANA, the town of BASLE in Switzerland.
BASILCENSIS PAGUS, the Swiss coast of BASLE.
BASINIUM, BAZINGA, or BAZINIUM, PŒSING in Lower Hungary.
BASILUSSA, or HERCULIS INSULA, the island of BASILUZZA in the Lipari group.
BASSACUM, BASSAI in the French dep. of Charente.
BASTARNORUM REGIO, RUSSIA NEGRA, or RUSSIA RUBRA, the district of PODOLIA in Russia.
BASTI, BAZA in Granada.
BASTONACUM, or BASTONIA, BASTOGNOCK in Luxemburg.
BATANA, or BATINA, a town in Media Magna, the modern SULTANIYEH in Persia.
BATAVIA, BATAVIUM, BATAVORUM AGER, or HOLLANDIA, the kingdom of HOLLAND.
BATAVODURUM, or DUERSTADIUM, a town of Gallia Belgica, now represented by WYK-DE-DUARSTEDE in the Dutch prov. of Utrecht.
BATHENIS COMITATUS, the Hungarian comitat of BACH.
BATIA, or BIETIA, BAEZA in Andalusia.
BATIANA, in Gallia Narbonensis, now BAIS on the Rhone.
BATUA, or BULUA, BUDOA in Dalmatia.
BAUCONICA, or BANCONICA, by some identified with BOCKENHEIM in Hainau, by others with OPPENHEIM in Rhein-Hessen.
BAUDOBRICA, or BAULOBRIGA, a town of the Treviri, probably near BOPPART.
BAUDRIA, BAUDRY in Neufchatel.
BAUJOVIUM, BELLIJOCUM, or BELLOJOVIUM, BEAUJEU in the French dep. of Rhone.
BAUTÆ, or BONAVILLA, BONNEVILLE in Savoy.
BAUTISUS, a river in Senia, probably the HOANGHO of China.
BAUZANUM, BOTZANUM, or BAUXARE, BOTZEN in Tyrol.
BAVA, or BOVÓ, the town of BUA in Dalmatia.
BEALTA, or BULLACUM, BWELT in Brecknockshire.
BEARINA, BENECHARNUM, or BENCHARNIA, the district of BERNE in the Pyrenees.
BEATIA, or BIATIA, a town of Hispania Bœtica, now BAEZO in Andalusia.
BEBIANA, BABENHUSEN in Bavaria.
BEBRIACUM, BEDRIACUM, or VETRIACUM, a town of Gallia Cispadana, probably near CANETO in Lombardy.
BECHINA, or BECHINUM, BECHIN in Bohemia.
BECKENA, BECKUM in Westphalia.
BEDA, BITBURG in Luxemburg.
BEDAJUM, LAUFEN in Bavaria.
BEDFORDIA, BEDFORD in Bedfordshire.
BEDFORDIENSIS COMITATUS, BEDFORDSHIRE.
BEDORUM, MENDRA in Fezzan.
BEDOVINUM, BEDWIN in Wiltshire.
BEFORTIA, or BEFORTIUM, BELFORT in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.

BEGA, Boege in Savoy.
BEGRA, Bejara, or Pax Julia, Beja in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
BEICHLINGA ARX, or Beichlingium, Bachlingen in Saxe-Weimar.
BEIJA, or Bulla Regia, Beja in Tunis.
BEJARA MELENÆ, Bexar-de-Melena in Andalusia.
BELACUM, Bellac in the French dep. of Haut-Vienne.
BELALCAZARIUM, Bel-Alcazar in the Spanish prov. of Cordova.
BELBUS, the river Belbo, an affluent of the Po.
BELCASTRUM, or Bellicastrum, Belcastro in Calabria Ultra 2da.
BELEGRA, or Beregra, a town of the Piceni, now Civitella in Abruzzo-Ultra.
BELEMUM, Belem on the Tagus.
BELENDI, Belin in the French dep. of Gironde.
BELERIUM, or Balerium, probably the Land's End in Cornwall.
BELESMUM, or Belismum, Belesme in the French dep. of Orne.
BELESUS, Belez in Catalonia.
BELFORDIUM, Belforte in Calabria Ultra.
BELFORTIUM, Belforte in Parma.
BELGICA, or Gallia Belgica, a name given by the Romans to the old territory of the Belgæ, and that portion of Celtic Gaul which lay to the E of the Arar or Saone, and of the Vosges range, and extended to the Rhine. It was afterwards, by successive dismemberments, divided into five provinces, viz: (1) Belgica Prima, comprising the modern duchy of Treves, part of Luxemburg, and Lorraine; (2) Belgica Secunda, comprising the northern part of Champagne, the territory of Tournay, the N half of the Isle-of-France, Picardy, Artois, and French Hainault; (3) Germania Prima, comprising all the country on the l. bank of the Rhine from Mount Vocetius to the confluence of the Ovringa; (4) Germania Secunda, comprising the l. bank of the Rhine, from the confluence of the Ovringa to the Vahalis; and (5) Maxima Sequanorum, corresponding to Franche Comte, the W portion of Switzerland, and Southern Alsace.
BELGICA, a town of the Ubii, represented by Balckhausen in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
BELGIUM, Belgica, or Germania Inferior, the present kingdom of Belgium.
BELGIUM AUSTRIACUM, or B. Hispanicum, the Austrian Netherlands.
BELGIUM CONFŒDERATUM, the Dutch Netherlands.
BELGIUM GALLICUM, part of Flanders, Hennegau, Namur, and Luxemburg.
BELGIUM NOVUM, the state of New York in North America.
BELGRADUM, or Bellogradum, the fortress of Belgrade.
BELICA, or Bellicum, Bellay in the French dep. of Ain.
BELIGRADA, or Zara Vetus, Zaracha in the Morea.
BELIO, Belion, Limæa, Limius, or Oblivionis Flumen, a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now the Lima of Portugal.
BELISAMA, the river Ribble in Lancashire.
BELJOCUM, Beljoco in Aragon.
BELLA AQUA, the abbey of Belle-Aigue in Auvergne.
BELLA BRANCA, the abbey of Belle-Branche in Maine.
BELLA PERTICA, the abbey of Belle-Perche on the Garonne.
BELLA REPARIA, Beaurepaire in the French dep. of Isere.
BELLA STELLA, the abbey of Belle-Estoile in Normandy.
BELLA VILLA, Belleville on the Saone, in the French dep. of Rhone.
BELLAMANTIUM, or Bellomantium, the town of Beaumont-le-Roger in the French dep. of Erne.
BELLEFORDIA, Beaufort in the French dep. of Mayenne-et-Loire.
BELLEGARDIA, or Bellegardum, Bellegarde in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
BELLELAGICUM, the abbey of Bellelay in the Swiss cant. of Basle.
BELLICADRUM, or Belloquadrum, Beaucaire in the French dep. of Gard.
BELLIJOCENSIS, or Bellajoviensis Ager, the territory of Beaujolais in Burgundy.
BELLILOCUS, Bewdley in Worcestershire.
BELLIOLA. See Balliola.
BELLIPRATUM, Beaupre in Flanders.
BELLISMUM, Bellesme in the French prov. of Perche.
BELLOFONTANUM, Fons Bliandi, or Fons Bellaquens, Fontainebleau in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
BELLOMARISCUS, Beaumaris in Anglesea.
BELLOMONTIUM, Beaumont in the French dep. of Haute-Garonne.
BELLOMONTIUM, or Bellus Mons, Beaumont in Hainault.
BELLOMONTIUM, Belmonte in Calabria-Citra.
BELLOMONTIUM in Argona, Beaumont-en-Argone in the French dep. of Ardennes.
BELLOMONTIUM VICECOMITES, Beaumont-le-Vicomte in the French dep. of Sarone.
BELLOPRATUM, Beaupreau in the French dep. of Eure.
BELLOVACI, Belvacus, or Cæsaromagus, Beauvais in the French dep of Oise.
BELLUM VADUM, Bilbicum, or Flaviobriga, Bilboa in Biscay.
BELLUNENSIS AGER, Bellunese in Lombardy.
BELLUS BECUS, the abbey of Beaubec in Normandy.
BELLUS LACUS, Beaulieu in Vendee.
BELLUS LACUS AD DARANIUM, Beaulieu in the French dep. of Correze.
BELLUS LACUS AD INGERIM, Beaulieu in the French dep. of Indre.
BELLUS LACUS AD LIGERIM, Beaulieu on the Loire.
BELLUS MONS, Beaumont-sur-Oise in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
BELNA, or Belnum, Beaune in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
BELNA, Beaune in the French dep. of Loiret.
BELOGRADUM, Belgorod in the Russian gov. of Kursk.
BELSIA, Beauce in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loir.
BELZA, or Belzium, Belz in Austrian Galicia.
BENACIUM, Garda on the Lago-di-Garda.
BENACUS LACUS, the Lago-di-Garda.
BENALGIÆ, Benauges in the French dep. of Gironde.
BENDIMIRUS FLUVIUS, the Araxes or Bend-Emir.
BENEHARNUM, Lascar in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
BENEVENTUM, or Colonia Beneventana, Benevento in the Papal States.
BENGALÆ REGNUM, the province of Bengal in India.

BENGALÆ SINUS, or GANGETICUS SINUS, the GULF OF BENGAL.
BENIBOCHULA, BENIBOCHUL in Fez.
BENIMARASIUS MONS, BENIMARAZ in Fez.
BENINUM, BENIN on the Slave coast.
BENINUS SINUS, the GULF OF BENIN.
BENNAVENNA, or BENNAVENTA, DAVENTRY in Northamptonshire.
BENTHEMIUM, BENTHEIM in Hanover.
BENTOLIERA, the island of VENTOLIERE off the Neapolitan coast.
BERARUM REGNUM, the state of BERAR in Hindostan.
BERAUNA, or VERONA, BERAUN in Bohemia.
BERCIZOMA, or BERGA-AD-ZOMAM, BERGEN-OP-ZOOM in Holland.
BERCORIUM, or BRESSUIRA, BRESSUIRE in the French dep. of Deux-Sevres.
BERENICE, HESPERIS, or HESPERIDES, a city of the Pentapolis in Cyrenaica, near the modern BENEGASI.
BERENICE PANCHRYSOS, or B. JUXTA SABAS, a town in Troglodytica, perhaps ATALAKI on the Arbian gulf.
BERGA, BERGEN in Norway.
BERGÆ DIVÆ GERTRUDIS, or GERTRUDEBERGA, GERTRUIDENBERG in North Brabant.
BERGÆ SANCTI VINOXI, or VINOCIBERGA, BERG-SAINT-VINOX in the French dep. of Nord.
BERGAMENSIS AGER, or BERGAMENSE TERRITORIUM, the province of BERGAMO in Austrian Italy.
BERGENSIS PREFECTURA, the prov. of BERGENHUUS in Norway.
BERGERACUM, BERGERAC in the French dep. of Dordogne.
BERGIDUM, BERGIUM, or VIRGIUM, BENAVARRI in Aragon.
BERGINTRUM, or FANUM SANCTI MAURITII, SAINT-MAURICE in Savoy.
BERGOMUM, BERGAMO in Lombardy.
BERGULÆ, BERGULA, or BERGULIUS, a town in Thracia, now BURGHAZ in Bulgaria.
BERGUSIUM, or BARGUSIA, BOURGOIN in the dep. of Isere.
BERISA, a town in Pontus, near TOCAT in the pash. of Siwas.
BERLENGA, or VELERANICA, BERLENGA in Old Castile.
BERNAYUM, BERNAY in the French dep. of Eure.
BERNENSIS PAGUS, or BERNENSIUM, the Swiss cant. of BERNE.
BEROBE, the state of MERGH in India.
BEROLINUM, BERLINIUM, or BERLINUM, the city of BERLIN in Prussia.
BEROLSTADIA, or BERNSTADIUM, BERNESTADT on the Weida in Silesia.
BEROLSTADIA LUSATIÆ, BERNSTADT on the Pliesnitz.
BERONICUM, or VERNULACUM, BERNRIED in Bavaria.
BEROSTONUM, BERNSTEIN in Prussia.
BEROSUS MONS, the CHATYR-DAGH in the Crimea.
BEROTHA, BERETHUS, BERYTUS, or COLONIA FELIX JULIA, BEIRUT in Syria.
BERSINUM, or LOMBARIA, LOMBEZ in the French dep. of Gers.
BERTISCUS MONS, the JAMUS-DAGH in Albania.
BERTRANOPOLIS, or FANUM SANCTI BERTRANDI, BERTRAND in the French dep. of Haut-Garonne.
BERUBIUM, or BERUNIUM, DUNCANSBY HEAD on the coast of Carmarthenshire.
BESCIA, or VESCIA, VESCHO in Naples.
BESELDUNUM, BESALU in Catalonia.
BESIDLÆ, BISIGNANO in Calabria-Citra.
BESIGHAMIUM, or BESSIGHEMIUM, BESSIGHEIM in Würtemberg.
BESIPPO, VEGEL in Andalusia.
BESONTIUM, CHRYSOPOLIS, or VISONTIO, a town of Gallia Belgica, BESANÇON in the French dep. of Doubs.
BESYNGA, or BABYSENGA, the city of PEGU in India.
BETH-SEMES, MATARIEH in Egypt.
BETHULIA, or BETYLUA, SAFAT in Syria.
BETHUNIA, BETHUNE in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
BETTIGUS, or GATES, the GHAUTS in Hindostan.
BETULA, UBEDA in the Spanish prov. of Jaen.
BETULUS, BELES in Catalonia.
BEUCINUM, BUCEPHALEA, or BUXONIUM, BUTZOW in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
BEVELANDIA AUSTRALIS, ZUID BEVELAND in the Dutch prov. of Zeeland.
BEVELANDIA SEPTENTRIONALIS, NORD BEVELAND in Zeeland.
BEVERA, the river BEVER, an affluent of the Weser.
BIALOQUERCA, BIALOCERKIEF in the Russian gov. of Kief.
BIARMIA, or PERMIA, the Russian gov. of PERM.
BIBACUM, VICHTACH in Bavaria.
BIBERACUM, or BIBRACUM, BIBERACH in Würtemberg.
BIBERAHA, BIBRA in Saxony.
BIBERVACUM, BIBERBACH in Bavaria.
BIBISCUM, or VIVIACUM, VEVAY in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
BIBIUM, CARLSTADT in Croatia.
BIBONIUM, BOCHLINGEN in Würtemberg.
BICONA, or PICINA, PITSCHEN in Prussia.
BICONA, or BICHSEUM, BITSCH in the French dep. of Moselle.
BICORNIS, FURCA, FURCELLA, or FURCULA, the FURKA or GABELBERG in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
BIDBURGUM, BIEDBOURG on the river Nyms in Luxemburg.
BIDGROTIA, or BROMBERGA, BROMBERG in Prussia.
BIDINUM, VIDINUM, or BYDENA, WIDDIN in Bulgaria.
BIDOSSA, VEDASUS, or VIDASSUS, the river BIDASSOA on the Spanish frontier.
BIDRUNTUM, BITUNTUM, or BUDRANTUM, BITONTO in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Bari.
BIELA, or EBILLINUM, BIEL in Aragon.
BIELCA, BIELSK in the Russian gov. of Bialystock.
BIELCENSIS PALATINATUS, the Polish territory of PODLACHIA.
BIELLA, BIELLUM, BIENNA, or BIPENNIUM, BIEL or BIENNE in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
BIENNENSIS LACUS, the BIELER-SEE in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
BIENTINUM, BIENTINA in Lucca.
BIGASTRUM, or ORIOLA, ORIHUELA in Valencia.
BIGENA, VILLENA in Murcia.
BIGONENSIS COMITATUS, the territory of BIGORRE in the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees.
BIHACIUM, BIHACZ in Croatia.
BIHARIENSIS COMITATUS, the Hungarian comitat of BIHAR.
BIHARIUM, BIHAR in Hungary.
BILBILIS, or SALO, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, an affluent of the XALON in Aragon.
BILBILIS NOVA, or CALATAJUBA, CALATAYUD in Aragon.
BILCHÆ, BILCHES in the Spanish prov. of Jaen.
BILEDULGENDIA, BELEDULGEND in Barbary.
BILEFELDIA, BIELEFELD in Prussia.